

9.0 ACRONYM LIST AND GLOSSARY

9.1 ACRONYM LIST

AJE	Annual job equivalent
AUM	Animal unit months
BCF	Billion cubic feet of natural gas
BEA	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics
C.F.R.	<i>Code of Federal Regulations</i>
Companies	Infinity Oil and Gas of Wyoming, Inc. and Williams Production RMT Company
CPI	Consumer price index
CREG	Consensus Revenue Estimating Group
EIA	Energy Information Administration
EIS	Environmental impact statement
EnCana	EnCana Oil and Gas (USA), Inc.
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPS	Sonoran Institute Economic Profile System
FIRE	Finance, insurance, and real estate
GSP	Gross state product
GSPO	Gross state product originating
I/O	Input/output
I-80	Interstate 80
IBT	Indirect business tax and non-tax liability
IMPLAN®	Impact Analysis for Planning; IMPLAN® PRO 2.0 software
Infinity	Infinity Oil and Gas of Wyoming, Inc.
JIDP	Jonah Infill Drilling Project
JIDPA	JIDP area
JMHCAP	<i>Jack Morrow Hills Coordinated Activity Plan</i>
LOP	Life of field
LOP	Life of project
LRI	Legislative Royalty Impact Assistance Account
MBO	Million barrels of condensate (oil)
MCF	Thousand cubic feet of natural gas
MIG	Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc.
MMCF	Million cubic feet of natural gas
N	North
NASS	National Agricultural Statistical Service
NCES	National Center of Education Statistics
NEPA	<i>National Environmental Policy Act</i>
OMB	Office of Management and Budget

Operators	EnCana Oil and Gas (USA), Inc. and BP America
PCPI	Per capita personal income
PFO	Pinedale Field Office
PILT	Payments in lieu of taxes
PWMTF	Permanent Wyoming Mineral Trust Fund
R	Range
REIS	Regional Economic Information System
RMIS	Recreational Management Information System
ROD	Record of Decision
RSFO	Rock Springs Field Office
RVD	Recreational visitor day
SCBC	Sublette County Board of Commissioners
Schlumberger	Schlumberger Oil Field Services
SCPC	Sublette County Planning Commission
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
South Piney Project	South Piney Natural Gas Development Project
SPP	South Piney Project
SPPA	SPP area
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
SSSI	Supplemental Social Security Income
SWREE	<i>Southwest Wyoming Resource Evaluation Socio/Economic Evaluation</i>
T	Township
TCPU	Transportation, communication, and public utilities
TPI	Total personal income
TRC Mariah	TRC Mariah Associates Inc.
U.S.C.	<i>United States Code</i>
USDI	U.S. Department of the Interior
USFS	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
UWAED	University of Wyoming, College of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service, Agricultural Economics Department
W	West
W.S.	<i>Wyoming Statute</i>
WDAI	Wyoming Department of Administration and Information
WDERP	Wyoming Department of Employment, Research, and Planning
WGFD	Wyoming Game and Fish Department
WHDP	Wyoming Housing Database Partnership
Williams	Williams Production RMT Company
WOSLI	Wyoming Office of State Lands and Investments
WyCAS	Wyoming Comprehensive Assessment System

9.2 GLOSSARY

ad valorem: Tax levied on property or production according to assessed value.

allotment: An area of land where one or more permittees graze their livestock. Generally consists of public land but may include parcels of private or State lands. The number of livestock and season of use are stipulated for each allotment. An allotment may consist of several pastures or be only one pasture.

annual job equivalent (AJE): An AJE represents 12 months of employment. For example, one AJE could represent one job for 12 months or two jobs for 6 months or three jobs for 4 months. For the purposes of this analysis, a job is defined as 260 worker-days = 1 worker-year, a person year is 365 days; therefore, there are approximately 1.4 worker years per person year (i.e., one AJE = 1.4 person years).

animal unit month (AUM): The amount of forage necessary for the sustenance of one cow/calf pair for 1 month.

annual growth rate formulas:

Between two consecutive years (e.g., 1999-2000):

$$[(Y2 \text{ data} - Y1 \text{ data}) / Y1 \text{ data}] \times 100 = \text{annual growth}$$

where Y = year.

Annualized growth rate over a period of time (e.g., 1980 to 1990):

$$[(Y2 \text{ data} / Y1 \text{ data})^{(1/(Y2-Y1))} - 1] \times 100 = \text{average annual growth}$$

where Y = year.

commercial well: A well capable of producing profitably.

completion: The activities and methods to prepare a well for production. Includes installation of equipment for production from an oil or gas well.

condensate (gas condensate): Hydrocarbons contained in the natural gas stream and removed by condensation.

consumer price index (CPI): A measure of the average change in prices over time in a market basket of goods and services.

directional drilling: The intentional deviation of a wellbore from vertical to reach subsurface areas off to one side from the drilling site.

discount factor formula: $1/(1+i)^t$ where i is the interest rate and t is the year.

displacement: As applied to recreation and hunting, forced shifts in the patterns of land use, either in location or timing of use.

environment: The aggregate of physical, biological, economic, and social factors affecting organisms in an area.

environmental impact statement (EIS): An analysis of alternative actions and their predictable environmental impacts, including physical, biological, economic, and social consequences and their interactions; short- and long-term impacts; direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts.

entropy: a process of degradation or running down or a trend to disorder (i.e., chaos, disorganization, randomness).

federal lands: All lands and interests in lands owned by the U.S. that are subject to the mineral leasing laws, including mineral resources or mineral estates reserved to the U.S. in the conveyance of a surface or non-mineral estate.

gross state product: GSP is the value added in production by the labor and property located in a state. GSP for a state is derived as the sum of the gross state product originating in all industries in a state. In concept, an industry's GSP, referred to as its "value added", is equivalent to its gross output (sales or receipts and other operating income, commodity taxes, and inventory change) minus its intermediate inputs (consumption of goods and services purchased from other U.S. industries or imported). Thus, GSP is often considered the state counterpart of the nation's gross domestic product (GDP), BEA's featured measure of U.S. output. In practice, GSP estimates are measured as the sum of the distributions by industry and state of the components of gross domestic income (GDI) -- that is, the sum of the costs incurred and incomes earned in the production of GDP.

gross state product calculation: The sum of gross state product originating by industry of all industries.

impacts: These include: a) Direct impacts, which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place; b) Indirect impacts, which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect impacts may include growth inducing impacts and other impacts related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related impacts on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems. Impacts include ecological (such as the effects on natural resources and on the components, structures, and functioning of affected ecosystems), aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health, whether direct, indirect, or cumulative. Impacts may also include those resulting from actions which may have both beneficial and detrimental impacts, even if on balance the agency believes that the impact will be beneficial (40 C.F.R. 1508.8).

industry compensation of employees: GSP estimates of compensation of employees are the sum of employee wages and salaries and supplements to wages and salaries.

Wages and salaries are measured on an accrual, or "when earned" basis, which may be different from the measure of wages and salaries measured on a disbursement, or "when paid" basis.

Wages and salaries and supplements of Federal military and civilian government employees stationed abroad are excluded from the measure of GSP.

- Employee wages and salaries: The monetary remuneration of employees. This remuneration includes the compensation of corporate officers; commissions, tips, and bonuses; voluntary employee contributions to certain deferred compensation plans, such as 401(k) plans; and receipts in kind, or pay-in-kind. Wages and salaries are measured before deductions, such as social security contributions and union dues.
- Supplements to wages and salaries consist of employer contributions for social insurance and other labor income.
 - **Employer contributions for social insurance** consist of employer payments under the following programs:
 - old age, survivors, and disability insurance ("Social Security"),
 - hospital insurance,
 - unemployment insurance,
 - railroad retirement,
 - pension benefit guaranty,
 - veterans' life insurance,
 - publicly-administered workers' compensation,
 - military medical insurance, and
 - temporary disability insurance.

Although these employer contributions to publicly-administered social insurance programs are treated as a cost of production, and are included in the calculation of GSP, they are not treated as part of income when accounting for personal income. Instead, the payments from the programs are counted as personal income when they are paid out to individuals.

- **Other Labor Income (OLI):** Consists of employer payments to government employee retirement and private pension and profit-sharing plans, private group health and life insurance plans, privately-administered workers' compensation plans, supplemental unemployment benefit plans, corporate directors' fees, and several minor categories of employee compensation, including judicial fees to juries and witnesses, compensation of prison inmates, and marriage fees to justices of the peace.

inflation calculations:

$$\text{Inflation Factor} = (\text{Current Year CPI} / \text{Year "X" CPI})$$

$$\text{Current Year Dollars} = \text{Year "X" Dollars} \times \text{Inflation Factor}$$

infrastructure: The basic framework or underlying foundation of a community including road networks, electric and gas distribution, water and sanitation services, and facilities.

irretrievable: A term that applies to the loss of production, harvest, or use of natural resources. For example, some or all of the timber production from an area is lost irretrievably while an area is serving as a winter sports site. The production lost is irretrievable, but the action is not irreversible. If the use changes, it is possible to resume timber production.

irreversible: A term that describes the loss of future options. Applies primarily to the effects of use of nonrenewable resources, such as minerals or cultural resources, or to those factors, such as soil productivity that are renewable only over long periods of time.

long-term impacts: For the purpose of this NEPA analysis, long-term impacts last for the life of the project or beyond.

mitigate: To lessen the severity.

mitigation measures: Actions taken to reduce or minimize potential impacts to the environment.

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

modeling: A mathematical representation of an observable situation. In economics, models afford the ability to estimate the short- and long-term impacts of changes in industry on the local, regional, and/or national economy.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA): The federal law established in 1969, which went into effect on January 1, 1970, that 1) established a national policy for the environment, 2) requires federal agencies to become aware of the environmental ramifications of their proposed actions, 3) requires full disclosure to the public of proposed federal actions and a mechanism for public input into the federal decision-making process, and 4) requires federal agencies to prepare an environmental impact statement for every major action that would significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

natural gas: Those hydrocarbons, other than oil and other than natural gas liquids separated from natural gas, that occur naturally in the gaseous phase in the reservoir and are produced and recovered at the wellhead in gaseous form.

No Action Alternative: The management direction, activities, outputs, and effects that are likely to exist in the future if the current plan would continue unchanged.

nominal value: Value of project activities is the simple calculation of dollars with no adjustments.

present value: Value of project activities after the discount rate has been applied over time (i.e., the real value of project activities).

production: Phase of commercial operation of an oil field.

public land: Lands or interests in lands owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership.

reclamation: Rehabilitation of a disturbed area to make it acceptable for designated uses. This normally involves regrading, replacement of topsoil, revegetation and other work necessary to restore it for use.

Record of Decision (ROD): A decision document for an environmental impact statement or Supplemental EIS that publicly and officially discloses the responsible official's decision regarding the actions proposed in the EIS and their implementation.

recreational visitor day (RVD): As a unit of measure, a recreational visitor day is defined as a 12-hour period.

short-term impacts: For the purpose of this NEPA analysis, short-term impacts are generally defined as those that would last for 10 years or less.

socioeconomics: Study of an impact region on the current and projected population and relative demographic characteristics (housing, economy, government, etc.).

well pad: Relatively flat work area that is used for drilling a well and producing from the well once it is completed.

wellbore: The hole drilled from the surface to the gas-bearing formation.

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