
ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS

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| ACEC | Area of Critical Environmental Concern |
| ACHP | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation |
| ADC | Animal Damage Control |
| AML | Appropriate Management Level |
| AMLIS | Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System |
| AMP | Allotment Management Plan |
| APD | Application for Permit to Drill (an oil or gas well) |
| APHIS | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA) |
| ARPA | Archeological Resource Protection Act (of 1979) |
| AUM | Animal unit month |
| BA | Biological Assessment |
| BCC | Birds of Conservation Concern |
| BCF | Billion cubic feet (a measure of quantity of natural gas) |
| BIA | Bureau of Indian Affairs |
| BLM | Bureau of Land Management |
| BMP | Best Management Practice |
| BO | Biological Opinion |
| BOR | (United States) Bureau of Reclamation |
| CAA | Clean Air Act (of 1970) |
| CAAA | Clean Air Act Amendments |
| CBNG | Coal Bed Natural Gas |
| 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) |
| CHL | Combined Hydrocarbon Lease |

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| CLDQ | Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry |
| CO | Carbon Monoxide |
| COA | Conditions of Approval |
| CRMP | Cultural Resource Management Plan |
| CSU | Controlled Surface Use |
| CWA | Clean Water Act (of 1977) |
| CWD | Chronic Wasting Disease |
| CWMA | Cooperative Weed Management Area |
| DEIS | Draft Environmental Impact Statement |
| DFC | Desired Future Condition |
| DOGMD | (Utah) Division of Oil, Gas and Mining |
| DOI | (United States) Department of the Interior |
| DPC | Desired Plant Community |
| EA | Environmental Assessment |
| EIS | Environmental Impact Statement |
| 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 |
| ESRI | Environmental Systems Research Institute (makers of GIS software) |
| FEIS | Final Environmental Impact Statement |
| FERC | Federal Energy Regulatory Commission |
| FLPMA | Federal Land Policy and Management Act (of 1976) |
| FMP | Fire Management Plan |
| FMZ | Fire Management Zone |
| FO | Field Office |
| FR | Federal Register |
| FWMP | Forest and Woodlands Management Plan |
| GAP | Geographical Analysis Program |
| GIS | Geographic Information Systems |

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| GY | Grazing Year |
| HAP | Hazardous Air Pollutants |
| HFRA | Healthy Forests Restoration Act (of 2003) |
| HMA | Herd Management Area |
| HMAP | Herd Management Area Plan |
| HMP | Habitat Management Plan |
| HUC | Hydrologic Unit Code |
| IBLA | Interior Board of Land Appeals |
| IMP | Interim Management Policy |
| ISA | Instant (Wilderness) Study Area |
| KGS | Known Geologic Structure |
| 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 |
| MFP | Management Framework Plan (pre-FLPMA BLM land use plan) |
| MLRA | Major Land Resource Area |
| MMCF | Million cubic feet |
| mmhos/cm | Millimhos per centimeter (in soils, a measure of electrical conductivity) |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MSA | Management Situation Analysis |
| NAAQS | National Ambient Air Quality Standards |
| NAGPRA | Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (of 1990) |
| NEPA | National Environmental Policy Act (of 1969) |
| NHL | National Historic Landmark |
| NHPA | National Historic Preservation Act |
| NHS | National Health Services |
| NNL | National Natural Landmark |
| NO _x | Nitrogen Oxides |

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| 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 |
| NPS | National Park Service |
| NRA | National Recreation Area |
| NRCS | Natural Resource Conservation Service |
| NRHP | National Register of Historic Places |
| NSO | No Surface Occupancy (a stipulation on an oil and gas lease) |
| NWSRS | National Wild and Scenic River System |
| OHV | Off-Highway Vehicle |
| ORV | Off Road Vehicle (an older acronym, replaced by OHV) |
| P Primitive | (Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification) |
| PAH | Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons |
| PFC | Proper Functioning Condition (of riparian/wetland areas) |
| PFO | Price Field Office |
| PIF | Partners-in-Flight |
| PM | Particulate Matter |
| PM _{2.5} | Particulate Matter (less than 2.5 microns in diameter) |
| PM ₁₀ | Particulate Matter (less than 10 microns in diameter) |
| PMP | Population Management Plan |
| PRMA | Price River Management Area |
| PSD | Prevention of Significant Deterioration |
| R | Rural (Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification) |
| R&I | Relevance and Importance |
| R&PP | Recreation and Public Purposes (Act of 1926) |
| RAMP | Recreation Area Management Plan |
| RCA | Raptor Concentration Area |
| RCRA | Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (1976) |
| RDCC | (Utah) Resource Development and Coordinating Committee |
| RFA | Reasonably Foreseeable Action (or Activity) |

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| RFD | Reasonably Foreseeable Development |
| RFFA | Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions |
| RHS | Rangeland Health Standards |
| RMA | Recreation Management Area |
| RMIS | Recreation Management Information System |
| RMP | Resource Management Plan (BLM land use plan under FLPMA) |
| RN | Roaded Natural (Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification) |
| RNA | Research Natural Area |
| ROD | Record of Decision |
| ROS | Recreation Opportunity Spectrum |
| ROW | Right of Way |
| S&G | Standards & Guidelines |
| SARA | Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act |
| SHPO | State Historic Preservation Officer |
| SITLA | (Utah) School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration |
| SO _x | Sulfur Oxides |
| SO ₂ | Sulfur Dioxide |
| SPM | Semi-Primitive Motorized (Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification) |
| SPNM | Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification) |
| SRCMA | Special Recreation and Cultural Management Area |
| SRMA | Special Recreation Management Area |
| SRMRDP | San Rafael Motorized Route Designation Plan |
| SRP | Special Recreation Permit |
| SRRMP | San Rafael Resource Management Plan |
| SUWA | Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance |
| T&E | Threatened and/or Endangered (species as per ESA of 1973) |
| TDS | Total Dissolved Solids |
| TL | Timing Limitations |
| TMDL | Total Maximum Daily Load |
| TPY | Tons Per Year |
| TSCA | Toxic Substances Control Act (of 1976) |

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| U | Urban | (Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification) |
| UAAQS | Utah Ambient Air Quality Standards | |
| UAC | Utah Administrative Code | |
| UDA | Utah Division of Aeronautics | |
| UDAQ | Utah Department of Air Quality | |
| UDEQ | Utah Division of Environmental Quality | |
| UDOGM | Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining | |
| UDOT | Utah Department of Transportation | |
| UDWaR | Utah Division of Water Resources | |
| UDWQ | Utah Division of Water Quality | |
| UDWR | Utah Division of Wildlife Resources | |
| UGS | Utah Geological Survey | |
| UP&L | Utah Power and Light | |
| USFWS | United States Fish and Wildlife Service | |
| USC | United States Code | |
| USDA | United States Department of Agriculture | |
| USFS | United States Forest Service | |
| USGS | United States Geological Survey | |
| VFO | Vernal Field Office | |
| VPA | Vernal Planning Area | |
| VRI | Visual Resource Inventory | |
| 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 | |

GLOSSARY

Activity Plan: A type of implementation plan (see Implementation plan); an activity plan usually describes multiple projects and applies best management practices to meet land use plan objectives. Examples of activity plans include interdisciplinary management plans, habitat management plans, recreation area management plans, and allotment management plans.

Actual Use: A report of the actual livestock grazing use certified to be accurate by the permittee or lessee. Actual use may be expressed in terms of animal unit months or animal months.

Air Pollutant: Any substance in the air that could, if in high enough concentration, harm humans, animals, vegetation, or material. Air pollutants may include almost any natural or artificial matter capable of being airborne, in the form of solid particles, liquid droplets, gases, or a combination of these.

Air Quality: The composition of air with respect to quantities of pollution therein; used most frequently in connection with “standards” of maximum acceptable pollutant concentrations.

All-Terrain Vehicle: 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 where one or more individuals graze their livestock. Generally consists of public land, State land, and private land. Livestock grazing is regulated by BLM who determines the number of livestock, class of livestock, and season of use for each allotment through the land use planning process.

Allotment Management Plan: A document prepared in consultation with the lessees or permittees involved, which applies to livestock operations on the public lands or on lands within National Forests in the eleven contiguous Western States and which:

prescribes the manner in, and extent to, which livestock operations will be conducted in order to meet the multiple-use, sustained-yield, economic and other needs and objectives as determined for the lands by the Secretary concerned; and

describes the type, location, ownership, and general specifications for the range improvements to be installed and maintained on the lands to meet the livestock grazing and other objectives of land management; and

contains such other provisions relating to livestock grazing and other objectives found by the Secretary concerned to be consistent with the provisions of this Act and other applicable law.

Alluvium: General term for clay, silt, sand, or gravel deposited in the bed of a stream during relatively recent geologic time, as a result of stream action.

Alternative: In an EIS, one of a number of possible options for responding to the purpose and need for action.

Alternative Dispute Resolution: Any process used to prevent, manage, or resolve conflicts using procedures other than traditional courtroom litigation or formal agency adjudication.

Amendment: The process for considering or making changes in the terms, conditions, and decisions of approved RMPs or MFPs. Usually only one or two issues are considered that involve only a portion of the planning area.

Animal Unit: (1) Considered to be one mature cow or approximately 1,000 pounds, either dry or with calf up to six months of age, or their equivalent, based on a standard amount of forage consumed. (2) A standardized unit of measurement for range livestock that is equivalent to one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or four reindeer, all over 6 months of age.

Animal Unit Month: The amount of dry forage required by one animal unit for one month based on a forage allowance of 26 pounds per day.

Animals: Any member of the animal kingdom, including without limitation any mammal, fish, bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, crustacean, arthropod, or other invertebrate, and includes any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof. As used here, the words “animals,” “fish or wildlife,” and “wildlife” are interchangeable.

Annual (plant): A plant whose life cycle is completed in 1 year or season.

Aquifer: Rock or rock formations (often sand, gravel, sandstone, or limestone) that contain or carry groundwater and act as water reservoirs.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC): Means areas within the public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

Arid: A term applied to regions or climates where lack of sufficient moisture severely limits growth and production of vegetation. The limits of precipitation vary considerably according to temperature conditions.

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. Authorization made in avoidance areas would have to be compatible with the purpose for which the area was designated and not is otherwise feasible on lands outside the avoidance area.

Back Country Byways: These roads generally do not meet full federal safety standards, meaning they are not wide enough, or graded enough, or level enough to be safe year-round, for passenger cars. They do, however, meet the highest standard of scenic, recreational and historical criteria.

Beneficial Outcomes: Also referenced as “Recreation Benefits”; improved conditions, maintenance of desired conditions, prevention of worse conditions, and the realization of desired experiences.

Best Management Practices (BMPs): A suite of techniques that guide, or may be applied to, management actions to aid in achieving desired outcomes. BMPs 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: Any species of hoofed wildlife that are hunted, such as elk, deer, desert bighorn sheep, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, moose, bison, mountain goats and pronghorn antelope.

Biological Assessment: The document prepared by or under the direction of BLM concerning listed and proposed species and designated and proposed critical habitat that may be present in the action area and contains the BLM's determination of potential effects of the action on such species and habitat. Biological assessments are required for formal consultations and conferences on "major construction projects." They are recommended for all formal consultations and formal conferences and many informal consultations where a written evaluation of the effects of an action on listed or proposed species and on designated or proposed critical habitat is needed. Also referred to as a BA.

Biological Opinion: The document which includes: (1) the opinion of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services' and/or the NOAA-Fisheries as to whether or not a Federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat; (2) a summary of the information on which the opinion is based; and (3) a detailed discussion of the effects of the action on listed species or designated critical habitat. Depending upon the determination of jeopardy or non-jeopardy, the biological opinion may contain reasonable and prudent alternatives, a statement of anticipated take of listed animals and conservation recommendations for listed plants. Also referred to as a BO.

Biological Soil Crusts (cryptogamic, cryptobiotic, microbiotic or microphytic soil crusts): Biological Soil Crusts are a complex mosaic of cyanobacteria, green algae, lichens, mosses, microfungi, and other bacteria. Cyanobacterial and microfungus filaments weave through the top few millimeters of soil, gluing loose particles together and forming a matrix that stabilizes and protects soil surfaces from erosive forces. These crusts occur in all hot, cool, and cold arid and semi-arid regions. They may constitute up to 70% of the living cover in some plant communities; however, biological soil crusts have only recently been recognized as having a major influence in terrestrial ecosystems.

Browse: (1) the part of shrubs, half shrubs, woody vines, and trees available for animal consumption; or (2) to search for or consume browse.

California Puff (CALPUFF): CALPUFF is an advanced non-steady-state meteorological and air quality modeling system adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as the preferred model for assessing long range transport of pollutants and their impacts involving complex meteorological conditions.

Candidate Species: Plant and animal taxa for which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has sufficient information on their status and threats to support proposing the species for listing as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act but for which issuance of a proposed rule is currently precluded by higher priority listing actions. Separate lists for plants, vertebrate animals, and invertebrate animals are published periodically in the Federal Register.

Carrying capacity: The maximum population of a particular species a particular region can support without hindering future generations' ability to maintain the same population.

Casual Use: Mining activities that only negligibly disturb federal lands and resources. Casual use generally includes the collecting of geochemical, rock, soil, or mineral specimens using hand tools, hand panning, and non-motorized sluicing. It also generally includes use of metal detectors, gold spears, and other battery-operated devices for sensing the presence of minerals, and hand battery-operated dry washers. Casual use does not include use of mechanized earth-moving equipment, truck-mounted drilling equipment, suction dredges, motorized vehicles in areas designated as closed to off-road vehicles, chemicals, or explosives. It also does not include occupancy or operations where the cumulative effects of the activities result in more than negligible disturbance.

Class I area: Under the 1977 Clean Air Act amendments, all international parks, parks larger than 6,000 acres, and national wilderness areas larger than 5,000 acres that existed on August 7, 1977. This class provides the most protection to pristine lands by severely limiting the amount of additional air pollution that can be added to these areas.

Climax Plant Community (e.g. climax): The final or stable biotic community in a successional series; it is self-perpetuating and in equilibrium with the physical habitat.

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. For example, 43 CFR 8340.0-5 sets forth the specific meaning of “closed” as it relates to off-highway vehicle use, and 43 CFR 8364 defines “closed” as it relates to closure and restriction orders.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): A codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the federal government.

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.

Collaborative Partnership and Collaborative Stewardship: Refers to people working together, sharing knowledge and resources, to achieve desired outcomes for public lands and communities within statutory and regulatory frameworks.

Competition: The interaction between organisms as a result of the removal or reduction of a common, required resource from the environment. Resources may include water, nutrients, light, oxygen, carbon dioxide, food and shelter.

Community Recreation-Tourism Market: A community or communities dependent on public lands recreation and/or related tourism use, growth, and/or development. Major investments in facilities and visitor assistance are authorized within SRMAs where BLM’s strategy is to target demonstrated community recreation-tourism market demand. Here, recreation management actions are geared toward meeting primary recreation-tourism market demand for specific activity, experience, and benefit opportunities. These opportunities are produced through maintenance of prescribed natural resource and/or community setting character and by

structuring and implementing management, marketing, monitoring, and administrative actions accordingly.

Conditions of Approval: Conditions or provisions (requirements) under which an Application for a Permit to Drill or a Sundry Notice is approved.

Conformity or Conformance:

A resource management action shall be specifically provided for in the plan, or if not specifically mentioned, shall be clearly consistent with the terms, conditions, and decisions of the approved plan or plan amendment.

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: A formal signed agreement between the USFWS or NOAA-Fisheries and other parties that implements specific actions, activities, or programs designed to eliminate or reduce threats to, 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 both the state and Federal level, as well as Tribes. Depending on the types of commitments the BLM makes in a conservation agreement and the level of signatory authority, plan revisions or amendments may be required prior to signing the conservation agreement, or subsequently in order to implement the conservation agreement.

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 NOAA-Fisheries to be Federal candidates under the Endangered Species Act.

Consistency: Means that 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 with Federal law, regulation, and policy).

Consultation: Exchange of information and interactive discussion; when the “C” in consultation is capitalized it refers to consultation mandated by statute or regulation that has prescribed parties, procedures, and timelines (e.g. Consultation under National Environmental Policy Act or Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act).

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

Cooperating Agency: An eligible governmental entity that has entered into a written agreement with the BLM establishing cooperating agency status in the planning and NEPA processes. BLM and the cooperating agency will work together under the terms of the agreement. Cooperating agencies will participate in the various steps of BLM's planning process as feasible, given the constraints of their resources and expertise.

Assists the lead Federal agency in developing an Environmental Analysis or Environmental Impact Statement. The Council on Environmental Quality 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 of Federal, State, or local government jurisdiction with such qualifications may become a cooperating agency by agreement with the lead agency.

means any Federal agency other than a lead agency which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved in a proposal (or a reasonable alternative) for legislation or other major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. The selection and responsibilities of a cooperating agency are described in §1501.6. A State or local agency of similar qualifications or, when the effects are on a reservation, an Indian Tribe, may by agreement with the lead agency become a cooperating agency.

Corridor: A wide strip of land within which a proposed linear facility could be located.

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 effect on the environment, conducts environmental studies, and advises the president on environmental matters.

Criteria: Data and information that are used to examine or establish the relative degrees of desirability of alternatives or the degree to which a course of action meets an intended objective.

Criteria pollutants: Air pollutants designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as potentially harmful and for which ambient air quality standards have been set to protect the public health and welfare. The criteria pollutants are carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, hydrocarbons, and lead.

Critical Habitat: (1) the specific areas within the geographical area currently occupied by a species, at the time it is listed in accordance with the Endangered Species Act, on which are found those physical or biological features (i) essential to the conservation of the species, and (ii) that may require special management considerations or protection, and (2) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by a species at the time it is listed upon determination by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the NOAA-Fisheries that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species. Critical habitats are designated in 50 CFR Parts 17 and 226. The constituent elements of critical habitat are those physical and biological features of designated or proposed critical habitat essential to the conservation of the species, including, but not limited to: (1) space for individual and population growth, and for normal behavior; (2) food, water, air, light, minerals, or other nutritional or physiological requirements; (3) cover or shelter; (4) sites for breeding, reproduction, rearing of offspring, germination, or seed dispersal; and (5) habitats that are protected from disturbance or are representative of the historic geographic and ecological distribution of a species.

Criteria pollutants: Air pollutants designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as potentially harmful and for which ambient air quality standards have been set to protect the public health and welfare. The criteria pollutants are carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, hydrocarbons, and lead.

Cultural Resources: Nonrenewable evidence of human occupation or activity as seen in any area, site, building, structure, artifact, ruin, object, work of art, architecture, or natural feature, which was important in human history at the national, state, or local level.

Cultural Site: Any location that includes prehistoric and/or historic evidence of human use, or that has important sociocultural value.

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 (or other agencies) where some type of motorized vehicle use is appropriate and allowed either seasonally or year-long.

Deferred-Rotation Grazing: Any grazing system, which provides for a systematic rotation of the deferment among pastures.

Deferment (deferred grazing, rotational deferred): The delay of grazing to achieve a specific management objective. A strategy aimed at providing time for plant reproduction, establishment of new plants, restoration of plant vigor, a return to environmental conditions appropriate for grazing, or the accumulation of forage for later use.

Desired Outcomes: A type of land use plan decision expressed as a goal or objective.

Desired Plant Community: Of the several plant communities that may occupy a site, the one that has been identified through a management plan to best meet the plan's objectives for the site. It must protect the site as a minimum.

Development Well: A well drilled within the known or proven productive area of an oil field with expectation of producing oil or gas from the producing reservoir.

Discretionary Closure: Those lands where the BLM has determined that fluid minerals leasing, even with the most restrictive stipulations, would not adequately protect other resources, values, or land uses.

Disturbance Zone: Area of influence around a disturbance causing a change in animal behavior such as: leaving the area, increased stress, abandoning young, not breeding, and aberrant behavior.

Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS): The draft statement of the environmental effects of a major federal action which is required under Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act, and released to the public and other agencies for comment and review.

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

Ecological Balance: The stability of an ecosystem resulting from interacting processes of its components.

Ecological Site: A kind of land with a specific potential natural community and specific physical site characteristics, differing from other kinds of land in their ability to produce distinctive kinds and amounts of vegetation and to respond to management. Ecological sites are defined and described with information about soil, species composition, and annual production.

Ecological Site Description: A written narrative of the description of soils, climate, vegetation, uses, and potential of a kind of land with specific physical characteristics to produce distinctive kinds and amounts of vegetation.

Ecological Site Inventory: A resource inventory that involves the use of soils information to map ecological sites and plant communities and the collection of natural resource and vegetation attributes. The sampling data from each of these soil-vegetation units, referred to as site write-up areas (SWAs), become the baseline data for natural resource management and planning.

Ecosystem: Includes all the organisms of an area, their environment, and the linkages or interactions among all of them; all parts of an ecosystem are interrelated. The fundamental unit in ecology, containing both organisms and abiotic environments, each influencing the properties of the other and both necessary for the maintenance of life.

Effect: Environmental change resulting from a proposed action. Direct effects are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place, while indirect effects are caused by the action but are later in time or further removed in distance, although still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density, or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems. Effect and impact are synonymous as used in this document.

Eligible Cooperating Agency:

A Federal agency other than a lead agency that is qualified to participate in the development of environmental impact statements as provided in 40 CFR 1501.6 and 1508.5 or, as necessary, other environmental documents that BLM prepares, by virtue of its jurisdiction by law as defined in 40 CFR 1508.15, or special expertise as defined in 40 CFR 1508.26; or

A federally recognized Indian tribe, a state agency, or a local government agency with similar qualifications.

Endangered species: Plant or animal species that are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant part of their range.

Endemic species: Plants or animals that occur naturally in a certain region and whose distribution is relatively limited to a particular locality.

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 when an agency proposes a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

Environmental Justice: The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Fair treatment means that no group of people, including racial, ethnic, or socio-economic group should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal, and

commercial operations or the execution of Federal, state, local, and Tribal programs and policies (see Executive Order 12898).

Ephemeral Stream-Flow: 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/soil by water, wind, ice, or other geological agents. Often categorized into sheet erosion (even, overland flow), rill erosion (numerous but small channels), and gully erosion (less numerous but more major channels). Natural erosion is that which occurs under natural conditions (without the influence of man's activities).

Evaluation (plan evaluation): The process of reviewing the land use plan and the periodic plan monitoring reports to determine whether the land use plan decisions and NEPA analysis are still valid and whether the plan is being implemented.

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

Exotic species: Includes species introduced into an area that may have adapted to the area and compete with resident native (indigenous) species.

Exploration Well: A well drilled in the area where there is no oil or gas production (also known as wildcat well).

Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA): Public lands unit identified in land use plans containing all acreage not identified as a SRMA. Recreation management actions within an ERMA are limited to only those of a custodial nature.

Fauna: The vertebrate and invertebrate animals of the area or region.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976: Public Law 94-579. October 21, 1976, often referred to as the BLM's "Organic Act," which provides the majority of the BLM's legislated authority, direction, policy, and basic management guidance.

Federal Register: A daily publication, which reports Presidential and Federal, Agency documents.

Final Environmental Impact Statement (Final EIS): A revision of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement based on public and agency comments on the draft.

Fire Management Plan: A strategic plan that defines a program to manage wild land and prescribed fires and documents the fire management program in the approved land use plan; the plan is supplemented by operational procedures such as preparedness plans, preplanned dispatch plans, prescribed fire plans, and prevention plans.

Fisheries habitat: Streams, lakes, and reservoirs that support fish populations.

Flood Plain: The land area adjacent to a stream which is periodically flooded; an important component of a riparian area.

Fluid Minerals: Oil, gas, and geothermal resources.

Forage: (1) All browse and herbaceous growth available and acceptable to grazing/browsing animals. (2) Vegetation eaten by animals, especially grazing and browsing animals.

Formal Consultation: A component of the consultation process under Section 7 of the ESA that commences with the BLM's written request for consultation after it has determined that its action may affect and is likely to adversely affect listed species or designated critical habitats.

Fossil: Mineralized or petrified form from a past geologic age, especially from previously living things.

Fragmentation (habitat): The break-up of a large land area (such as a forest) into smaller patches isolated by areas converted to a different land type.

Fuel (fire): Dry, dead parts of trees, shrubs, and other vegetation that can burn readily.

Geographic Information System: 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.

Grandfather, to: To exempt groups or individuals from provisions of laws or regulations because of preexisting conditions, such as exempting mining operations existing before new mining regulations are implemented from provisions of those new regulations.

Grazing: Consumption of forage from rangelands or pastures by livestock, wild horses and burros, or wildlife.

Grazing System: A specialization of grazing management which defines the periods of grazing and non-grazing. Descriptive common names may be used; however, the first usage of a grazing system name in a publication should be followed by a description using a standard format. This format should consist of at least the following: the number of pastures (or units); number of herds; length of grazing periods; length of non-grazing periods for any given unit in the system followed by an abbreviation of the unit of time used. Examples of grazing systems are deferred grazing, deferred-rotation, rotation, rest-rotation, and short duration grazing.

Groundwater: Subsurface water that is in the zone of saturation. The top surface of the groundwater is the "water table." Source of water for wells, seeps, and springs.

Guidance: Any type of written communication or instruction that transmits objectives, goals, constraints, or any other direction that helps the Field Managers and staff know how to prepare a specific resource management plan.

Guidelines: Actions or management practices that may be used 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. Guidelines for grazing administration must conform to 43 CFR 4180.2.

Habitat: (1) The natural abode of a plant or animal that provides food, water, shelter, and other biotic, climatic and soils factors necessary to support life. (2) The natural environment of a plant or animal, including all biotic, climatic, and soil conditions, or other environmental influences affecting living conditions. The place where an organism lives.

Herbaceous: (1) Non-woody plant growth. (2) Green and leaf-like in appearance or texture; includes grasses, grass-like plants, and forbs, with little or no woody component.

Herd Area (HA): The geographic area identified as having been used by a herd as its habitat in 1971.

Herd Management Area (HMA): (1) Public land under the jurisdiction of the BLM that has been designated for special management emphasizing the maintenance of an established wild horse herd. (2) Areas established for wild and free-roaming horses and burros through the land use planning process. The Wild Free-roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 requires that wild free-roaming horses and burros be considered for management where they were found at the time Congress passed the Act. The BLM initially identified 264 areas of use as herd management areas.

Herd Management Area Plan: The area within the HA established for the maintenance of wild horse and/or burro herds. BLM considers the appropriate management level for the herd, the habitat requirements of the animals, the relationships with other uses of the public and adjacent private lands, and the constraints contained within (43 CFR 4710.3-1). The HMA does not always include the complete acreage of an HA (and often does not), and depends on conditions surrounding each area.

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: Decisions that take action to implement land use plan decisions.

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.

Indian Tribe: Any Indian group in the conterminous United States that the Secretary of the Interior recognizes as possessing tribal status.

Indicator Species (key species): (1) Species that indicate the presence of certain environmental conditions, seral stages, or previous treatment. (2) One or more plant species selected to indicate a certain level of grazing use.

Indigenous: Living or occurring naturally in an area; native, endemic people, flora, or fauna.

Indirect effects: Impacts that are caused by an action, but are later in time or farther removed in distance, although still reasonably foreseeable.

Informal Consultation: a component of the consultation process that includes all discussions, correspondence, etc., between the FWS and/or NMFS and the BLM agency or the designated non-Federal representative, prior to formal consultation, to determine if a proposed action may affect

listed species or critical habitat and to use FWS and/or NMFS expertise, if necessary, to modify the proposed action to avoid potentially adverse effects.

Interdisciplinary Team: A group of individuals with different training, representing the physical sciences, social sciences, and environmental design arts, assembles 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. The number and disciplines of the members preparing the plan vary with circumstances. A member may represent one or more discipline or Bureau program interest.

Intermittent or Seasonal Stream-Flow: 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 in mountainous areas.

Invasive plants: Plants that are not part of (if exotic), or are a minor component of (if native), the original plant community or communities that have the potential to become a dominant or co-dominant species on the site if their future establishment and growth is not actively controlled by management interventions, or are classified as exotic or noxious plants under state or federal law. Species that become dominant for only one to several years (e.g. short-term response to drought or wildfire) are not invasive plants.

Invertebrate: Small animals that lack a backbone or spinal column. Spiders, insects, and worms are examples of invertebrates.

Land Classification: A process for determining the suitability of public lands for certain types of disposal or lease under the public land laws or for retention under multiple use management.

Land Use Allocation: The identification in a land use plan of the activities and foreseeable development that are allowed, restricted, or excluded for all or part of the planning area, based on desired future conditions.

Land Use Plan: 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. The term includes both RMPs and MFPs.

Land Use Plan Decision: Establishes desired outcomes and actions needed to achieve them.

Decisions are reached using the BLM planning process in 43 CFR 1600. When they are presented to the public as proposed decisions, they can be protested to the BLM Director. They are not appeal able to Interior Board of Land Appeals.

Landscape: All the natural features such as grasslands, hills, forest, and water, which distinguish one part of the earth's surface from another part; usually that portion of land that the eye can comprehend in a single view, including all of its natural characteristics.

Leasable Minerals: Those minerals or materials designated as leasable under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. They include coal, phosphate, asphalt, sulphur, potassium, and sodium minerals, and oil, gas, and geothermal.

Lease: (1) A legal document that conveys to an operator the right to drill for oil, gas; (2) the tract of land, on which a lease has been obtained, 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.

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

Limited: Generally denotes that an area or roads and trails are available for a particular use or uses. Refer to specific program definitions found in law, regulations, or policy guidance for application to individual programs. For example, 43 CFR 8340.0-5 defines the specific meaning of “limited” as it relates to off-highway vehicle use.

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 or 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.

Local Government: Any political subdivision of the State and any general purpose unit of local government with resource planning, resource management, zoning, or land use regulation authority.

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.

Major Construction Activity: A construction project (or other undertaking having similar physical effects) which is a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as referred to in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA, 42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)).

Management Decision: A decision made by the BLM to manage public lands. Management decisions include both 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.

Marsh (land): Flat, wet, treeless land usually covered by water and dominated by marsh grasses, indigenous rushes, sedges, or other grass-like plants.

Meadow (grassland, pasture, pastureland, rangeland): A tract of grassland where productivity of indigenous or introduced forage is modified due to characteristics of the

landscape position or hydrology. May be characterized as: hay meadow, native meadow, mountain meadow, wet meadow, or other designations.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU): Usually documents an agreement reached amongst federal agencies.

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 Reserves: Known mineral deposits that is recoverable under present conditions but is as yet undeveloped.

Mineral Rights: Mineral rights outstanding are third-party rights, as interest in minerals not owned by the person or party conveying the land to the United States. It is an exception in a deed that is the result of prior conveyance separating title of certain minerals from the surface estate.

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: (1) To reduce the adverse impact of an operation to the lowest practical level. (2) Apply best available technology, management practices, and scientific knowledge to reduce the magnitude, extent, and/or duration of impacts.

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, mill site, and tunnel site.

Mitigation: Steps taken to: 1) avoid an impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; 2) minimize an impact by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; 3) rectify an impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; 4) reduce or eliminate an impact over time by preserving and maintaining operations during the life of the action; and, 5) compensate for an impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Mitigation Measures: (1) Methods or procedures that reduce or lessen the impacts of an action. (2) Means taken to avoid, compensate for, rectify, or reduce the potential adverse impact of an action.

Monitoring (plan monitoring): The process of tracking the implementation of land use plan decisions and collecting and assessing data/information necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of

land use planning decisions.

Multiple Use: The management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized 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 nonrenewable 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 give the greatest economic return or greatest unit output.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS): Standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency for the maximum levels of pollutants that can exist in the outdoor air without unacceptable effects on human health or the public welfare.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969: An act that encourages productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment and promotes efforts to prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; enriches the understanding or the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation, and establishes the Council on Environmental Quality.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers: Rivers designated in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System that are classified in one of three categories, depending on the extent of development and accessibility along each section. In addition to being free flowing, these rivers and their immediate environments must possess at least one outstandingly remarkable value: scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values.

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, historic, cultural, and other similar values and are preserved in a free-flowing condition (Wild and Scenic River Act).

Native Species: Species that historically occurred or currently occur in a particular ecosystem and were not introduced.

Natural Community: An assemblage of organisms indigenous to an area that is characterized by distinct combinations of species occupying a common ecological zone and interacting with one another.

Natural Resources: Water, soil, plants and animals, nutrients, and other resources produced by the earth's natural processes.

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 action alternative: The most likely condition to exist in the future if current management direction were to continue unchanged.

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.

No Surface Disturbance: In general, this applies to an area where an activity is allowed so long as it does not disturb the surface.

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 nonnative, 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.

Off-Highway Vehicle (off-road vehicle): Any motorized vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain, excluding:

any nonamphibious registered motorboat;

any military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while being used for emergency purposes;

any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the authorized officer, or otherwise officially approved;

vehicles in official use; and

any combat or combat support vehicle when used in times of national defense emergencies.

One-Hundred-Year Flood: A hydrologic event with a magnitude that has 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. For example, 43 CFR 8340.0-5 defines the specific meaning of “open” as it relates to off-highway vehicle use.

Open (Areas and Trails): Designated areas and trails where off-road vehicles may be operated, subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards or an area where all types of vehicle use is permitted at all times, subject to standards set forth in BLM Manuals 8341 8343

Open Range: (1) Range which has not been fenced into management units. (2) All suitable rangeland of an area upon which grazing is permitted. (3) Untimbered rangeland. (4) Range on which the livestock owner has unlimited access without benefit of land ownership or leasing.

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 which may be considered include botanical, hydrological, paleontological, or scientific. Professional judgment is used to determine whether values exist to an outstandingly remarkable degree (Wild and Scenic River Act).

Overgrazing (overuse): Continued heavy grazing which exceeds the recovery capacity of the community and creates a deteriorated range.

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.

Particulate Matter (PM): A complex mixture consisting of varying combinations of dry solid fragments, solid cores with liquid coatings, and small droplets of liquid. These tiny particles vary greatly in shape, size and chemical composition, and can be made up of many different materials such as metals, soot, soil and dust.

Perennial: A plant that lives for at least 2 or more years.

Perennial Stream-flow: A stream that flows continuously. Perennial streams are generally associated with a water table in the localities through which they flow.

Period of Use: The time of livestock grazing on a range area based on type of vegetation or stage of vegetative growth.

Permit: A revocable authorization to use public land for a specified purpose to for up to 3 years.

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.

Petroglyph: An image recorded on stone, usually by prehistoric peoples, by means of carving, pecking or otherwise incised on natural rock surfaces.

pH: A measure of how acidic or alkaline (basic) a solution is on a scale of 0 to 14 with 0 being very acidic, 14 being very alkaline, and 7 being neutral. The abbreviation stands for the potential of hydrogen.

Pictograph: A symbol that represents an object or a concept by illustration.

Plan of Development: A mandatory plan, developed by an applicant of a mining operation or construction project, that specifies the techniques and measures to be used during construction and operation of all project facilities on public land. The plan is submitted for approval to the appropriate Federal agency before any construction begins.

Plan of Operations: A plan for mining exploration and development that an operation 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 Analysis: A process using appropriate resource data and NEPA analysis to provide a

basis for decisions in areas not yet covered by an RMP.

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 decision making, analysis, and data collection during planning. Planning criteria streamline and simplify the resource management planning actions.

Plant community: A vegetation complex, unique in its combination of plants, which occurs in particular locations under particular influences. A plant community is a reflection of integrated environmental influences on the site, such as soils, temperature, elevation, solar radiation, slope aspect, and precipitation.

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 Natural Community (PNC): The biotic community that would become established if all successional sequences were completed without interference by man under the present environmental conditions. Natural disturbances are inherent in development. PNCs can include naturalized non-native species.

Preferred alternative: The alternative identified in an EIS that has been selected by the agency as the most acceptable resolution to the problems identified in the purpose and need.

Prescribed Fire: (1) The introduction of fire to an area under regulated conditions for specific management purposes. (2) A management ignited wildland fire that burns under specified conditions and in predetermined area, and that produces the fire behavior and fire characteristics required to attain fire treatment and resource management objectives.

Prey Base: Populations and types of prey species available to predators.

Principal or Major Uses: Includes, and is limited to, domestic livestock grazing, fish and wildlife development and utilization, mineral exploration and production, rights-of-way, outdoor recreation, and timber production.

Production Well: A well drilled in a known field that produces oil or gas.

Project Plan: A type of implementation plan (see *Implementation plan*). A project plan typically addresses individual projects or several related projects. Examples of project plans include prescribed burn plans, trail plans, and recreation site plans.

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

Properly Functioning Condition (PFC): An attribute of a landform that indicates its ability to produce desired natural resources in a sustained way. When used to refer to a riparian area, expresses the ability of the ecosystem to dissipate energy, filter sediment, transfer nutrients, develop ponds and channel characteristics that benefit fish production, waterfowl, and other uses, improve water retention and ground-water recharge, develop root masses that improve

streambank stability, and support greater biodiversity. In upland landforms, an indication of the ecosystem's ability to sustain the natural, biotic communities.

Public: Affected or interested individuals, including consumer organizations, public land resource users, corporations and other business entities, environmental organizations and other special interest groups and officials of State, local, and Indian tribal governments.

Public Involvement: The opportunity for participation by affected citizens in rule making, decision making, and planning with respect to the public lands, including public meetings or hearings held at locations near the affected lands, or advisory mechanisms, or such other procedures as may be necessary to provide public comment in a particular instance.

Public Lands: Any lands or interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, except lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf, and land held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos.

Public scoping: A process whereby the public is given the opportunity to provide oral or written comments about the influence of a project on an individual, the community, and/or the environment.

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

Range Improvement: An authorized physical modification or treatment which is designed to improve production of forage; change vegetation composition; control patterns of use; provide water; stabilize soil and water conditions; restore, protect and improve the condition of rangeland ecosystems to benefit livestock, wild horses and burros, and fish and wildlife. The term includes, but is not limited to structures, treatment projects and use of mechanical devices or modifications achieved through mechanical means.

Range Improvement Funds (BLM): A fund established by Congress in FLPMA comprised of 50 percent of the grazing fees collected by the U.S. Treasury. This fund is used for on-the-ground rehabilitation, protection, and improvement of the public lands that will arrest rangeland deterioration and improve forage conditions with resulting benefits to wildlife, watershed protection, and livestock production.

Rangeland Improvement Projects: Man-made manipulations and structures applied to or built upon rangelands for the purpose of improving productivity or ecosystem function; generally reseeding, weed control, water retention structures, stream channel structures, erosion control structures, fences, etc.

Range Inventory: (v.) The systematic acquisition and analysis of resource information needed for planning and for management of rangelands. (n.) The information acquired through range inventory.

Rangeland (or Public Rangelands): Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, mountains, canyons, forests, woodlands, and riparian areas, that support an understory or periodic cover of herbaceous and woody vegetation amenable to production of tangible products such as forage, wildlife habitat, water, minerals, energy, plant and animal gene pools, recreational, opportunities, and other vegetative products. Also valuable for the production of intangible products such as open space, natural beauty, and study of natural ecosystems. Rangeland includes revegetated

naturally or artificially to provide a plant community that is managed similarly to natural vegetation.

Rangeland Health: The degree to which the integrity of the soil, the vegetation, the water, and air as well as the ecological processes of the rangeland ecosystem is balanced and sustained. Integrity is defined as: Maintenance of the structure and functional attributes characteristic of a particular locale, including normal variability.

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

Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario: 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: (1) A document signed by a responsible official recording a decision that was preceded by the preparing of an environmental impact statement. (2) A document separate from, but associated with, an Environmental Impact Statement, which states the decision, identifies alternatives (specifying which were environmentally preferable), and states whether all practicable means to avoid environmental harm from the alternative have been adopted, and, if not, why not.

Recovery plan: Identifies, justifies, and schedules the research and management actions necessary to reverse the decline of a species and ensure its long-term survival.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS): One of the existing tools for classifying recreation environments (existing and desired) along a continuum ranging from primitive, low-use, and inconspicuous administration to urban, high-use, and a highly visible administrative presence. This continuum recognizes variation among various components of any landscape's physical, social and administrative attributes; and resulting descriptions (of existing conditions) and prescriptions (of desired future conditions) define recreation setting character.

Recreational River Areas: 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.

Recreation Settings: The collective, distinguishing attributes of landscapes that influence, and sometimes actually determine, what kinds of recreation opportunities are produced.

Relict: A remnant or fragment of the climax plant community that remains from a former period when it was more widely distributed. Synonymous with pristine.

Resource Area or Field Office: A geographic portion of a Bureau of Land Management district. It is the administrative subdivision whose manager has primary responsibility for day-to-day resource management activities and resource use allocations and is, in most instances, the area for which resource management plans are prepared and maintained.

Research Natural Area: (1) 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. (2) Special management areas designated either by Congress or

by a public or private agency to preserve and protect typical or unusual ecological communities, associations, phenomena, characteristics, or natural features or processes for scientific and educational purposes. They are established and managed to protect ecological processes, conserve biological diversity, and provide opportunities for observation for research and education.

Resource Advisory Council: A council established by the Secretary of the Interior to provide advice or recommendations to BLM management.

Resource Use Level: The level of use allowed within an area. It is based on the desired outcomes and land use allocations in the land use plan. Targets or goals for resource use levels are established on an area-wide or broad watershed level in the land use plan. Site-specific resource use levels are normally determined at the implementation level, based on site-specific resource conditions and needs as determined through resource monitoring and assessments.

Resource Management Plan: A land use plan as described by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The resource management plan generally establishes in a written document:

Land areas for limited, restricted or exclusive use; designation, including ACEC designation; and transfer from Bureau of Land Management Administration;

Allowable resource uses (either singly or in combination) and related levels of production or use to be maintained;

Resource condition goals and objectives to be attained;

Program constraints and general management practices needed to achieve the above items;

Need for an area to be covered by more detailed and specific plans;

Support action, including such measures as resource protection, access development, realty action, cadastral survey, etc., as necessary to achieve the above;

General implementation sequences, where carrying out a planned action is dependent upon prior accomplishment of another planned action; and

Intervals and standards for monitoring and evaluating the plan to determine the effectiveness of the plan and the need for amendment or revision.

It is not a final implementation decision on actions which require further specific plans, process steps, or decisions under specific provisions of law and regulations.

Revegetation: Establishing or re-establishing desirable plants on areas where desirable plants are absent or of inadequate density, by management alone (natural revegetation) or by seeding or transplanting (artificial revegetation).

Revision: The process of completely rewriting the land use plan due to changes in the planning area affecting major portions of the plan or the entire plan.

Right-of-Way: A permit or an easement which authorizes the use of public lands for certain specified purposes, commonly for pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, reservoirs, etc.; also, the lands covered by such an easement or permit.

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 which are similar, identical or compatible.

Riparian : (1) Referring to or relating to areas adjacent of water or influenced by free water associated with streams or rivers on geologic surfaces occupying the lowest position on a watershed. (2) Occurring adjacent to streams and rivers and directly influenced by water. A riparian community is characterized by certain types of vegetation, soils, hydrology, and fauna and requires free or unbound water or conditions more moist than that normally found in the area.

Riparian Ecosystems: (1) Those assemblages of plants, animals, and aquatic communities whose presences can be either directly or indirectly attributed to factors that are water-influenced or related. (2) Interacting system between aquatic and terrestrial situations identified by soil characteristics, and distinctive vegetation that requires or tolerates free or unbound water.

Riparian – Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) for Lotic Areas: Riparian/wetland areas are in PFC when adequate vegetation, landform, or woody debris is present to:

dissipate high-energy water flow

filter sediment, capture bedload, and aid floodplain development

improve floodwater retention and groundwater recharge

develop root masses that stabilize streambanks

develop diverse fluvial geomorphology (pool and channel complexes) to provide habitat for wildlife

support greater biodiversity

Riparian--Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) for Lentic Areas: Lentic riparian-wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or debris is present to dissipate energies associated with wind action, wave action, and overland flow from adjacent sites, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality;

filter sediment and aid floodplain development;

improve flood-water retention and ground-water recharge; and,

development root masses that stabilize islands and shoreline features against cutting action; restrict water percolation; develop diverse ponding characteristics to provide the habitat and the water depth, duration, and temperature necessary for fish production, water-bird breeding, and other uses; and support greater biodiversity.

Riparian – Functioning at Risk (FAR): Riparian-wetland areas are considered to be in functioning condition, but an existing soil, water, or vegetation attribute makes them susceptible to degradation.

Riparian – Non-Functioning (NF): Riparian-wetland areas that are clearly not providing adequate vegetation, landform, or large wood debris to dissipate stream energy associated with high flows, and thus are not reducing erosion, improving water quality, etc. *Though a

comprehensive assessment of riparian functioning condition has not been conducted, the Vernal Field Office has identified four major invasive plants that are altering riparian communities. The BLM has identified tamarisk, Russian olive, tall whitetop, and Russian knapweed as plants that are changing the vegetation composition of the Green River System. Specifically, Russian olive and tamarisk are out-competing native cottonwoods and willows in the riparian zone. Cottonwood stands along the main river systems (the Green and the White) are becoming decadent with low recruitment of new trees.

Riprap: A layer, facing, or protective mound of rubble or stones randomly placed to prevent erosion, scour, or sloughing of a structure or embankment; also, the stone used for this purpose.

Riverine: A system of wetlands that includes all wetland and deep-water habitats contained within a channel that lacks trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, and emergent mosses or lichens.

Roadless: Refers to the absence of roads, which have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road.

Rock Art: Petroglyphs or pictographs.

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

Scenic Byways: Highway routes, which 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.

Scoping: The process of identifying the range of issues, management concerns, preliminary alternatives, and other components of an environmental impact statement or land-use planning document. It involves both internal and public viewpoints.

Season-long Use: Grazing throughout the growing period, with little or no effort to control the amount of distribution of livestock use in area/pasture/allotments.

Seasonal Grazing: Grazing restricted to one or more specific seasons of the year.

Section 7: The section of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, outlining procedures for interagency cooperation to conserve Federally listed species and designated critical habitats. Section 7(a)(1) requires Federal agencies to use their authorities to further the conservation of listed species. Section 7(a)(2) requires Federal agencies to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure that they are not undertaking, funding, permitting, or authorizing actions likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or destroy or adversely modify critical habitat. Other paragraphs of this section establish the requirement to conduct conferences on proposed species and candidate species; allow applicants to initiate early consultation; require the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA-Fisheries to prepare biological opinions and issue incidental take statements. Section 7 also establishes procedures for seeking exemptions from the requirement of section 7(a)(2) from the Endangered Species Committee.

Section 7 Consultation: The various section 7 processes, including both consultation and conference if proposed or candidate species are involved.

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 a watershed, expressed in tons, acre feet, or cubic yards, of sediment per unit of drainage area per year.

Seep: Wet areas, normally not flowing, arising from an underground water source.

Sensitive Lands: Any areas recognized in BLM land use or activity plans where BLM has determined that a Plan or Operation to provide detailed review of project effects on unique, irreplaceable, or outstanding historical, cultural, recreational, or natural resource values, such as threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat.

Sensitive species: Plant or animal species susceptible or vulnerable to activity impacts or habitat alterations. Species that have appeared in the Federal Register as proposed for classification or are under consideration for official listing as endangered or threatened species.

Seral Stage: The development stages of an ecological succession. Seral state is synonymous with successional stage.

Seral Community: One or a series of biotic communities that follow one another in time on any given area. Seral community is synonymous with successional community.

Significant: (1) 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. (2) The description of an impact that exceeds a certain threshold level. Requires consideration of both context and intensity. The significance of an action must be analyzed in several contexts, such as society as a whole, and the affected region, interests, and locality. Intensity refers to the severity of impacts, which should be weighted along with the likelihood of its occurrence.

Slope: A slant or incline of the land surface, measured in degrees from the horizontal, or in the percent (defined as the number of feet or meters change in elevation per 100 of the same units of horizontal distance); may be further characterized by direction (exposure or aspect).

Socioeconomic: Pertaining to, or signifying the combination or interaction of social and economic factors.

Soil: (1) The unconsolidated mineral and organic material on the immediate surface of the earth that serves as a natural medium for the growth of land plants. (2) The unconsolidated mineral matter on the surface of the earth that has been subjected to and influenced by genetic and environmental factors of parent material, climate (including moisture and temperature effects), macro- and micro-organisms, and topography, all acting over a period of time and producing a product-soil that differs from the material from which it was derived in many physical, chemical, biological, and morphological properties and characteristics.

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA): a public lands unit identified in land use plans to direct recreation funding and personnel to fulfill commitments made to provide specific,

structured recreation opportunities (i.e., activity, experience, and benefit opportunities). Both land use plan decisions and subsequent implementing actions for recreation in each SRMA are geared to a strategically identified primary market—destination, community, or undeveloped.

Special Status Species: Includes the following:

Proposed Species--species that have been officially proposed for listing as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of the Interior. A proposed rule for listing has been published in the Federal Register.

Listed Species--Species officially listed as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. A final rule for the listing has been published in the Federal Register.

Endangered Species--any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Threatened Species--any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Candidate Species--species designated as candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or NOAA-Fisheries. A list has been published in the Federal Register.

State Listed Species--Species listed by a State in a category implying but not limited to potential endangerment or extinction. Listing is either by legislation or regulation.

Sensitive Species--those species 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:

could become endangered in or extirpated from a State, or within a significant portion of its distribution;

are under status review by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or NOAA-Fisheries;

are undergoing significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution;

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;

typically have small and widely dispersed populations;

inhabit ecological refugia or other specialized or unique habitats; or,

are State listed but which may be better conserved through application of BLM sensitive species status.

Species: Any species or subspecies of fish or wildlife or plants (and in the case of plants, any varieties), and any distinct population segment of any species of vertebrate fish or wildlife which interbreeds when mature.

Species Diversity: The number, different kinds of, and relative abundances of species present in a given area.

Spring: Flowing water originating from an underground source.

Standard: A description of the physical and biological conditions or degree of function required for healthy, sustainable lands (e.g., Land Health Standards). To be expressed as a desired outcome (goal).

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.

Stock Pond (catchment, guzzler, trick tank): A water impoundment made by constructing a dam or by excavating a dugout or both, to provide water for livestock and wildlife.

Stocking Rate: The relationship between the number of animals and the grazing management unit utilized over a specified time period. May be expressed as animal units per unit of land area (animal units over a described time period/area of land).

Strategic Plan: A plan that establishes the overall direction for the 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.

Succession: The progressive replacement of plant communities on a site which leads to the potential natural plant community; i.e., attaining stability. Primary succession entails simultaneous succession of soil from parent material and vegetation. Secondary succession occurs following disturbances on sites that previously supported vegetation, and entails plant succession on a more mature soil.

Suspended Nonuse: Temporary withholding of a grazing preference from active use.

Sustainability: The concept that natural processes are functioning in a way that assures the sustained yield or commodities and public values to the extent possible considering the capability of the land to do so.

Sustained Yield: The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the public lands consistent with multiple use.

Take: As defined by the Endangered Species Act, “to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct.” The term applies only to fish and wildlife.

incidental take Any taking otherwise prohibited, if such taking is incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity.

harm as used in the definition of take means to commit an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such act may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavior patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

harass as used in the definition of take means to commit an intentional or negligent act or omission which creates the likelihood of injury to wildlife by annoying it to such an extent as to

significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns, which include but are not limited to breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

Threatened species: A plant or animal species likely to become an endangered species throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the foreseeable future.

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.

Total Preference: The total number of animal units of livestock grazing on public lands, apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee or lessee. The active preference and suspended preference are combined to make up the total grazing preference.

Trend: The direction of change in ecological status or in resource value ratings observed over time. Trend in ecological status is described as "toward" or "away from" the potential natural community or as "not apparent." Appropriate terms are used to describe trends in resource value ratings. Trends in resource value ratings for several uses on the same site at a given time may be in different directions, and there is no necessary correlation between trends in resource value ratings and the trend in ecological status.

Unallotted Lands: Public lands open to grazing which currently have no livestock grazing authorized.

Understory: Plants that grow beneath the canopy of other plants. Usually refers to grasses, forbs, and low shrubs under a tree or shrub canopy.

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.

Undesirable plants: Species classified as undesirable, noxious, harmful, exotic, injurious, or poisonous under state or federal law, but not including species listed as endangered by the Endangered Species Act, or species indigenous to the planning area.

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.

Utilization: The proportion or degree of current year's forage production that is consumed or destroyed by animals (including insects). Utilization may refer either to a single plant species, a group of species, or the vegetation as a whole. Utilization is synonymous with use. This process requires a comparison of the amount of herbage left compared with the amount of herbage produced during the year.

Valid Existing Rights: Locatable mineral development rights that existed when the Federal Land Policy and Management Act were 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. Determining the validity of mining claims located in segregated lands requires BLM to conduct a validity examination and is called a “valid existing rights” determination.

Vascular plants: Plants that have specialized tissues which conduct nutrients, water, and sugars along with other specialized parts such as roots, stems, and reproductive structures. Vascular plants include flowering plants, ferns, shrubs, grasses, and trees.

Vegetation Manipulation Practices: Practices that are directed at changing vegetation production, species composition, and erosion control. These practices include root plowing, seeding, pitting, chaining, prescribed fire, herbicide application, prescribed grazing and livestock exclusion.

Vegetation Type: A kind of existing plant community with distinguishable characteristics described in terms of the present vegetation that dominates the aspect or physiognomy of the area.

Vertebrate: An animal with a backbone. Fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals are vertebrates.

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 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.

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

Water Quality: (1) The chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water with respect to its suitability for a particular use. (2) The interaction between various parameters that determines the usability or non-usability of water for on-site and downstream uses. Major parameters that affect water quality include: temperature, turbidity, suspended sediment, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, pH, specific ions, discharge, and fecal coliform.

Watershed: (1) A total area of land above a given point on a waterway that contributes runoff water to the flow at that point. (2) A major subdivision of a drainage basin.

Weed: A plant considered undesirable and that interferes with management objectives for a given area at a given point in time.

Wetlands: (1) Areas characterized by soils that are usually saturated or ponded, i.e., hydric soils, that support mostly hydrophytic plants. (2) Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstance do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands include habitats such as swamps, marshes, and bogs.

Wild Horses and Burros: All unbranded and unclaimed horses and burros using public lands as all or part of their habitat.

Wild, Scenic or Recreational River: The three classes of what is traditionally referred to as a “Wild and Scenic River.” Designated river segments are classified as wild, scenic and/or recreational, but the segments cannot overlap.

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), 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: A roadless area or island of undeveloped federal land that has been inventoried and found to possess wilderness characteristics described under Title VI, Section 603 of FLPMA and Section 2C of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

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 and that (1) generally appears to have been affected mainly by the forces of nature, with human imprints substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres or is large enough to make practical its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.

Wildfire: Any unwanted wild land fire.

Wildland Fire: Any nonstructural fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wild land.

Winter Range: Range that is grazed during the winter months.

Withdrawal: Withholding an area of Federal land from settlement, sale, location, or entry, under some or all of the general land laws, for the purpose of limiting activities under those laws in order to maintain other public values in the area or reserving the area for a particular public purpose or program; or transferring jurisdiction over an area of Federal land, other than “property” governed by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 472) from one department, bureau or agency to another department, bureau or agency.

Woodland: A land area occupied by trees; a forest, woods.

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