

LIST OF PREPARERS

As required by National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] § 1502.17), this section lists the people primarily responsible for preparing this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and presents their qualifications. Booz Allen Hamilton, a contractor selected to prepare the EIS as directed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), has, in accordance with 40 CFR 1506.5(c), certified that it does not have any financial or other interest in the decisions to be made pursuant to this EIS. In addition to being responsible for the projects and areas listed, many BLM employees also contributed substantial time in consulting with other agency personnel in preparing this EIS (refer to Section 5.2, Agency Consultation and Coordination).

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GLOSSARY

ACCELERATED SOIL EROSION. Soil loss exceeding Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) critical soil loss thresholds or as indicated by moderate to extreme departures from ecological site descriptions and/or reference areas of one or more Rangeland Health Indicators 1-11 and 14.

ACTIVE LEK. Any lek that has been attended by male Greater sage-grouse during the strutting season. Presence can be documented by observation of birds using the site or by signs of strutting activity.

ACTIVE USE. Current authorized use, including livestock grazing and conservation use. Active use may constitute a portion or all of permitted use. Active use does not include temporary nonuse or suspended use of forage within all or a portion of an allotment.

ACTIVITY PLAN. Site-specific plan that precedes actual development. This is the most detailed level of BLM planning.

AIR QUALITY. The condition (properties and quantitative level) of atmospheric pollutants to which people and property are exposed.

ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE (ATV). A wheeled or tracked vehicle, other than a snowmobile or work vehicle, designed primarily for recreational use or for the transportation of property or equipment exclusively on undeveloped road rights of way, marshland, open country, or other unprepared surfaces.

ALLOTMENT. An area of land in which one or more livestock operators graze their livestock. Allotments generally consist of BLM lands but may also include other federally managed, State-owned, and private lands. An allotment may include one or more separate pastures. Livestock numbers and periods of use are specified for each allotment.

ALLUVIUM. Any sediment deposited by flowing water, as in a river bed, floodplain, or delta.

AMENDMENT. The process for considering or making changes in the terms, conditions, and decisions of approved Resource Management Plans or Management Framework Plans using the prescribed provisions for resource management planning appropriate to the proposed action or circumstances. Usually only one or two issues are considered that involve only a portion of the planning area.

ANIMAL DAMAGE CONTROL (ADC). The control of animals that are causing economic losses to agriculture, damage to property, or hazards to human health. Such control usually results in killing the offending animal(s).

ANIMAL UNIT. A standardized unit of measurement for range livestock or wildlife. Generally, one mature (1,000-pound) cow or its equivalent, based on an average daily forage consumption of 26 pounds of dry matter per day.

ANIMAL UNIT MONTH (AUM). A standardized measurement of the amount of forage necessary for the sustenance of one cow unit or its equivalent for 1 month. About 800 pounds of forage.

APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE. Any specific action suitable to meet Fire Management Unit objectives. Typically, the appropriate management response spans a spectrum of tactical options (from monitoring to intensive management actions). The appropriate management

response is developed by using Fire Management Unit strategies and objectives identified in the Fire Management Plan.

AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC). Areas within the public lands where special management attention is required to (1) protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or (2) protect life and ensure safety from the effects of natural hazards.

ASSESSMENT. The act of evaluating and interpreting data and information for a defined purpose.

AUTHORIZED OFFICER. The federal employee who has the delegated authority to make a specific decision.

AVOIDANCE AREAS. Areas with sensitive resource values where rights-of-way and Section 302 permits, leases, and easements would be strongly discouraged and therefore “avoid” the area. Authorizations made in avoidance areas have to be compatible with the purpose for which the area was designated and not be otherwise feasible on lands outside the avoidance area.

BACK COUNTRY BYWAYS. Vehicle routes that traverse scenic corridors using secondary or back country road systems. The type of road and vehicle needed to travel the byway defines national backcountry byways.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES. A suite of techniques that guide, or may be applied to, management actions to aid in achieving desired outcomes. Best management practices are often developed in conjunction with land use plans, but they are not considered a land use plan decision unless the land use plan specifies that they are mandatory. They may be updated or modified without a plan amendment if they are not mandatory.

BIG GAME. Large species of wildlife that are hunted, such as elk, deer, bighorn sheep, and pronghorn.

BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT. The gathering and evaluation of information on proposed endangered and threatened species and critical habitat and proposed critical habitat. Required when a management action potentially conflicts with endangered or threatened species, the biological assessment is the process through which federal agencies enter into formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and describe a proposed action and the consequences to the species the action would affect.

BROWSE. To browse (verb) is to graze; also, browse (noun) is the tender shoots, twigs, and leaves and shrubs often used as food by livestock and wildlife.

CANDIDATE SPECIES. Any species included in the *Federal Register* notice of review that are being considered for listing as threatened or endangered by the USFWS.

CANOPY. The uppermost layer, commonly referred to as the “crowns,” of trees or shrubs in a forest or woodland.

CASUAL USE. Casual use means activities that involve practices that do not ordinarily cause any appreciable disturbance or damage to the public lands, resources, or improvements. Therefore, such uses do not require a right-of-way grant or temporary use permit under Title V, Federal Land Protection Management Act (FLPMA). Examples of casual use include surveying, marking routes, and collecting data to substantiate grant applications. (43 CFR 2800).

CHANNEL. An open conduit either naturally or artificially created that periodically or continuously contains moving water or forms a connecting link between two bodies of water.

CHERRY-STEMMING. Drawing the boundaries of a special management area to exclude the acreage of a road/way inside that area.

CLEAN AIR ACT of 1970 (CAA). Federal legislation governing air pollution that provides the legal basis for national clean air programs, amended numerous times since it was originally enacted in 1955.

CLIMAX. The culminating stage in plant succession for a given site where vegetation has reached a highly stable condition.

CLOSED. Generally denotes that an area is not available for a particular use or uses; refer to specific definitions found in law, regulations, or policy guidance for application to individual programs.

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS. The official legal tabulation or regulations directing Federal Government activities.

COLLABORATION. A cooperative process in which interested parties, often with widely varied interests, work together to seek solutions with broad support for managing public and other lands. This may or may not involve an agency as a cooperating agency.

COMMUNITY. An assemblage of plant and animal populations in a common spatial arrangement.

COMPENSATORY MITIGATION. As defined by CEQ, this means compensating for the impact by replacement or providing substitute resources or environments. This offsite mitigation can be immediately adjacent to the area impacted but can also be located anywhere in the same general geographic area. It does not have to be juxtaposed.

CONDITION CLASS (FIRE REGIMES). Depiction of the degree of departure from historical fire regimes, possibly resulting in alterations of key ecosystem components. These classes categorize and describe vegetation composition and structure conditions that exist inside the Fire Regime Groups. Based on the coarse-scale national data, they serve as generalized wildfire rankings. The risk of loss of key ecosystem components from wildfires increases from Condition Class 1 (lowest risk) to Condition Class 3 (highest risk).

CONDITION CLASS 1. Fire regimes are within a historical range, and the risk of losing key ecosystem components from fire is low. Vegetation attributes (species composition and structure) are intact and functioning within a historical range.

CONDITION CLASS 2. Fire regimes have been moderately altered from their historical range. The risk of losing key ecosystem components from fire is moderate. Fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by one or more return intervals (either increased or decreased). This results in moderate changes to one or more of the following: fire size, frequency, intensity and severity, and landscape patterns. Vegetation attributes have been moderately altered from their historical range.

CONDITION CLASS 3. Fire regimes have been significantly altered from their historical ranges. The risk of losing key ecosystem components from fire is high. Fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by multiple return intervals. This results in dramatic changes to one or more of the following: fire size, frequency, intensity, severity, and landscape patterns. Vegetation attributes have been significantly altered from their historical range.

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL. Conditions or provisions (requirements) under which an Application for a Permit to Drill or a Sundry Notice is approved.

CONFORMANCE. That a proposed action shall be specifically provided for in the land use plan or, if not specifically mentioned, shall be clearly consistent with the goals, objectives, or standards of the approved land use plan.

CONSERVATION AGREEMENT (CA). A formal signed agreement between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service and other parties that implements specific actions, activities, or programs designed to eliminate or reduce threats or otherwise improve the status of a species. Conservation Agreements can be developed at a State, regional, or national level and generally include multiple agencies at the State and federal levels, as well as tribes. Depending on the types of commitments BLM makes in a CA and the level of signatory authority, plan revisions or amendments may be required prior to signing the CA, or subsequently to implement the CA.

CONSERVATION STRATEGY. A strategy outlining current activities or threats that are contributing to the decline of a species, along with the actions or strategies needed to reverse or eliminate such a decline or threats. Conservation strategies are generally developed for species of plants and animals that are designated as BLM Sensitive Species or that have been determined by the Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service to be federal candidates under the Endangered Species Act.

CONSISTENCY. The proposed land use plan does not conflict with officially approved plans, programs, and policies of tribes, other federal agencies, and State and local governments to the extent practical within federal law, regulation, and policy.

CONTIGUOUS. Lands or legal subdivisions having a common boundary; lands having only a common corner are not contiguous.

COOPERATING AGENCY. Assists the lead federal agency in developing an Environmental Analysis (EA) or EIS. The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA defines a cooperating agency as any agency that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise for proposals covered by NEPA. Any tribe within federal, State, or local government jurisdiction with such qualifications may become a cooperating agency by agreement with the lead agency.

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY. An advisory council to the President of the United States established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. It reviews federal programs for their effects on the environment, conducts environmental studies, and advises the president on environmental matters.

COVER. Any form of environmental protection that helps an animal stay alive (mainly shelter from weather and concealment from predators).

CREPUSCULAR. Times in the morning and evening when it is between daylight and dark. Crepuscular times are when some animal species have their peak activity during the twilight hours of dawn and dusk.

CRITICAL HABITAT. An area occupied by a threatened or endangered species “on which are found those physical and biological features (1) essential to the conservation of the species, and (2) which may require special management considerations or protection.”

CRITICAL SOILS. Critical soils include those soils with high erosion hazard, extremely low productivity, high water table, or forming from highly saline or gypsiferous parent materials, or with slopes greater than 40 percent.

CRUCIAL VALUE HABITAT. Any particular range or habitat component that directly limits a community, population or subpopulation to reproduce and maintain itself at a certain level over the long term. Those sensitive use areas that, because of limited abundance and/or unique qualities, constitute irreplaceable critical requirements for high interest wildlife, including Classes 1 and 2 streams, lakes, ponds, or reservoirs. This may also include highly sensitive habitats, including fragile soils that have little or no reclamation potential. Restoration or replacement of these habitats may not be possible. Examples include—

- The most crucial (critical) summer and/or winter range or concentration areas
- Critical movement corridors
- Breeding and rearing complexes
- Spawning areas
- Developed wetlands
- Riparian habitats critical to high interest wildlife.

CRUCIAL HABITAT. Habitat on which a species depends for survival because there are no alternative ranges or habitats available.

CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE. The portion of the winter range to which a wildlife species is confined during periods of heaviest snow cover.

CRYPTOBIOTIC CRUSTS. Biological communities that form a surface layer or crust on some soils. These communities consist of cyanobacteria (blue-green bacteria), micro fungi, mosses, lichens, and green algae and perform many important functions, including fixing nitrogen and carbon, maintaining soil surface stability, and preventing erosion. Cryptobiotic crusts also influence the nutrient levels of soils and the status and germination of plants in the desert. These crusts are slow to recover after severe disturbance, requiring 40 years or more to recolonize even small areas.

CULTURAL RESOURCES. Non-renewable elements of the physical and human environment, including archeological remains (evidence of prehistoric or historic human activities) and sociocultural values traditionally held by ethnic groups (sacred places, traditionally used raw materials, etc.).

CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY. A descriptive listing and documentation, including photographs and maps, of cultural resources. Processes involved are locating, identifying, and recording of sites, structures, buildings, objects, and districts through library and archival research; collecting information from persons knowledgeable about cultural resources; and conducting on-the-ground field surveys of varying levels of intensity. See also Cultural Resource Inventory Classes.

CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY CLASSES. A Class I inventory of a defined area provides a narrative overview of existing information and a compilation of existing data on which to base the development of BLM's site record system. A Class II inventory is a sample-oriented field inventory designed to locate and record, on the basis of surface and exposed profile indications, all cultural resource sites within a portion of a defined area to make possible an objective estimate of the nature and distribution of cultural resources in the entire defined area. A Class III inventory is an intensive field inventory designed to locate and record all cultural resource sites within a specified area. Upon completion of such an inventory, no further cultural resource inventory work is normally needed in that area.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN. A plan designed to inventory, evaluate, protect, preserve, or make beneficial use of cultural resources and the natural resources that figured significantly in cultural systems. The objectives of such plans are the conservation, preservation, and protection of cultural values and the scientific study of those values.

CULTURAL RESOURCE SITE (cultural property). A physical location of past human activities or events. Cultural properties are extremely variable in size, ranging from the location of a single cultural resource feature to a cluster of cultural resource structures with associated objects.

CUMULATIVE IMPACT. The impact on the environment that results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

DESIGNATED ROADS AND TRAILS. Specific roads and trails identified by the BLM where some type of motorized vehicle use is appropriate and allowed either seasonally or year long. (See H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

DISCHARGE (WATER). The rate of flow or volume of water flowing in a stream at a given place or within a given period of time.

DISCOVERY. The knowledge of the presence of valuable minerals within or close enough to a location to reasonably justify belief in their existence. Discovery is extremely important to public lands mining because the Mining Law of 1872 provides that mining claims can be located only after a discovery is made.

DESIRED CONDITION. Description of those factors that should exist within ecosystems to maintain their survival and to meet social and economic needs.

DEVELOPED CAMPING. Camping in areas with agency or concessionaire developments. Developments within these areas include at least one of the following: toilets, tables, fire grills, drinking water, trash removal, individually marked/delineated sites. Rules for developed recreation sites noted in 43 CFR 8365.2 apply to these areas.

DISPERSED CAMPING. Camping in an unstructured manner without the presence of developed facilities. General rules of conduct noted in 43 CFR 8365.1. There may or may not be other restrictions on fire, fuel wood gathering, pets, etc. Dispersed camping includes designated dispersed camping limited to an area identified at the activity level in coordination with stakeholders and cooperating agencies. Beyond developed camping areas and areas for designated dispersed camping, dispersed camping could occur anywhere not specifically closed.

DISPERSED/EXTENSIVE RECREATION. Recreation activities of an unstructured type that are not confined to specific locations such as recreation sites. Examples of these activities are hunting, fishing, off-road vehicle use, hiking, and sightseeing.

DISPOSAL. Transfer of ownership of a tract of public land from the United States to another party through sale, exchange, or transfer under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

DIURNAL. Describes a cyclic event recurring daily, or the nature or habit of an organism to be active during daylight hours.

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

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

ECOLOGICAL BALANCE. The stability of an ecosystem resulting from interacting processes of its components.

ECOLOGICAL SUCCESSION. An ecosystem's gradual evolution to a stable state or climax. If an ecosystem can absorb changes through the ability of its populations and elements, it tends to endure and become stable through time.

ECOSYSTEM. A complete, interacting system of living organisms and the land and water that make up their environment; the home places of all living things, including humans.

ENDANGERED SPECIES. A plant or animal species whose prospects for survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy, as designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and as further defined by the Endangered Species Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT. A concise public document that analyzes the environmental impacts of a proposed federal action and provides sufficient evidence to determine the level of significance of the impacts.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT. A detailed written statement required by the National Environmental Policy Act in which an agency proposes a major federal action significantly affecting quality of the human environment.

EPHEMERAL STREAM. A stream that flows only in direct response to precipitation, and whose channel is above the water table at all times.

EROSION. The wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice, or other geological agents.

EXCEPTION. A one-time exemption to a lease stipulation that is determined on a case-by-case basis.

EXCLUSION AREA. Areas with sensitive resource values where rights-of-way and 302 permits, leases, and easements would not be authorized.

EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (ERMA). Areas in which significant recreation opportunities and problems are limited and explicit recreation management is not required. Minimal management actions related to the Bureau's stewardship responsibilities are adequate in these areas.

FEDERAL LANDS. As used in this document, lands owned by the United States, without reference to how the lands were acquired or what federal agency administers the lands. The term includes mineral estates or coal estates underlying private surfaces but excludes lands held by the United States in trust for Native Americans, Aleuts, or Eskimos. See also Public Land.

FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT (OF 1976). Public Law 94-579. October 21, 1976, often referred to as BLM's "Organic Act," which provides the majority of BLM's legislated authority, direction, policy, and basic management guidance.

FEDERAL REGISTER. A daily publication that details presidential and federal agency documents.

FISHERY. A habitat that supports the propagation and maintenance of fish.

FIRE MANAGEMENT. Activities required for the protection of burnable wildland values from fire and the use of prescribed fire to meet land management objectives.

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

FIRE SUPPRESSION. All work and activities connected with control and fire-extinguishing operations, beginning with discovery and continuing until the fire is completely extinguished.

FLOOD PLAIN. The relatively flat area or lowlands adjoining a body of standing or flowing water that has been or might be covered by floodwater.

FLUID MINERALS. Oil, gas, coalbed natural gas, and geothermal resources.

FORAGE. All browse and herbaceous foods available to grazing animals, which may be grazed or harvested for feeding.

FOSSIL. A fossil is the lithified remains or traces of plants and/or animals that were preserved in the rocks of the Earth's crust. Paleontological resources found in direct association with archaeological materials are "also considered to be archaeological resources and are protected by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act." (BLM Handbook 8100 Section 09A4b) BLM regulations differ with respect to the treatment of vertebrate fossils and plant and invertebrate fossils.

GAME BIRDS. Grouse, partridge, pheasant, ptarmigan, quail, wild turkey, migratory game birds.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS). A computer system capable of storing, analyzing, and displaying data and describing places on the Earth's surface.

GOAL. A broad statement of a desired outcome. Goals are usually not quantifiable and may not have established time frames for achievement.

GRAZING SYSTEM. The manipulation of livestock grazing to accomplish a desired result.

GUIDELINES. Actions or management practices that may serve to achieve desired outcomes, sometimes expressed as best management practices. Guidelines may be identified during the land use planning process, but they are not considered a land use plan decision unless the plan specifies that they are mandatory.

HABITAT. A specific set of physical conditions that surround a species, group of species, or a large community. In wildlife management, the major constituents of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover, and living space.

HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN (HMP). An officially approved activity plan for a specific geographic area of public land. An HMP identifies wildlife habitat and related objectives, defines the sequence of actions to be implemented to achieve the objectives, and outlines procedures for evaluating accomplishments.

HERBACEOUS. Pertaining to or characteristic of an herb (fleshy-stem plant) as distinguished from the woody tissue of shrubs and trees.

HERD AREA. An area where wild horses existed in 1971.

HERD MANAGEMENT AREA (HMA). Public land under the jurisdiction of BLM that has been designated for special management emphasizing the maintenance of an established wild horse herd.

HERD MANAGEMENT AREA PLAN (HMAP). An action plan that prescribes measures for the protection, management, and control of wild horses and burros and their habitat on one or more herd management areas, in conformance with decisions made in approved management framework or resource management plans.

HIGH VALUE HABITAT. Any particular habitat that sustains a community, population, or subpopulation. Intensive use areas that because of relatively wide distribution do not constitute crucial (UDWR critical) values but are highly important to high-interest wildlife. This may also include moderately sensitive habitats of high-interest species that have low reclamation potential. Class 3 streams, lakes, ponds, or reservoirs. Reconstruction or enhancement of these areas may be possible, but should be avoided if not possible. Examples include—

- Less crucial (critical) but more widely distributed summer and/or winter ranges
- Important feeding areas
- Areas of high wildlife diversity and/or density of high interest species
- Natural wetlands
- All other riparian areas.

HIGH-PRIORITY HABITAT. Intensive use areas that because of relatively wide distribution do not constitute critical values but that are highly important to high-interest wildlife.

HISTORIC. Period during which non-native cultural activities took place, based primarily on European roots, having no origin in the traditional Native American culture(s).

HOME RANGE. The area in which an animal travels in the scope of natural activities.

IMPACT. A modification of the existing environment caused by an action (such as construction or operation of facilities).

IMPACTS (OR EFFECTS). Environmental consequences (the scientific and analytical basis for comparison of alternatives) as a result of a proposed action. Effects may be either direct, which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place, or indirect, which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable, or cumulative.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS. Land use plan decisions that require action to implement. They are generally appealable to Interior Board of Land Appeals.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN. A site-specific plan written to implement decisions made in a land use plan. An implementation plan usually selects and applies best management practices to meet land use plan objectives. Implementation plans are synonymous with “activity” plans. Examples of implementation plans include interdisciplinary management plans, habitat management plans, and allotment management plans.

INACTIVE LEK. Leks where it is known that there was no strutting activity through the course of a strutting season. A single visit, or even several visits, without strutting grouse being seen is not adequate documentation to designate a lek as inactive. This designation requires either an absence of birds on the lek during multiple ground visits under ideal conditions throughout the strutting season or a ground check of the exact lek site late in the strutting season that fails to find any sign (droppings/feathers) of strutting activity.

INCIDENT. A human-caused or natural occurrence, such as wildland fire, that requires emergency service action to prevent or reduce the loss of life or damage to property or natural resources.

INDIAN TRIBE. Any Native American group in the conterminous United States that the Secretary of the Interior recognizes as possessing tribal status.

INITIAL ATTACK. A planned response to a wildfire given the wildfire’s potential fire behavior. The objective of initial attack is to stop the spread of the fire and put it out at least cost. An aggressive suppression action consistent with firefighter and public safety and values to be protected.

INSTANT STUDY AREA (ISA). One of the 55 primitive and natural areas formally identified by BLM through a final action published in the *Federal Register* before November 1, 1975. FLPMA required an accelerated wilderness review of these areas.

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. Team members 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. The number and disciplines of the members preparing the plan vary with circumstances. A member may represent one or more disciplines or Bureau program interests.

INTERMITTENT STREAM. A stream that flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from springs or from some surface source such as melting snow.

JURISDICTION. The legal right to control or regulate use of a transportation facility. Jurisdiction requires authority but not necessarily ownership.

KEYSTONE SPECIES. A species of animal on which associated animals depend upon for support. Removal of the keystone species leads to the death or disappearance of the dependent species. A keystone species has a disproportionately larger effect on its community than would be expected from its abundance.

LAND USE ALLOCATION. The identification in a land use plan of the activities and foreseeable developments that are allowed, restricted, or excluded for all or part of the planning area based on desired future conditions.

LAND USE PLAN (LUP). A set of decisions that establish management direction for land within an administrative area, as prescribed under the planning provisions of FLPMA; an assimilation of land-use

plan-level decisions developed through the planning process, regardless of the scale at which the decisions were developed.

LAND USE PLAN DECISION. Establishes desired outcomes and actions needed to achieve them. Decisions are reached using the BLM planning process. When they are presented to the public as proposed decisions, they can be protested to the BLM Director. They are not appealable to the Interior Board of Land Appeals.

LEASE. (1) A legal document that conveys to an operator the right to drill for oil or gas; (2) the tract of land on which a lease has been obtained and where producing wells and production equipment are located.

LEASE NOTICE. Provides more detailed information concerning limitations that already exist in law, lease terms, regulations, and operational orders. A Lease Notice also addresses special items the lessee would consider when planning operations but does not impose new or additional restrictions.

LEASE STIPULATION. A modification of the terms and conditions on a standard lease form at the time of the lease sale.

LEASABLE MINERALS. Those minerals or materials designated as leasable under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. They include coal, phosphate, asphalt, sulphur, CO₂, potassium, and sodium minerals, and oil, gas, coalbed natural gas, and geothermal.

LEK. An assembly area where birds, especially sage-grouse, carry on display and courtship behavior.

LICENSED USE. The forage, expressed in animal unit months, for which a permittee is billed. Licensed use cannot exceed permitted use identified in land use plans.

LIMITED AREAS OR TRAILS. Designated areas or trails where the use of off-road vehicles is subject to restrictions, such as limiting the number or types of vehicles allowed, dates and times of use (seasonal restrictions), limiting use to existing roads and trails, or limiting use to designated roads and trails. Under the designated roads and trails designation, use would be allowed only on roads and trails that are signed for use. Combinations of restrictions are possible, such as limiting use to certain types of vehicles during certain times of the year.

LIMITS OF ACCEPTABLE CHANGE. A framework for establishing acceptable and appropriate resource and social conditions in recreation settings. A system of management planning.

LIVESTOCK CONVERSION. A discretionary action changing permitted use from one class of animal to another.

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.

MANAGEMENT DECISION. A decision made by BLM to manage public lands. Management decisions include land use plan decisions and implementation decisions.

MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES. A component of the analysis of the management situation; actions or management directions that could be taken to resolve issues or management concerns.

MANAGEMENT SITUATION ANALYSIS (MSA). Assessment of the current management direction. It includes a consolidation of existing data needed to analyze and resolve identified issues, a description of current BLM management guidance, and a discussion of existing problems and opportunities for solving them.

MINERAL. Any solid or fluid inorganic substance that can be extracted from the earth for profit.

MINERAL ENTRY. The filing of a claim on public land to obtain the right to any minerals it may contain.

MINERAL ESTATE. The ownership of minerals, including rights necessary for access, exploration, development, mining, ore dressing, and transportation operations.

MINERAL MATERIALS. Materials such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing laws but that can be acquired under the Mineral Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

MINERAL WITHDRAWAL. A formal order that withholds federal lands and minerals from entry under the Mining Law of 1872 and closes the area to mineral location (staking mining claims) and development.

MINIMIZE. To reduce the adverse impact of an operation to the lowest practical level.

MINING CLAIM. A parcel of land that a miner takes and holds for mining purposes, having acquired the right of possession by complying with the Mining Law and local laws and rules. A single mining claim may contain as many adjoining locations as the locator may make or buy. There are four categories of mining claims: lode, placer, millsite, and tunnel site.

MITIGATION. A method or process by which impacts from actions may be made less injurious to the environment through appropriate protective measures. Also called mitigative measure.

MODIFICATION. A change to the provisions of a lease stipulation that is either temporary or for the term of the lease.

MONITORING. Specific studies that evaluate the effectiveness of actions taken to promote achievement of management objectives.

MULTIPLE USE. The management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are used in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the lands for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; the use of some lands for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and non-renewable resources, including but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific, and historical values; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the lands and the quality of the environment with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will yield the greatest economic return or greatest unit output.

NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (NAAQS). The allowable concentrations of air pollutants in the ambient (public outdoor) air. National ambient air quality standards are based on the air quality criteria and divided into primary standards (allowing an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health) and secondary standards (allowing an adequate margin of safety to protect the public welfare). Welfare is defined as including (but not limited to) effects on soils, water, crops, vegetation, human-made materials, animals, wildlife, weather, visibility, climate, and hazards to transportation, as well as effects on economic values and on personal comfort and well-being.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (OF 1969). An act that encourages productive and enjoyable harmony between humans and the environment and promotes efforts to prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate human health and welfare; enriches the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the nation, and establishes the Council on Environmental Quality.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP). A register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects, significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture, established by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM. A system of nationally designated rivers and their immediate environments that have outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, and other similar values and are preserved in a free-flowing condition. The system consists of three classifications: (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.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRDS. Birds that travel to Central America, South America, the Caribbean, and Mexico during the fall to spend the winter and then return to the United States and Canada during the spring to breed. These birds include almost half of the bird species that breed in the United States and Canada.

NO SURFACE DISTURBANCE. In general, this applies to an area where an activity is allowed if it does not disturb the surface.

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY. A fluid minerals leasing constraint that prohibits occupancy or disturbance on all or part of the lease surface to protect special values or uses. Lessees may exploit the fluid mineral resources under the leases restricted by this constraint through use of directional drilling from sites outside the area.

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

OBJECTIVE. A description of a desired condition for a resource. Objectives can be quantified and measured and, where possible, have established time frames for achievement.

OCCUPIED LEK. A lek that has been active during at least one strutting season within the last ten years.

OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE (OHV, also OFF-ROAD VEHICLE). Any motorized vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain, excluding (1) any non-amphibious registered motorboat; (2) any military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while being used for emergency purposes; (3) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the authorized officer, or otherwise officially approved; (4) vehicles in official use; and (5) any combat or combat support vehicle when used during national defense emergencies.

OFFSITE MITIGATION. Mitigation measures located away from an adversely affected site.

OFFICIAL USE. Use by an employee, agent, or designated representative of the Federal Government or one of its contractors, in the course of his or her employment, agency, or representation.

ONSITE MITIGATION. Mitigation of the actual area affected by the action causing the impact.

ONE-HUNDRED-YEAR FLOOD. A hydrologic event with a recurrence interval of 100 years.

OPEN. Generally denotes that an area is available for a particular use or uses. Refer to specific program definitions found in law, regulations, or policy guidance for application to individual programs.

OPEN AREA. Designated areas and trails where off-road vehicles may be operated, subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in BLM Manuals 8341 and 8343; or an area where all types of vehicle use is permitted at all times, subject to the standards in BLM Manuals 8341 and 8343 (from BLM National Management Strategy for OHV Use on Public Lands).

OPERATOR. Any person who has taken formal responsibility for the operations conducted on the leased lands.

OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE RIVER VALUES. Values among those listed in Section 1(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act are “scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values...” Other similar values that may be considered include botanical, hydrological, paleontological, or scientific. Professional judgment is used to determine whether values exist to an outstandingly remarkable degree.

OVERSTORY. The layer of foliage in a forest canopy.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES (FOSSILS). Fossils are the remains and traces of once-living organisms, preserved in geologic formations that form the Earth’s crust. They constitute a fragile and non-renewable scientific record of the history of life on Earth.

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

PARTICULATE MATTER. Fine liquid or solid particles suspended in the air and consisting of dust, smoke, mist, fumes, and compounds containing sulfur, nitrogen, and metals.

PERCENTAGE OF USE. Grazing use of current vegetation growth, usually expressed as a percentage of volume removed.

PERENNIAL STREAM. A stream that flows throughout the year.

PERMITTED USE. The forage allocated by, or under the guidance of, an applicable land use plan for livestock grazing in an allotment under a permit or lease; expressed in animal unit months.

PERSONAL INCOME. The sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors' income, rental income of persons, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments to persons, less personal contributions for social insurance.

PLAN. A document that outlines a set of comprehensive, long-range decisions concerning the use and management of Bureau-administered resources in a specific geographic area.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS. A plan for mining exploration and development that an operator must submit to BLM for approval when more than 5 acres a year will be disturbed or when an operator plans to work in an area of critical environmental concern or a wilderness area. A plan of operations must document in detail all actions that the operator plans to take from exploration through reclamation.

PLANNING AREA. A geographical area for which land use and resource management plans are developed and maintained.

PLANNING CRITERIA. The standards, rules, and other factors developed by managers and interdisciplinary teams for their use in forming judgments about decisionmaking, analysis, and data collection during planning. Planning criteria streamline and simplify the resource management planning actions.

POPULATION. Within a species, a distinct group of individuals that tend to mate only with members of the group. Because of generations of inbreeding, members of a population tend to have similar genetic characteristics.

POTENTIAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER. A flowing body of water or estuary or a section, portion, or tributary thereof, including rivers, streams, creeks, runs, kills, rills, and small lakes.

PREFERENCE. Grazing privileges established following the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act, based on the use of the federal range during the priority period. The active preference and suspended preference collectively make up the total grazing preference.

PREHISTORIC. Refers to the period during which Native American cultural activities took place and were not yet influenced by contact with historic non-native culture(s).

PRESCRIBED FIRE. Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist, and NEPA requirements (where applicable) must be met prior to ignition.

PRESCRIPTION. Measurable criteria that guide selection of appropriate management response and actions. Prescription criteria may include safety, economic, public health, environmental, geographic, administrative, social, or legal considerations.

PRESERVATION IN PLACE. The result of a decision or management action that preserves the physical, cultural, and paleontological resources by not disturbing them. Usually occurs due to avoidance measures or preclusion of surface disturbing activities.

PRESERVATION THROUGH DATA COLLECTION. The result of a decision or management action that preserves cultural and paleontological resource values through scientific data recovery

measures. This involves the identification and preservation of the scientific data related to the physical resources before damage or destruction related to surface disturbing activities. Data recovery measures often result in elimination of the physical record at the site, but preserve the resource by converting it to a paper or archival record associated with collected artifacts preserved in appropriate facilities. Data collection measures include, but are not limited to, site recordation, surface collection, subsurface testing, and excavation.

PREY BASE. Populations and types of prey species available to predators.

PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION. Non-motorized, non-mechanized, and undeveloped types of recreational activities.

PROJECT AREA. The area of land upon which an operator conducts mining operations, including the area needed for building or maintaining roads, transmission lines, pipelines, or other means of access.

PROPOSED SPECIES. Species that have been officially proposed for listing as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of the Interior. By definition, a proposed rule has been published in the *Federal Register*.

PUBLIC LAND. Land or interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through BLM except lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf, and land held for the benefit of Native Americans, Aleuts, and Eskimos.

QUARRY. An open or surface working, usually for the extraction of stone, slate, limestone, etc.

QUATERNARY. The younger of the two geologic periods or systems in the Cenozoic Era.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT. Any activity or program on or relating to rangelands that is designed to improve production of forage, change vegetation composition, control patterns of use, provide water, stabilize soil and water conditions, or provide habitat for livestock, wild and free-roaming horses and burros, or wildlife. Range improvement projects may be fences, reservoirs, brush control, or spring and well developments.

RANGE TREND. The direction of change in range condition.

RANGELAND. Land used for grazing by livestock and big game animals on which vegetation is dominated by grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs.

RANGELAND MONITORING PROGRAM. A program designed to measure changes in plant composition, ground cover, animal populations, and climatic conditions on the public rangeland. Studies monitor changes in range condition and determine the reason for any changes. Studies also monitor actual use, forage utilization, trend, and climatic conditions.

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

REASONABLE FORESEEABLE DEVELOPMENT (RFD). The prediction of the type and amount of oil and gas activity that would occur in a given area. The prediction is based on geologic factors, past history of drilling, projected demand for oil and gas, and industry interest.

RECORD OF DECISION (ROD). A document signed by a responsible official recording a decision that was preceded by preparation of an EIS.

RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES (R&PP). R&PP refers to the Recreation and Public Purposes Act [(43 USC 869(a)] and the uses to be made of public land transferred under the act. The objective of the R&PP Act is to meet the needs of State and local government agencies and non-profit organizations by leasing or conveying public land required for recreation and public purpose uses. Examples of uses of R&PP lands are parks and greenbelts, sanitary landfills, schools, religious facilities, and camps for youth groups. The act provides substantial cost benefits for land acquisition and provides for recreation facilities or historical monuments at no cost.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (ROS). A planning process that provides a framework for defining classes of outdoor recreation environments, activities, and experience opportunities. The settings, activities, and opportunities for experiences are arranged along a continuum or spectrum of six classes: primitive, semi-primitive non-motorized, semi-primitive motorized, roaded natural, rural, and urban. The resulting analysis defines specific geographic areas on the ground, each of which encompasses one of the six classes.

RECREATIONAL RIVER. A Wild and Scenic River tentative classification that applies to those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past and possess at least one river-related outstandingly remarkable value.

RELICT. A remnant or fragment of the vegetation of an area that remains from a former period when the vegetation was more widely distributed.

RESEARCH NATURAL AREA. An area where natural processes predominate and which is preserved for research and education. Research Natural Areas must meet the relevance and importance criteria of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and are designated as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP). A land use plan as prescribed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act that establishes, for a given area of land, land-use allocations, coordination guidelines for multiple use, objectives, and actions to be achieved.

RIGHT-OF-WAY (ROW). An authorization to use public lands for certain specified purposes, commonly for pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, reservoirs, etc.; also defined as a servitude conferring a right of passage but not conveying any portion of title to the affected federal land.

RIGHT-OF-WAY CORRIDOR. A parcel of land that has been identified by law, Secretarial order, through a land use plan, or by other management decision as being the preferred location for existing and future right-of-way grants and suitable to accommodate one type of right-of-way or one or more rights-of-way that are similar, identical, or compatible.

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.

RIVER ELIGIBILITY. Qualification of a river for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System through the determination (professional judgment) that it is free-flowing and, with its adjacent land area, possesses at least one river-related value considered to be outstandingly remarkable.

RIVERINE. Pertaining to or associated with a river or a system of flowing surface waters or streams.

ROADLESS. Refers to the absence of roads that have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road.

ROCK ART. Petroglyphs or pictographs.

RUNOFF. The water that flows on the land surface from an area in response to rainfall or snowmelt and/or through flow and increased flow from groundwater due to any increase above base flow.

SALABLE MINERALS. Common variety minerals on the public lands, such as sand and gravel, that are used mainly for construction and are disposed of by sales or special permits to local governments.

SCENIC BYWAYS. Highway routes that have roadsides or corridors of special aesthetic, cultural, or historic value. An essential part of the highway is its scenic corridor. The corridor may contain outstanding scenic vistas, unusual geologic features, or other natural elements.

SCENIC QUALITY. The degree of harmony, contrast, and variety within a landscape.

SCENIC RIVER. A Wild and Scenic River tentative classification that applies to a river or sections of a river that is free of impoundments and whose shorelines are largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads and possess at least one river-related outstandingly remarkable value.

SCOPING. The process of identifying the range of issues, management concerns, preliminary alternatives, and other components of an EIS or land-use planning document. It involves internal and public viewpoints.

SEASON OF USE. The time during which livestock grazing is permitted on a given range area, as specified in the grazing lease.

SECTION 7 CONSULTATION. The requirement of Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act that all federal agencies consult with the USFWS or the National Marine Fisheries Service if a proposed action might affect a federally listed species or its critical habitat.

SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE. The requirement of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act that any project funded, licensed, permitted, or assisted by the Federal Government be reviewed for impacts to significant historic properties and that the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be allowed to comment on a project.

SEDIMENT YIELD. The amount of sediment produced in watershed, expressed in tons, acre feet, or cubic yards, of sediment per unit of drainage area per year.

SENSITIVE SPECIES. Sensitive species are those designated by a State Director, usually in cooperation with the State agency responsible for managing the species and State Natural heritage programs, as sensitive. They are those species that: (1) could become endangered in or extirpated from a State, or within a significant portion of its distribution; (2) are under status review by the U.S. Fish

and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service; (3) are undergoing significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution; (4) are undergoing significant current or predicted downward trends in population or density such that federal listed, proposed, candidate, or State listed status may become necessary; (5) typically have small and widely dispersed populations; (6) inhabit ecological refugia or other specialized or unique habitats; or (7) are State listed but which may be better conserved through application.

SERAL. Pertaining to the successional stages of biotic communities.

SERAL COMMUNITY. A successional plant community that differs in species composition from the climax or potential natural community.

SHRUB. A low, woody plant, usually with several stems, that may provide food and/or cover for animals.

SIGNIFICANT. An effect that is analyzed in the context of the proposed action to determine the degree or magnitude of importance of the effect, whether beneficial or adverse. The degree of significance can be related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts.

SIGNIFICANT FOSSIL. Significant fossils include all vertebrate fossils (animals with backbones, including dinosaurs, fish, sharks, turtles, mammals) as well as their trace fossils (footprints, dung, etc.) and impressions. Uncommon occurrences of invertebrate and plant fossils may also be significant.

SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (SRMA). Areas that require explicit recreation management to achieve recreation objectives and provide specific recreation opportunities.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES. Includes proposed species, listed species, and candidate species under the ESA; State-listed species; and BLM State Director-designated sensitive species (see BLM Manual 6840, Special Status Species Policy).

SPECIES DIVERSITY. The number, different kinds of, and relative abundances of species present in a given area.

SPLIT ESTATE. Surface and minerals of a given area in different ownerships. Frequently, the surface will be privately owned and the minerals federally owned.

STANDARD. A description of the physical and biological conditions or degree of function required for healthy, sustainable lands (e.g., land health standards).

STANDARD VISUAL RANGE. A standardized measure of visibility used to compare data from different sites. The measure generally equates to the greatest distance at which an observer can just begin to see a black object viewed against the horizon sky.

STIPULATIONS. Requirements that are part of the terms of a mineral lease. Some stipulations are standard on all federal leases. Other stipulations may be applied to the lease at the discretion of the surface management agency to protect valuable surface resources and uses.

STRATEGIC PLAN. A plan that establishes the overall direction for BLM. This plan is guided by the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, covers a 5-year period, and is updated every 3 years. It is consistent with FLPMA and other laws affecting the public lands.

STRUTTING GROUND. An area used by sage-grouse in early spring for elaborate, ritualized courtship displays. See also Lek.

SUBSTRATE. The mineral or organic material that forms the bed of a stream; the base on which an organism lives; the surface on which a plant or animal grows or is attached.

SUPPRESSION. All the work of extinguishing or containing a fire, beginning with its discovery.

SURFACE DISTURBANCE. Describes actions created through mechanized or mechanical means that would cause soil mixing or result in alteration or removal of soil or vegetation and expose the mineral soil to erosive processes. Used in the literal context of actual, physical disturbance and movement or removal of the land surface and vegetation. Examples of surface disturbance include construction of well pads, pits, reservoirs, pipelines, and facilities (parking lot, tanks). Surface disturbing scientific research activities could be approved by the State Director or Field Office Manager through the use of permit terms and conditions, including waivers, exceptions, or modifications.

SURFACE OCCUPANCY. Placement or construction on the land surface of semi-permanent or permanent facilities requiring continual service or maintenance. Casual use is not included.

SUSPENDED USE. Temporary withholding of a grazing preference from active use.

THERMAL COVER. Vegetation or topography that prevents radiational heat loss, reduces wind chill during cold weather, and intercepts solar radiation during warm weather.

THREATENED SPECIES. Any plant or animal species defined under the Endangered Species Act as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range; listings are published in the *Federal Register*.

TIMING LIMITATION (SEASONAL RESTRICTION). A fluid minerals leasing constraint that prohibits surface use during specified time periods to protect identified resource values. The constraint does not apply to the operation and maintenance of production facilities unless analysis demonstrates that such constraints are needed and that less stringent, project-specific constraints would be insufficient.

TURBIDITY. Measure of the interference to the passage of light through fluids due to suspended particles.

UNALLOTTED LANDS. Public lands open to grazing that currently have no livestock grazing authorized.

UNDERTAKING. A project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal financial assistance; those requiring a federal permit, license or approval; and those subject to State or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a federal agency.

UNSUITABILITY CRITERIA. Criteria of the federal coal management program by which lands may be assessed as unsuitable for all or certain stipulated methods of coal mining.

USER DAY. Any calendar day, or portion thereof, for each individual accompanied or serviced by an operator or permittee on the public lands of related waters; synonymous with passenger day or participant day.

UPLANDS. Lands at higher elevations than alluvial plains or low stream terraces; all lands outside the riparian-wetland and aquatic zones.

UTILIZATION (RANGELAND). The proportion of the current year's forage production that is consumed or destroyed by grazing animals. Utilization is usually expressed as a percentage.

VALID EXISTING RIGHTS. Locatable mineral development rights that existed when the Federal Land Policy and Management Act was enacted on October 21, 1976. Some areas are segregated from entry and location under the Mining Law to protect certain values or allow certain uses. Mining claims that existed as of the effective date of the segregation may still be valid if they can meet the test of discovery of a valuable mineral required under the Mining Law. To determine the validity of mining claims located in segregated lands, BLM must conduct a validity examination, which is referred to as a "valid existing rights" determination.

VEGETATION MANIPULATION. Alteration of vegetation by using fire, plowing, or other means.

VEGETATION TYPE. A plant community with distinguishable characteristics described by the dominant vegetation present.

VISUAL RESOURCES. The visible physical features of a landscape (topography, water, vegetation, animals, structures, and other features) that constitute the scenery of an area.

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM). The system by which BLM classifies and manages scenic values and visual quality of public lands. The system is based on research that has produced ways of assessing aesthetic qualities of the landscape in objective terms. After inventory and evaluation, lands are given relative visual ratings (management classes) that determine the extent of modification allowed for the basic elements of the landscape.

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CLASSES. Visual resource management classes define the degree of acceptable visual change within a characteristic landscape. A class is based on the physical and sociological characteristics of any given homogeneous area and serves as a management objective. The four classes are described below:

Class I provides for natural ecological changes only. This class includes primitive areas, some natural areas, some wild and scenic rivers, and other similar areas where landscape modification activities should be restricted.

Class II areas are those areas where changes in any of the basic elements (form, line, color, or texture) caused by management activity should not be evident in the characteristic landscape.

Class III includes areas where changes in the basic elements (form, line, color, or texture) caused by a management activity may be evident in the characteristic landscape. However, the changes should remain subordinate to the visual strength of the existing character.

Class IV applies to areas where changes may subordinate the original composition and character; however, they should reflect what could be a natural occurrence within the characteristic landscape.

WAIVER. Permanent exemption from a lease stipulation. The stipulation no longer applies anywhere within the leasehold.

WATER QUALITY. The chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water with respect to its suitability for a particular use.

WATER TABLE. The surface in a groundwater body where the water pressure is atmospheric. It is the level at which water stands in a well that penetrates the water body just far enough to hold standing water.

WATERSHED. All lands that are enclosed by a continuous hydrologic drainage, divide, and lay upslope from a specified point on a stream.

WAY. A trace maintained solely by the passage of vehicles which has not been improved and/or maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use (from H-8550-1, *Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review*).

WETLANDS. Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water often and long enough to support and under normal circumstances do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

WILD HORSES AND BURROS. All unbranded and unclaimed horses and burros using public lands as all or part of their habitat.

WILD RIVER. A Wild and Scenic River tentative classification that applies to a river or sections of a river that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted and possess at least one river-related outstandingly remarkable value. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

WILDERNESS. A congressionally designated area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation that is protected and managed to preserve its natural conditions as described in Section 2A of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS. Features of the land associated with the concept of wilderness that specifically deal with naturalness and opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. These characteristics may be considered in land use planning when BLM determines that those characteristics are reasonably present, of sufficient value (condition, uniqueness, relevance, importance, size), and need (trend, risk), and are practical to manage (from IM-2003-275, Change 1, Considerations of Wilderness Characteristics in LUP, Attachment 1).

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA (WSA). A term associated with BLM's wilderness review made pursuant section 603 of FLPMA (43 USC §1782), wherein the BLM inventoried lands and determined which lands possessed wilderness characteristics as defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964; the Secretary of the Interior then forwarded to the President the results of that inventory and recommendations for which lands/areas were suitable for preservation as wilderness – these are known as wilderness study areas or WSAs. The President then advised Congress of the recommendations for designation of wilderness. Pursuant to FLPMA, once a WSA is established, it must be managed so as not to impair the suitability of that area for preservation of wilderness, subject to valid existing rights. Further, the BLM cannot remove or modify a WSA's status through land use planning. Rather, only Congress can act to either designate a WSA as a Wilderness Area or to release a WSA from its interim protected status.

WILDFIRE. An unplanned, unwanted wildland fire, including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fires where the objective is to put the fire out.

WILDLAND FIRE. Any non-structure fire that occurs in the wildland. Three distinct types of wildland fire have been defined and include wildfire, wildland fire use, and prescribed fire. See also: Prescribed Fire, Wildfire, Wildland Fire Use.

WILDLAND FIRE USE. The application of the appropriate management response to naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific resource management objectives in predefined designated areas outlined in Fire Management Plans. Operational management is described in the Wildland Fire Implementation Plan.

WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE (WUI). The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

WINTER RANGE. Range grazed during winter.

WITHDRAWAL. An action that restricts the use of public lands by removing them from the operation of some or all of the public land or mining laws.

WOODLAND. A forest community occupied primarily by non-commercial species such as juniper, mountain mahogany, or quaking aspen groves; all western juniper forestlands are classified as woodlands, since juniper is classified as a non-commercial species.

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ACRONYMS

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADC	Animal Damage Control
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
AML	Appropriate Management Level
AMR	Appropriate Management Response
AO	Authorizing Office
APD	Application for Permit to Drill (an oil or gas well)
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA)
AQRV	Air Quality Related Value
ARPA	Archaeological Resource Protection Act
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
AUM	Animal unit month
BA	Biological Assessment
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BART	Best Available Retrofit Technology
BCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
bcf	Billion cubic feet (a measure of quantity of natural gas)
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BHCA	Bird Habitat Conservation Area
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistic
BMP	Best Management Practice
CA	Conservation Agreement
CAA	Clean Air Act
CBNG	Coal Bed Natural Gas
CC	Condition Class
CCHP	Castle County Heritage Plan
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (of 1980)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second (a unit of water flow)
CIAA	Cumulative Impact Area Analysis
CLDQ	Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COA	Conditions of Approval
CSU	Controlled Surface Use
CWA	Clean Water Act (of 1977)
CWCS	Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategies
CWMA	Cooperative Weed Management Area
DEA	Demographic of Economic Analysis Division
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DOGM	(Utah) Division of Oil, Gas and Mining
DOI	(United States) Department of the Interior
dv	deciview
DWFC	Desired Wildland Fire Conditions
DWR	Division of Wildlife Resources

EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCA	Energy Policy and Conservation Act (of 1975)
ERMA	Extended Recreation Management Area
ESA	Endangered Species Act (of 1973)
ESR	Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FLAG	Final Federal Land Managers' Air Quality Related Values Work Group
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act (of 1976)
FMP	Fire Management Plan
FMZ	Fire Management Zone
FRCC	Fire Regime Condition Class
FWMP	Forest and Woodlands Management Plan
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
FY	Fiscal Year
GAP	Geographical Analysis Program
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GY	Government Year
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutants
HazMat	Hazardous Materials
HMA	Herd Management Area
HMAP	Herd Management Area Plan
HMP	Habitat Management Plan
HP	Horsepower
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
IMP	Interim Management Policy (for Lands Under Wilderness Review)
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISA	Instant (Wilderness) Study Area
IWJV	Intermountain West Joint Venture
KRCRA	Known Recoverable Coal Resource Area
LTA	Land Tenure Agreement
LUP	Land Use Plan
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act (of 1918)
Mcf	Thousand cubic feet
MFO	Moab Field Office
MFP	Management Framework Plan (pre-FLPMA BLM land use plan)
MLRA	Major Land Resource Area
mmcf	Million Cubic Feet
mMhos	Millimhos
MMS	U.S. Minerals Management Service
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSA	Management Situation Analysis
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NABCI	North American Bird Conservation Initiative
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NAWMP	North American Waterfowl Management Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act (of 1969)
NGL	Natural Gas Liquid

NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NNL	National Natural Landmark
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NOA	Notice of Availability (published in the Federal Register)
NOI	Notice of Intent (published in the Federal Register)
NOSR2	Naval Oil Shale Reserve Number 2
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxides
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NSO	No Surface Occupancy (a stipulation on an oil and gas lease)
NTMB	Neotropical Migratory Birds
O ₃	ozone
OHV	Off-Highway Vehicle
ORV	Off Road Vehicle (an older acronym, replaced by OHV)
OST	Old Spanish Trail National Historic Trail
PAC	Protected Activity Center
Pb	Lead
PEIS	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
PFC	Proper Functioning Condition (of riparian/wetland areas)
PFO	Price Field Office
PIF	Partners-in-Flight
PILT	Payments in Lieu of Taxes
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter (less than 10 microns in diameter)
PM _{2.5}	Particulate Matter (less than 2.5 microns in diameter)
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PUP	Pesticide Use Proposal
R&I	Relevance and Importance
R&PP	Recreation and Public Purposes (Act of 1926)
RAMP	Recreation Area Management Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (1976)
RFD	Reasonably Foreseeable Development
RFFA	Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions
RFO	Regional Field Office
RMA	Recreation Management Area
RMIS	Recreation Management Information System
RMP	Resource Management Plan (BLM land use plan under FLPMA)
RMZ	Recreation Management Zone
RN	Roaded Natural
RNA	Research Natural Area
ROD	Record of Decision
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
ROW	Right of Way
RS	Revised Statute
SAIPE	Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates
SARA	Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act
SCORP	Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SITLA	(Utah) School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide

SPM	Semi-Primitive Motorized (Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification)
SPNM	Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification)
SRCMP	Special Recreation and Cultural Management Plan
SRMA	Special Recreation Management Area
SRP	Special Recreation Permit
STSA	Special Tar Sands Area
SUWA	Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance
SWG	State Wildlife Grants
T&E	Threatened and/or Endangered (species as per ESA of 1973)
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TGA	Taylor Grazing Act
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act (of 1976)
TTU	Transportation, Trade, and Utilities
UBCP	Utah Back Country Pilots Association
UDAQ	Utah Department of Air Quality
UDEQ	Utah Division of Environmental Quality
UDOT	Utah Department of Transportation
UDWR	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USU	Utah State University
UTACS	Utah Avian Conservation Strategy
UXO	Unexploded Ordinances
VFD	Vernal Field Office
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
VRM	Visual Resource Management
WAFWA	Western Association for Fish and Wildlife Agencies
WMA	Wildlife Management Area
WSA	Wilderness Study Area
WSR	Wild and Scenic River(s) (Act of 1973)
WUG	Western Utility Group
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface

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