

GLOSSARY

2920 Permits. Land use authorizations processed under 43 CFR 2920 that can include agricultural, industrial, commercial, or residential uses, such as commercial filming, advertising displays, apiaries, commercial or noncommercial croplands, or temporary or permanent facilities for commercial purposes. Section 302 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act provides BLM's authority to issue these types of leases and permits.

Acquisition. Acquisition of lands can be pursued to facilitate various resource management objectives. Acquisitions, including easements, can be completed through exchange, Land and Water Conservation Fund purchases, donations, or receipts from the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act sales or exchanges.

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 grazing plans.

Actual Use. The amount of animal unit months consumed by livestock based on the numbers of livestock and grazing dates submitted by the livestock operator and confirmed by periodic field checks by the BLM.

Adaptive Management. A type of natural resource management in which decisions are made as part of an ongoing science-based process. Adaptive management involves testing, monitoring, and evaluating applied strategies, and incorporating new knowledge into management approaches that are based on scientific findings and the needs of society. Results are used to modify management policy, strategies, and practices.

Air Pollution. The contamination of the atmosphere by any toxic or radioactive gases and particulate matter as a result of human activity.

Air Quality Classes. Classifications established under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration portion of the Clean Air Act, which limits the amount of air pollution considered significant within an area. Class I applies to areas where almost any change in air quality would be significant; Class II applies to areas where the deterioration normally accompanying moderate well-controlled growth would be insignificant; and Class III applies to areas where industrial deterioration would generally be insignificant.

Airshed. A geographic area where air pollutants from sources “upstream,” or within a discrete atmospheric area of flow, are present in the air. While watersheds are actual physical features of the landscape, airsheds are determined using mathematical models of atmospheric deposition.

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

Allotment Management Plan (AMP). A concisely written program of livestock grazing management, including supportive measures, if required, designed to attain specific management goals in a grazing allotment. An AMP is prepared in consultation with the permittee(s), lessee(s), and other affected interests. Livestock grazing is considered in relation to other uses of the range and to renewable resources, such as watershed, vegetation, and wildlife. An AMP establishes seasons of use, limits of flexibility, a monitoring plan, the number of livestock to be permitted, the range improvements needed, and the grazing system.

Allowable Cut. The amount of timber which can be harvested on an annual or decadal basis consistent with the principle of sustained yield. The allowable cut includes all planned timber harvest volumes exclusive of such products as Christmas trees, branches, and cones.

Allowable Sale Quantity. The quantity of timber that may be sold from an area covered by a land management plan during a period specified by the plan, usually expressed as the average annual allowable sale quantity.

All-terrain Vehicle. A wheeled vehicle, other than a snowmobile, which has a wheelbase and chassis of 50 inches in width or less, is steered with handlebars, generally has a dry weight of 800 pounds or less, travels on three or more low-pressure tires, and has a seat designed to be straddled by the operator.

Alluvial Soil. A soil developing from recently deposited alluvium and exhibiting essentially no horizon development or modification of the recently deposited materials.

Alluvium. Clay, silt, sand, gravel, or other rock materials transported by moving water. Deposited in comparatively recent geologic time as sorted or semi-sorted sediment in rivers, floodplains, lakes, and shores, and in fans at the base of mountain slopes.

Ambient Air Quality. The state of the atmosphere at ground level as defined by the range of measured and/or predicted ambient concentrations of all significant pollutants for all averaging periods of interest.

Ambient Noise. The all-encompassing noise level associated with a given environment, being a composite of sounds from all sources.

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

Analysis of the Management Situation. Assessment of the current management direction. It includes a consolidation of existing data needed to analyze and resolve identified issues, a description of current BLM management guidance, and a discussion of existing problems and opportunities for solving them.

Animal Unit Month (AUM). The amount of forage necessary for the sustenance of one cow or its equivalent for a period of one month (approximately 800 pounds of air-dried material per AUM).

Aquatic. Living or growing in or on the water.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). Special Area designation established through the BLM's land use planning process (43 CFR 1610.7-2) where special management attention is needed to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historical, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards. The level of allowable use within an ACEC is established through the collaborative planning process. Designation of an ACEC allows for resource use limitations in order to protect identified resources or values.

Assets. Term utilized to describe roads, primitive roads, and trails that comprise the transportation system. Also the general term utilized to describe all BLM constructed "Assets" contained within the Facility Asset Management System.

Atmospheric Deposition. Air pollution produced when acid chemicals are incorporated into rain, snow, fog or mist and fall to the earth. Sometimes referred to as "acid rain" and comes from sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides,

products of burning coal and other fuels and from certain industrial processes. If the acid chemicals in the air are blown into areas where the weather is wet, the acids can fall to Earth in the rain, snow, fog or mist. In areas where the weather is dry, the acid chemicals may become incorporated into dusts or smokes.

Attainment Area. A geographic area in which levels of a criteria air pollutant meet the health-based National Ambient Air Quality Standard for that specific pollutant.

Attenuation. The reduction in concentration of a contaminant primarily through chemical interaction with other materials along its flowpath.

Avoidance Area. An area designated to be avoided due to some resource value that may become damaged or detracted from if development activities were allowed. Examples of an avoidance area may be a recreation site or known cultural site. An area may also be an avoidance area if some hazard exists, such as a landslide area. The area may not be totally unavailable but should be avoided if possible. All land use authorizations are subject to avoidance area requirements.

Back Country Byways. Vehicle routes that traverse scenic corridors utilizing secondary or back country road systems. National back country byways are designated by the type of road and vehicle needed to travel the byway.

Beneficial Designated Use. Any of various uses of water in an area as designated by the state. Beneficial uses for water supply, aquatic life, recreation, and agriculture. Water quality standards vary based on designated beneficial uses.

Beneficial Outcomes. Also referenced as “recreation benefits;” improved conditions, maintenance of desired conditions, prevention of worse conditions, and realization of desired experiences.

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

Big Game. Indigenous ungulate wildlife species that are hunted, such as elk, deer, bison, bighorn sheep, and pronghorn antelope.

Biodiversity (Biological Diversity). The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal species and communities within an area.

Biological Opinion. A document prepared by US Fish and Wildlife Service stating their opinion as to whether or not a federal action will likely jeopardize the continued existence or adversely modify the designated critical habitat of a listed threatened or endangered species.

BLM Sensitive Species. Species designated by the State Director under 16 USC 1536(a)(2). Sensitive species are managed so they will not need to be listed as proposed, threatened, or endangered.

Burned Area Rehabilitation. The full range of post-fire activities to rehabilitate and restore fire-damaged lands.

Candidate Species. Taxa for which the FWS has sufficient information on their status and threats to support proposing the species for listing as endangered or threatened under the ESA 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 (from M6840, Special Status Species Manual).

Casual Use. Activities on public lands that have negligible disturbance. No notification to or approval by the authorized officer is required for casual use operations. However, casual use operations are subject to monitoring by the authorized officer to ensure that unnecessary or undue degradation of Federal lands will not occur. (43 CFR 3809)

Categorical Exclusion. A category of actions (identified in agency guidance) that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment, and for which neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required (40 CFR 1508.4)

Chemical Vegetation Treatment. Application of herbicides to control invasive species/noxious weeds and/or unwanted vegetation.

Citizen Wilderness Proposal. Areas that have been inventoried and proposed for Wilderness designation by citizens.

Clean Air Act of 1963 and Amendments. Federal legislation governing air pollution control.

Closed Area. 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 (from H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

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

Community Use Areas. Areas designated to sell various mineral materials (gravel, bentonite, etc.) to the public through purchase of a permit from the BLM Field Office.

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

Condition Class (Fire Regimes). Fire Regime Condition Classes are a measure describing the degree of departure from historical fire regimes, possibly resulting in alterations of key ecosystem components such as species composition, structural stage, stand age, canopy closure, and fuel loadings. One or more of the following activities may have caused this departure: fire suppression, timber harvesting, livestock grazing, introduction and establishment of exotic plant species, introduced insects or disease, or other management activities.

Condition of Approval (COA). A site-specific and enforceable requirement included in an approved Application for Permit to Drill (APD) or Sundry Notice that may limit or amend the specific actions proposed by the operator. Conditions of Approval minimize, mitigate, or prevent impacts to resource values or other uses of public lands.

Conformance. 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 US Fish and Wildlife Service or National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration-Fisheries and other parties that implement 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 before the

conservation agreement is signed 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 US Fish and Wildlife Service or National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration-Fisheries to be federal candidates under the Endangered Species Act.

Controlled Surface Use (CSU). CSU is a category of moderate constraint stipulations that allows some use and occupancy of public land while protecting identified resources or values. A CSU stipulation allows the BLM to require special operational constraints, or the surface-disturbing activity can be shifted more than 200 meters (656 feet) to protect the specified resource or value.

Cooperating Agency. Assists the lead federal agency in developing an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement. These can be any agency with jurisdiction by law or special expertise for proposals covered by NEPA (40 CFR 1501.6). Any tribe or Federal, State, or local government jurisdiction with such qualifications may become a cooperating agency by agreement with the lead agency.

Council on Environmental Quality. An advisory council to the President of the United States established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. It reviews Federal programs to analyze and interpret environmental trends and information.

Criteria Pollutant. The US EPA uses six “criteria pollutants” as indicators of air quality, and has established for each of them a maximum concentration above which adverse effects on human health may occur. These threshold concentrations are called National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The criteria pollutants are ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter and lead.

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

Crucial Winter Range. That part of the overall range where 90 percent of the individuals are located during the average five winters out of 10 from the first heavy snowfall to spring green-up, or during a site-specific period of winter as defined for each Colorado Parks and Wildlife Data Analysis Unit.

Cultural Resources. Locations of human activity, occupation, or use. Cultural resources include archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses, and locations of traditional cultural or religious importance to specified social or cultural groups.

Cultural Resources Inventory. A procedure to assess the potential presence of cultural resources. There are three classes of surveys:

- **Class I.** An existing data survey. This is an inventory of a study area to (1) provide a narrative overview of cultural resources by using existing information, and (2) compile existing cultural resources site record data on which to base the development of the BLM's site record system.
- **Class II.** A sampling field inventory designed to locate, from surface and exposed profile indications, all cultural resource sites within a portion of an area so that an estimate can be made of the cultural resources for the entire area.
- **Class III.** An intensive field inventory designed to locate, from surface and exposed profile indications, all cultural resource sites in an area. Upon its completion, no further cultural resources inventory work is normally needed.

Cumulative Effects. The direct and indirect effects of a proposed project alternative's incremental impacts when they are added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions, regardless of who carries out the action.

Decision Area. Lands and Federal mineral estate within the planning area that are administered by the BLM.

Deferred Rotation. Rotation grazing with regard to deferring pastures beyond the growing season, if they were used early the prior year, or that have been identified as needing deferment for resource reasons.

Definable Streams. Those with evidence of scour or deposition (Johnson and Buffer 2008).

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 (H-1601-I, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

Desired Future Condition. For rangeland vegetation, the condition of rangeland resources on a landscape scale that meet management objectives. It is based on ecological, social, and economic considerations during the land planning process. It is usually expressed as ecological status or management status of vegetation (species composition, habitat diversity, and age and size

class of species) and desired soil qualities (soil cover, erosion, and compaction). In a general context, desired future condition is a portrayal of the land or resource conditions that are expected to result if goals and objectives are fully achieved.

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

Directional Drilling. The intentional deviation of a well bore from a vertical position to reach subsurface areas off to one side from the drilling site.

Disposal. Transfer of public land out of federal ownership to another party through sale, exchange, Recreation and Public Purposes Act, Desert Land Entry, or other land law statutes.

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

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

Eligibility. Qualification of a river for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System through the determination (professional judgment) that it is free-flowing and, with its adjacent land area, possesses at least one river-related value considered to be outstandingly remarkable (M-8351, BLM WSR Policy and Program).

Emergency Stabilization. Actions taken immediately following a wildfire incident and are completed within one year. They are intended to stabilize and prevent unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources, to minimize threats to life or property resulting from the effects of a fire, and to repair/replace/construct physical improvements necessary to prevent degradation to critical biological or cultural resources.

Endangered Species. Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and so designated by the Secretary of Interior in accordance with the 1973 Endangered Species Act.

Environmental Assessment (EA). 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 (EIS). 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.

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 National Environmental Policy Act analysis are still valid and whether the plan is being implemented.

Exchange. A transaction whereby the federal government receives land or interests in land in exchange for other land or interests in land.

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

Existing Routes. The roads, trails, or ways that are used by motorized vehicles (jeeps, all-terrain vehicles, motorized dirt bikes, etc.), mechanized uses (mountain bikes, wheelbarrows, game carts), pedestrians (hikers), and/or equestrians (horseback riders) and are, to the best of BLM's knowledge, in existence at the time of RMP/EIS publication.

Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA). Administrative units that require specific management consideration in order to address recreation use, demand, or recreation and visitor service program investments.

Federal Land. Land owned by the federal government, including mineral and coal estates underlying private surface.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). Public Law 94-579, which gives the BLM legal authority to establish public land policy, to establish guidelines for administering such policy and to provide for management, protection, development and enhancement of the public land.

Federal Mineral Estate. Subsurface mineral estate administered by the BLM.

Fire Frequency. Number of fires per unit time in a specified area.

Fire Severity. The effect of a fire on ecosystem properties, usually defined by the degree of soil heating or mortality of vegetation.

Fire Suppression. All work activities connected with fire extinguishing operations, beginning with discovery of a fire and continuing until the fire is completely out.

Fluid Minerals. Oil, gas, coal bed natural gas, and geothermal resources.

Fluvial. Of or pertaining to rivers, streams, and floodplains.

Forage. All browse and herbaceous foods that are available to grazing animals.

Forest Health. The condition in which forest ecosystems sustain sufficient complexity, diversity, resiliency, and productivity to provide for specified human needs and values.

Four-wheel Drive Vehicle. A passenger vehicle or light truck having power available to all wheels.

Fragile Soils. Many soils are termed “fragile” in that they have shallow depth to bedrock, minimal surface layer organic material content and structure, soil textures that are more easily detached and eroded, or are on slopes over 35 percent. The soil map unit description rates all soils in the resource area as to their susceptibility to water erosion. Wind erosion may also be a hazard, particularly when surface litter and vegetation is removed by fire. The following soil/slope characteristics are indicative of a potentially fragile soil or high erosion hazard:

- Soils rated as highly or severely erodible by wind or water, as described in NRCS soil survey reports.
- Soils on slopes >35%, particularly if they have one of the following characteristics: a) a surface texture that is sand, loamy sand, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, silty clay, or clay; b) a depth to bedrock that is less than 20 inches; c) an erosion hazard rating of high or very high; and d) a K (soil erodibility potential) factor greater than 0.32.

Landslide Areas (as identified in USDA NRCS Order III soil survey) are incorporated into Fragile Soils by definition.

Functional/Structural Groups. A group of species that because of similar shoot or root structure, rooting depth, woody or non-woody stems, plant height, photosynthetic pathways, nitrogen fixing ability, life cycle, etc, perform similar roles or functions in the ecosystem and are grouped together on an ecological site basis.

Functioning at Risk. (1) Condition in which vegetation and soil are susceptible to losing their ability to sustain naturally functioning biotic communities. Human activities, past or present, may increase the risks; (2) Uplands or riparian-wetland areas that are properly functioning, but a soil, water, or vegetation attribute makes them susceptible to degradation and lessens their ability to sustain natural biotic communities. Uplands are particularly at risk if their soils are susceptible to degradation. Human activities, past or present, may increase the risks.

Geographic Information System (GIS). A computer system capable of storing, analyzing, and displaying data and describing places on the earth’s surface.

Geophysical Exploration. Efforts to locate deposits of oil and gas resources and to better define the sub-surface.

Geothermal Energy. Natural heat from within the Earth, captured for production of electric power, space heating or industrial steam.

Goal. A broad statement of a desired outcome; usually not quantifiable and may not have established timeframes for achievement.

Grass Bank. The ability for a permittee to use an un-allotted grazing allotment in order to provide management options after disturbance events (e.g. fire, drought, vegetation treatments, or not meeting land health).

Grazing Plan. A concisely written program of livestock grazing management, including supportive measures, if required, designed to attain specific management goals in a grazing allotment. A grazing plan is prepared in consultation with the permittee(s), lessee(s), and other affected interests. Livestock grazing is considered in relation to other uses of the range and to renewable resources, such as watershed, vegetation, and wildlife. A grazing plan establishes seasons of use, the number of livestock to be permitted, the range improvements needed, and the grazing system.

Grazing Preference. A superior or priority position against others for the purpose of receiving a grazing permit or lease.

Grazing System. Scheduled grazing use and non-use of an allotment to reach identified goals or objectives by improving the quality and quantity of vegetation.

Green Completions. A combination of operations that minimize the amount of natural gas and oil vapors that are released to the environment when a well is being flowed during the completion phase of a well. Special equipment is needed to produce the well during the initial flowback due to the amount of sand in the produced fluids. Venting and flaring may sometimes occur as the produced gas is not pipeline quality due to high CO₂ or nitrogen. By capturing hydrocarbon liquids and vapors, air quality issues are reduced.

Green Fracking Fluids. Chemicals used in the fracturing process will be biodegradable, nontoxic neutral pH, residual free, non-corrosive, non-polluting, and non-hazardous in the forms and concentrations being used. The operator will review the material safety data sheets to assure the chemicals are not known carcinogens in the methods or concentrations being used.

Groundwater. Water held underground in soil or permeable rock, often feeding springs and wells.

Guidelines. Actions or management practices that may be used to achieve desired outcomes, sometimes expressed as BMPs. 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.

Guzzler. General term covering guzzler, wildlife drinker, or tenaja. A natural or artificially constructed structure or device to capture and hold rain water, and make it accessible to small and/or large animals. Most guzzlers involve above or below ground piping, storage tanks, and valves. Tenajas are natural depressions in rock, which trap and hold water. To some tenajas, steps are sometimes added to improve access and reduce mortality from drowning.

Habitat. An environment which meets a specific set of physical, biological, temporal or spatial characteristics that satisfy the requirements of a plant or animal species or group of species for part or all of their life cycle.

Habitat Management Plan. A written and approved activity plan for a geographical area which identifies habitat management activities to be implemented in achieving specific objectives of planning decisions.

Hazardous Material. A substance, pollutant, or contaminant that, due to its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment.

Healthy Aquatic Community. Varies by species and numbers of target species present, and channel type, and is characterized by: proper amounts of sediment/silt; a diversity of instream habitat complexity; the development/maintenance of undercut bank habitats'; adequate canopy cover; appropriate holding habitat (pools/minimum pools depth) commensurate with the identified Rosgen channel type; reduced diurnal water temperature fluctuations; appropriate width to depth ratios; and represented by a healthy biological community (fish and macroinvertebrate diversity and abundance reflect water quality attaining a biological minimum).

Herd Management Area. Public land under the jurisdiction of the BLM that has been designated for special management emphasizing the maintenance of an established wild horse or burro herd.

Historic Range of Variability. The range of conditions that are likely to have occurred prior to settlement of the project area by Euro-Americans (approximately the mid-1800's) which would have varied within certain limits over time.

Historic Resources. Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register.

Horizontal Drilling. In which a portion of a well is drilled horizontally to expose more of the formation surface area to the well bore.

Impact. The effect, influence, alteration, or imprint caused by an action.

Impairment. The degree to which a distance of clear visibility is degraded by man-made pollutants.

Implementation Decisions. Decisions that take action to implement land use planning; generally appealable to Interior Board of Land Appeals under 43 CFR 4.410.

Implementation Plan. An area or site-specific plan written to implement decisions made in a land use plan. Implementation plans include both activity plans and project plans. Examples of implementation plans include interdisciplinary management plans, habitat management plans, and allotment management plans.

Indian Trust Assets. Legal interests in property, physical assets, or intangible property rights held in trust by the United States for Indian tribes or individual Indians.

Intermittent Stream. A stream, or reach of a stream, that flows only in direct response to precipitation. It receives no continuous supply from melting snow or other source, and its channel is above the water table at all times. During the dry season and throughout minor drought periods, these streams will not exhibit flow.

Invertebrate. An animal lacking a backbone or spinal column.

K-factor. A soil erodibility factor used in the universal soil loss equation that is a measure of the susceptibility of soil particles to detachment and transport by rainfall and runoff. Estimation of the factor takes several soil parameters into account, including: soil texture, percent of sand greater than 0.10 mm, soil organic matter content, soil structure, soil permeability, clay mineralogy, and coarse fragments. K factor values range from .02 to .64, the greater values indicating the highest susceptibilities to erosion.

Key Wildlife Habitat. Specific areas within the geographic area occupied by a species in which are found those physical and biological features 1) essential to the conservation of the species, and 2) which may require special management considerations or protection.

Land Classification. When, under criteria of 43 CFR 2400, a tract of land has the potential for retention for multiple use management or for some form of disposal or for more than one form of disposal. The relative scarcity of the values involved and the availability of alternative means and sites for realization

of those values will be considered. Long-term public benefits will be weighed against more immediate or local benefits. The tract will then be classified in a manner that will best promote the public interest.

Land Tenure Adjustments. Ownership or jurisdictional changes are referred to as "Land Tenure Adjustments". To improve the manageability of the BLM lands and improve their usefulness to the public, BLM has numerous authorities for "repositioning" lands into a more consolidated pattern, disposing of lands, and entering into cooperative management agreements. These land pattern improvements are completed primarily through the use of land exchanges, but also through land sales, jurisdictional transfers to other agencies, and through the use of cooperative management agreements and leases.

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 (H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

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 outlined in 43 CFR 1600, regardless of the scale at which the decisions were developed. The term includes both RMPs and management framework plans (H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

Land Use Plan Decision. Establishes desired outcomes and actions needed to achieve them. Decisions are reached using the 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 appealable to Interior Board of Land Appeals.

Late Season. Fall or late summer grazing.

Lease. Section 302 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) provides the BLM's authority to issue leases for the use, occupancy, and development of the public lands. Leases are issued for purposes such as a commercial filming, advertising displays, commercial or noncommercial croplands, apiaries, livestock holding or feeding areas not related to grazing permits and leases, harvesting of native or introduced species, temporary or permanent facilities for commercial purposes (does not include mining claims), residential occupancy, ski resorts, construction equipment storage sites, assembly yards, oil rig stacking sites, mining claim occupancy if the residential structures are not incidental to the mining operation, and water pipelines and well pumps related to irrigation and non-irrigation facilities. The regulations establishing procedures for the processing of these leases and permits are found in 43 CFR 2920.

Lease Notice. A Lease Notice (LN) is attached to a lease in the same manner as a stipulation, but does not impose additional restrictions beyond those that already exist in law, lease terms, regulations, or operational orders. It provides more-detailed information concerning limitations and addresses special items that lessees should consider when planning operations. Lease Notices apply only to leasable minerals (e.g., oil, gas, geothermal) and not to other types of leases, such as livestock grazing.

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

Leasable Minerals. Those minerals or materials designated as leasable under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. They include coal, phosphate, asphalt, sulphur, potassium and sodium minerals, and oil and gas. Geothermal resources are also leasable under the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970.

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

Lentic Systems. Riparian-wetlands areas with standing water, such as lakes, ponds, seeps, bogs, and meadows.

Limited Area. Designated areas and trails where the use of off-road vehicles is subject to restrictions, such as limiting the number or types of vehicles allowed, dates and times of use (seasonal restrictions), limiting use to existing roads and trails, or limiting use to designated roads and trails. Under the designated roads and trails designation, use would be allowed only on roads and trails that are signed for use. Combinations of restrictions are possible, such as limiting use to certain types of vehicles during certain times of the year (from BLM National Management Strategy for OHV Use on Public Lands).

Lithic Site. An archaeological site containing debris left from the manufacture, use, or maintenance of flaked stone tools.

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.

Long-term Effect. The effect could occur for an extended period after implementation of the alternative. The effect could last several years or more.

Lotic Systems. Riparian-wetland areas adjacent to flowing water such as rivers, streams, and springs.

LU Project Lands. Privately owned submarginal farmlands incapable of producing sufficient income to support the family of a farm owner and

purchased under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937. These acquired lands became known as land utilization projects and were subsequently transferred from jurisdiction of the US Department of Agriculture to the US Department of the Interior. They are now administered by the BLM.

Management Decision. A decision made by the BLM to manage public lands. Management decisions include both land use plan decisions and implementation decisions.

Master Development Plan. Information common to multiple planned wells, including drilling plans, Surface Use Plans of Operations, and plans for future production.

Mechanical Transport. Any vehicle, device, or contrivance for moving people or material in or over land, water, snow, or air that has moving parts.

Mechanical Vegetation Treatment. Includes mowing, chaining, chopping, drill seeding, and cutting vegetation to meet resource objective. Mechanical treatments generally occur in areas where fuel loads or invasive species need to be reduced prior to prescribed fire application; when fire risk to resources is too great to use naturally started wildland fires or prescribed fires; or where opportunities exist for biomass utilization or timber harvest.

Mineral. Any naturally formed inorganic material, solid or fluid inorganic substance that can be extracted from the earth, any of various naturally occurring homogeneous substances (as stone, coal, salt, sulfur, sand, petroleum, water, or natural gas) obtained for man's use, usually from the ground. Under Federal laws, considered as locatable (subject to the general mining laws), leasable (subject to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920), and salable (subject to the Materials Act of 1947).

Mineral Entry. The filing of a claim on public land to obtain the right to any locatable 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 (Salable Minerals). Common varieties of sand, stone, pumice, gravel, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing laws but that can be acquired under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended. Per regulations in 43 CFR 3601, 3602, 3603, and 3604, BLM sells mineral materials to the public at fair market value, but gives them free to states, counties, or other government entities for public projects. Disposal of mineral materials is subject to conformance with all applicable laws and BLM policy in BLM Handbook H-3600-1.

Mineralize. The process where a substance is converted from an organic substance to an inorganic substance.

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 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.

Mining Law of 1872. Provides for claiming and gaining title to locatable minerals on public lands. Also referred to as the “General Mining Laws” or “Mining Laws.”

Mitigation. Alleviation or lessening of possible adverse effects on a resource by applying appropriate protective measures or adequate scientific study. Mitigation may be achieved by avoidance, minimization, rectification, reduction, and compensation.

Modification. A change to the provisions of a lease stipulation, either temporarily or for the term of the lease. Depending on the specific modification, the stipulation may or may not apply to all sites within the leasehold to which the restrictive criteria are applied.

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

Motorcycle. A motorized vehicle with two tires and with a seat designed to be straddled by the operator.

Motorized Vehicles or Uses. Any vehicle that is self-propelled, including but not limited to jeeps, all-terrain vehicles (such as four-wheelers and three-wheelers), trail motorcycles or dirt bikes, or airplanes.

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 land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to changing needs and conditions; the use of some land 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 land 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 the greatest unit output (FLPMA) (from M6840, Special Status Species Manual).

Municipal Watershed. A watershed area as defined by the community and accepted by the State.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). A law that established a national policy to maintain conditions under which humans and nature can exist in productive harmony and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans. It established the Council on Environmental Quality for coordinating environmental matters at the federal level and to serve as the advisor to the President on such matters. The law made all federal actions and proposals that could have significant impact on the environment subject to review by federal, state, and local environmental authorities.

National Forest System Lands. Forests and grasslands managed by the US Forest Service.

National Historic Trail. A congressionally designated trail that is an extended, long-distance trail, not necessarily managed as continuous, that follows as closely as possible and practicable the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance. The purpose of a National Historic Trail is the identification and protection of the historic route and the historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment. A National Historic Trail is managed in a manner to protect the nationally significant resources, qualities, values, and associated settings of the areas through which such trails may pass, including the primary use or uses of the trail.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A listing of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural sites of local, state, or national significance, established by the Historic Preservation Act of, 1966 and maintained by the National Park Service.

National Trails System. Congressionally authorized system of trails recognized through the authority of the National Trails System Act, containing National Scenic and Historic Trails, National Recreation Trails, Connecting and Side Trails, and authorities applied to rail-trails.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS). 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. The system consists of three types of streams: (1) recreation—rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad and that may have some development along their shorelines and may have undergone some

impoundments or diversion in the past, (2) scenic—rivers or sections of rivers free of impoundments with shorelines or watersheds still largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads, and (3) wild—rivers or sections of rivers free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trails, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted.

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

Naturalness. Refers to an area that “generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with, the imprint of man’s work substantially unnoticeable” (Set 2[c] of the Wilderness Act of 1964).

No Surface Occupancy (NSO). A major constraint where use or occupancy of the land surface for fluid mineral exploration or development and surface-disturbing activities is prohibited to protect identified resource values. Areas identified as NSO are open to fluid mineral leasing, but surface-disturbing activities cannot be conducted on the surface of the land. Access to fluid mineral deposits would require directional drilling from outside the boundaries of the NSO. NSO areas are treated as avoidance areas for rights-of-way; no rights-of-way would be granted in NSO areas unless there were no feasible alternatives.

Nonfunctioning Condition. (1) Condition in which vegetation and ground cover are not maintaining soil conditions that can sustain natural biotic communities. FEIS at 25. (2) Riparian-wetland areas are considered to be in nonfunctioning condition when they don’t provide adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris to dissipate stream energy associated with high flows and thus are not reducing erosion, improving water quality, or other normal characteristics of riparian areas. The absence of a floodplain may be an indicator of nonfunctioning condition (DEIS Glossary). SEE ALSO Properly Functioning Condition and Functioning at Risk (from H-4180-1, BLM Rangeland Health Standards Manual).

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 US.

Objective. A description of a desired outcome for a resource. Objectives can be quantified and measured and, where possible, have established timeframes for achievement.

Off-highway Vehicle (OHV). Any motorized vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain, excluding: (1) any non-amphibious registered motorboat; (2) any military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while being used for emergency purposes; (3) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the authorized

officer, or otherwise officially approved; (4) vehicles in official use; and (5) any combat or combat support vehicle when used for national defense (H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

Off-highway Vehicle Area Designations. BLM-administered lands in the GJFO are designated as Open, Limited, or Closed for OHV use.

- **Open.** Designated areas where all types of motorized vehicles (jeeps, all-terrain vehicles, motorized dirt bikes, etc.) are permitted at all times, anywhere in the area, on roads or cross country, subject to the operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in 43 CFR subparts 8341 and 8342.
- **Limited.** Designated areas where motorized vehicles are restricted to designated routes. Off-road, cross-country travel is prohibited in Limited areas, unless an area is specifically identified as an area where cross-country over-snow travel is allowed. Some existing routes may be closed in Limited areas.
- **Closed.** Designated areas where off-road motorized vehicle travel is prohibited yearlong. Emergency use of vehicles is allowed yearlong.

Old-growth Forest Stands. Stands composed of trees that represent the late stages of forest development and are primarily distinguished by old trees, large trees, snags, and large wood on the forest floor.

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 OHV use.

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

Ordinary High Water Mark. That line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.

Outstandingly Remarkable Values. Values among those listed in Section I(b) of the Act: "scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values...." Other similar values which may be considered include ecological, biological or botanical, paleontological,

hydrological, scientific or research values (from M-8351, BLM WSR Policy and Program).

Ozone. A faint blue gas produced in the atmosphere from chemical reactions of such sources as burning coal, gasoline and other fuels, and chemicals found in products including solvents, paints, hairsprays, etc.

Paleontological Resources. Any fossilized remains, traces, or imprints of organisms, preserved in or on the earth's crust.

Particulate Matter. One of the six "criteria" pollutants for which the US EPA established National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Particulate matter is defined as two categories, fine particulates, with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers (PM₁₀) or less, and fine particulates with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less (PM_{2.5}).

Passenger Vehicle. Two-wheel-drive, low-clearance vehicles.

Patent. A grant made to an individual or group conveying fee simple title to selected public lands.

Patented Claim. A claim on which title has passed from the federal government to the mining claimant under the Mining Law of 1872.

Perennial Stream. A perennial stream is a flowing system year-round.

Permit Long. Grazing for the duration of the permitted time with care taken not to overuse the resource.

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, and is expressed in Animal Unit Months (AUMs) (43 CFR § 4100.0-5) (from H-4180-I, BLM Rangeland Health Standards Manual).

Permittee. A person or company permitted to graze livestock on public land.

Petroglyph. A form of rock art created by incising, scratching or pecking designs into rock surfaces.

Physiography. The study and classification of the surface features of the earth.

Pictograph. A form of rock art created by applying mineral based or organic paint to rock surfaces.

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. The geographical area for which land use and resource management plans are developed and maintained. The GJFO boundary, including all lands regardless of ownership, defines the planning area assessed in this RMP. The planning area encompasses 2,168,000 acres in Delta, Garfield, Mesa, and Montrose counties. The BLM administers 1,061,400 acres of the planning area.

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 streamlines and simplifies the resource management planning actions.

Planning Issues. Concerns, conflicts, and problems with the existing management of public lands. Frequently, issues are based on how land uses affect resources. Some issues are concerned with how land uses can affect other land uses, or how the protection of resources affects land uses.

Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) System. A system used by the BLM to classify geologic units based on the relative abundance of vertebrate fossils or scientifically significant invertebrate or plant fossils and their sensitivity to adverse impacts, with a higher class number indicating a higher potential.

Potential Vegetation Group. Vegetation types grouped on the basis of a similar general moisture or temperature environment.

Prehistoric Resources. Any material remains, structures, and items used or modified by people before Euro-Americans established a presence in the region.

Preliminary General Sage-grouse Habitat (PGH). Occupied (seasonal or year-round) habitat outside of priority habitat (see Preliminary Priority Sage-grouse Habitat). These areas have been identified by state fish and wildlife agencies in coordination with respective BLM offices.

Preliminary Priority Sage-grouse Habitat (PPH). Areas that have been identified as having the highest conservation value to maintaining sustainable sage-grouse populations. These areas would include breeding, late brood-rearing, and winter concentration areas. These areas have been identified by state fish and wildlife agencies in coordination with respective BLM offices.

Prescribed Fire Treatments. A pre-planned, management-ignited fire designed to meet specific resource objectives, such as reducing fuel loads, preparing a site for chemical treatment or seeding, or promoting vegetation regeneration. Prescribed fires are useful for reducing fuel loads and providing or promoting vegetation regeneration. Prescribed fires can be performed anywhere that specific fire prescriptions can be met and fire risks to resources are mitigated after site-specific planning and NEPA analysis.

Prevention of Significant Deterioration. An air pollution permitting program intended to ensure that air quality does not diminish in attainment areas.

Primitive and Unconfined Recreation. Non-motorized, non-mechanized (except as provided by law) and undeveloped types of recreational activities. Bicycles are considered mechanical transport (from H-6310-1, Wilderness Inventory and Study Procedures).

Primitive Road. A linear route managed for use by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles. Primitive roads do not normally meet any BLM road design standards.

Probable Sale Quantity. The probable sale quantity is the amount of timber, measured in thousand board feet, that could be produced on BLM lands where commercial forest uses are considered appropriate. Calculations are based on species, growth, mortality, land base, and sustainability. The probable sale quantity does not include volume removed for other purposes from other areas (such as recreation sites where hazard trees are removed). The probable sale quantity also is not a commitment to offer for sale a specific level of timber volume.

Programmatic Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan (PESRP). Provides a description of emergency stabilization and rehabilitation treatments that would be implemented under normal conditions in the event of a wildfire. A PESRP also contains information about those areas where wildfires are most likely to occur, where and what type of emergency stabilization and rehabilitation treatments could be used, and an environmental analysis disclosing the potential impacts of the proposed treatments.

Proper Functioning Condition (PFC). (1) An element of the Fundamental of Rangeland Health for watersheds, and therefore a required element of State or regional standards and guidelines under 43 CFR 4180.2(b). (2) Condition in which vegetation and ground cover maintain soil conditions that can sustain natural biotic communities. For riparian areas, the process of determining function is described in the BLM Technical Reference TR 1737-9. (3) Riparian-wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality; filter sediment, capture bedload, and aid floodplain development; improve floodwater retention and groundwater recharge; develop root masses that stabilize stream banks against cutting action; develop diverse ponding and channel characteristics to provide the habitat and the water depth, duration, and temperature necessary for fish production, waterfowl breeding, and other uses; and support greater biodiversity. The functioning condition of riparian-wetland areas is influenced by geomorphic features, soil, water, and vegetation. (4) Uplands function properly when the existing vegetation and ground cover maintain soil

conditions capable of sustaining natural biotic communities. The functioning condition of uplands is influenced by geomorphic features, soil, water, and vegetation.

Proposed Species. A species for which a proposed rule to add the species to the federal list of threatened and endangered species has been published in the Federal Register.

Public Land. Land or interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf, and land held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos (H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

Raptor. Bird of prey with sharp talons and strongly curved beaks, e.g. hawks, owls, vultures, eagles.

Reasonable Foreseeable Development (RFD) 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.

Reclamation. Returning disturbed lands to a form and productivity that will be ecologically balanced and in conformity with a predetermined land management plan.

Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926. Provides for the lease and sale of public lands determined valuable for public purposes. The objective of the R&PP Act is to meet the needs of state and local government agencies and nonprofit organizations by leasing or conveying public land required for recreation and public purpose uses. Examples of uses made of R&PP lands are parks and greenbelts, sanitary landfills, schools, religious facilities, and camps for youth groups. The act provides substantial cost-benefits for land acquisition and provides for recreation facilities or historical monuments at no cost.

Recreation Experiences. Psychological outcomes realized either by recreation-tourism participants as a direct result of their on-site leisure engagements and recreation-tourism activity participation or by nonparticipating community residents as a result of their interaction with visitors and guests within their community or interaction with the BLM and other public and private recreation-tourism providers and their actions.

Recreation Management Zones. Subunits within a SRMA managed for distinctly different recreation products. Recreation products are composed of recreation opportunities, the natural resource and community settings within which they occur, and the administrative and service environment created by all

affecting recreation-tourism providers, within which recreation participation occurs.

Recreation Niche. The place or position within the strategically targeted recreation-tourism market for each SRMA that is most suitable (i.e., capable of producing certain specific kinds of recreation opportunities) and appropriate (i.e., most responsive to identified visitor or resident customers), given available supply and current demand, for the production of specific recreation opportunities and the sustainable maintenance of accompanying natural resource or community setting character.

Recreation Opportunities. Favorable circumstances enabling visitors' engagement in a leisure activity to realize immediate psychological experiences and attain more lasting, value-added beneficial outcomes.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS). A continuum used to characterize recreation opportunities in terms of setting, activity and experience opportunities. The spectrum covers a range of recreation opportunities from primitive to urban. With respect to river management planning, ROS represents one possible method for delineating management units or zones. See BLM Manual Section 8320 for more detailed discussion (from M-8351, BLM WSR Policy and Program).

Recreation Setting Character Conditions. The distinguishing recreational qualities of any landscape, objectively defined along a continuum, ranging from primitive to urban landscapes, expressed in terms of the nature of the component parts of its physical, social, and administrative attributes. These recreational qualities can be both classified and mapped. This classification and mapping process should be based on variation that either exists (for example, setting descriptions) or is desired (for example, setting prescriptions) among component parts of the various physical, social, and administrative attributes of any landscape. The recreation opportunity spectrum is one of the tools for doing this.

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

Recreation Use Permits. Authorizations for use of developed facilities that meet the fee criteria established by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964, as amended or subsequent authority (such as the pilot fee demonstration program). Recreation Use Permits are issued to ensure that US residents receive a fair and equitable return for the use of those facilities to help recover the cost of construction, operation, maintenance, and management of the permits.

Recreational River. 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.

Renewable Energy. Resources that constantly renew themselves or that are regarded as practically inexhaustible. These include solar, wind, geothermal, hydro and wood. Although particular geothermal formations can be depleted, the natural heat in the Earth is a virtually inexhaustible reserve of potential energy.

Research Natural Area (RNA). Areas that contain important ecological and scientific values and are managed for minimum human disturbance. RNAs are primarily used for non-manipulative research and baseline data gathering on relatively unaltered community types.

Resource Advisory Council (RAC). A council established by the Secretary of the Interior to provide advice or recommendations to BLM management. The Southwest Colorado RAC covers issues within the GJFO.

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

Resource Use Level. The prescribed level of use allowed within an area, 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.

Rest Rotation. Grazing rotation that rests pastures that have been grazed early the prior year or that have been identified as needing rest for resource reasons.

Restoration. The continuation of rehabilitation beyond the initial three years or the repair or replacement of major facilities damaged by the fire. Restoration activities must be funded through sources other than the emergency stabilization and restoration subactivities.

Restore. To bring back to a former or original or specific desired condition or appearance.

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 (ROW). An easement or permit which authorizes public land to be used for a specified purpose that is in the public interest and which require rights-of-way over, upon, under, or through such lands. Examples are roads, power-lines, pipelines, etc.

Riparian Area. A form of wetland transition between permanently saturated wetlands and upland areas. These areas exhibit vegetation or physical characteristics reflective of permanent surface or subsurface water influence. Lands along, adjacent to, or contiguous with perennially and intermittently flowing rivers and streams, glacial potholes, and the shores of lakes and reservoirs with stable water levels are typical riparian areas.

Riparian/Aquatic System. Interacting system between aquatic and terrestrial situations. Identified by a stream channel and distinctive vegetation that requires or tolerates free or unbound water.

Road. A linear route declared a road by the owner, managed for use by low-clearance vehicles having four or more wheels, and maintained for regular and continuous use.

Roadless. The absence of roads that have been constructed and maintained by mechanical means to ensure regular and continuous use.

Rock Art. Petroglyphs (carvings) or pictographs (painting) used by native persons to depict their history and culture.

Rotation. Grazing rotation between pastures in the allotment for the permitted time.

Routes. Multiple roads, trails and primitive roads; a group or set of roads, trails, and primitive roads that represents less than 100 percent of the BLM transportation system. Generically, components of the transportation system are described as “routes.”

Sale. Public land sales are managed under the disposal criteria set forth in Section 203 of FLPMA. Public lands determined suitable for sale are offered on the initiative of the BLM and are not sold at less than fair market value. Lands suitable for sale must be identified in the RMP. Any lands to be disposed of by sale that are not identified in the current RMP require a plan amendment before a sale can occur.

Salinity. The presence of elevated levels of soluble salts in soils or waters.

Saturated Soils. Occur when the infiltration capacity of the soil is exceeded from above due to rainfall or snowmelt runoff. Soils can also become saturated from groundwater inputs.

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.

Scenic River. A river or section of a river that is free of impoundments and whose shorelines are largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads.

Scoping Process. An early and open public participation process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action.

Season of Use. The time during which livestock grazing is permitted on a given range area, as specified in the grazing lease.

Seeding. Seeding is a vegetation treatment that includes the application of grass, forb, or shrub seed, either aerially or from the ground. In areas of gentle terrain, ground applications of seed are often accomplished with a rangeland drill. Seeding allows the establishment of native species or placeholder species and restoration of disturbed areas to a perennial-dominated cover type, thereby decreasing the risk of subsequent invasion by exotic plant species. Seeding would be used primarily as a follow-up treatment in areas where disturbance or the previously described treatments have removed exotic plant species and their residue.

Seral Stage. A stage in the progression of an ecosystem from initial development to maturity; an age, structure, and development classification for a biological community.

Setting Character. The condition of any recreation system, objectively defined along a continuum, ranging from primitive to urban in terms of variation of its component physical, social, and administrative attributes.

Severe Winter Range. Areas within the winter range where 90% of the individuals are located when annual snow pack is at its maximum and/or temperatures are at a minimum in the two worst winters out of ten.

Short-term Effect. The effect occurs only during or immediately after implementation of the alternative.

Significant Fossils. Any vertebrate fossil remains or site with fossils of exceptional preservation or context.

Sole Source Aquifer. Defined by the US EPA as an aquifer supplying at least 50 percent of the drinking water consumed in the area overlying the aquifer, where the surrounding area has no alternative drinking water source(s) that

could physically, legally, and economically supply all those who depend upon the aquifer for drinking water.

Solitude. The state of being alone or remote from habitations; isolation. A lonely or secluded place. Factors contributing to opportunities for solitude may include size, natural screening, topographic relief, vistas, physiographic variety, and the ability of the user to find a secluded spot.

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). Administrative units where the existing or proposed recreation opportunities and recreation setting characteristics are recognized for their unique value, importance, and/or distinctiveness; especially compared to other areas used for recreation.

Special Recreation Permits. Authorizations that allow for recreational uses of public lands and related waters. Issued as a means to control visitor use, protect recreational and natural resources, and provide for the health and safety of visitors. Commercial Special Recreation Permits also are issued as a mechanism to provide a fair return for the commercial use of public lands.

Special Status Species. Includes proposed species, listed species, and candidate species under the ESA; also, state-listed species and BLM State Director-designated sensitive species (BLM Manual 6840, Special Status Species Management).

Split Estate. Lands on which the mineral estate remains with the federal government (BLM).

Split Season. Removing livestock from the allotment and returning them later in the year within the permitted time.

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).

Standard Lease Terms and Conditions. Areas may be open to leasing with no specific management decisions defined in a Resource Management Plan; however, these areas are subject to lease terms and conditions as defined on the lease form (Form 3100-11, Offer to Lease and Lease for Oil and Gas; and Form 3200-24, Offer to Lease and Lease for Geothermal Resources).

State Implementation Plan. A detailed description of the programs a state will use to carry out its responsibilities under the Clean Air Act. State implementation plans are collections of the regulations used by a state to reduce air pollution.

Stationary Source. Non-mobile sources such as power plants, refineries, and manufacturing facilities which emit air pollutants. Prevention of Significant

Deterioration permits are required for major new stationary sources of emissions that emit 100 tons or more per year of Carbon Monoxide, Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Ozone, or particulate matter.

Stipulation. A condition of lease issuance that provides a level of protection for other resource values or land uses by restricting lease operations during certain times or locations or to avoid unacceptable impacts, to an extent greater than standard lease terms or regulations. A stipulation is an enforceable term of the lease contract, supersedes any inconsistent provisions of the standard lease form, and is attached to and made a part of the lease. Lease stipulations further implement BLM's regulatory authority to protect resources or resource values. Lease stipulations are developed through the land use planning process.

Stipulation Standards. The physical and temporal conditions, resources or resource values that must be present and met for application of a specific stipulation to a specific lease.

Strategic Plan (BLM 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.

Suitable River. A river segment found, through administrative study by an appropriate agency, to meet the criteria for designation as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system, specified in Section 4(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

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.

Terrestrial. Living or growing in or on the land.

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, and as further defined by the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

Timber. Standing trees, downed trees, or logs which are capable of being measured in board feet.

Timing Limitation (TL). Areas identified for Timing Limitations, a moderate constraint, are closed to fluid mineral exploration and development, surface-disturbing activities, and intensive human activity during identified time frames. This stipulation does not apply to operation and basic maintenance activities, including associated vehicle travel, unless otherwise specified. Construction,

drilling, completions, and other operations considered to be intensive in nature are not allowed. Intensive maintenance, such as workovers on wells, is not permitted. Administrative activities are allowed at the discretion of the Authorized Officer.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). An estimate of the total quantity of pollutants (from all sources: point, nonpoint, and natural) that may be allowed into waters without exceeding applicable water quality criteria.

Traditional Cultural Property. A cultural property that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with a living community's cultural practices or beliefs that (a) are rooted in that community's history and that (b) are important in maintaining the community's continuing cultural identity.

Traditional Use. Longstanding, socially conveyed, customary patterns of thought, cultural expression, and behavior, such as religious beliefs and practices, social customs, and land or resource uses. Traditions are shared generally within a social and/or cultural group and span generations. Usually traditional uses are reserved rights resulting from treaty and/or agreements with Native American groups.

Trail. A linear route managed for human-power (e.g., hiking or bicycling), stock (e.g., equestrian), or off-highway vehicle forms of transportation or for historical or heritage values. Trails are not generally managed for use by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles.

Transmission. The movement or transfer of electric energy over an interconnected group of lines and associated equipment between points of supply and points at which it is transformed for delivery to consumers, or is delivered to other electric systems. Transmission is considered to end when the energy is transformed for distribution to the consumer.

Transportation Linear Features. "Linear features" represents the broadest category of physical disturbance (planned and unplanned) on BLM land. Transportation related linear features include engineered roads and trails, as well as user-defined, non-engineered roads and trails created as a result of the public use of BLM land. Linear features may include roads and trails identified for closure or removal as well as those that make up the BLM's defined transportation system.

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

Travel Management Areas. Polygons or delineated areas where a rational approach has been taken to classify areas open, closed or limited, and have

identified and/or designated a network of roads, trails, ways, and other routes that provide for public access and travel across the planning area. All designated travel routes within travel management areas should have a clearly identified need and purpose as well as clearly defined activity types, modes of travel, and seasons or timeframes for allowable access or other limitations (BLM Manual H1601-I Land Use Planning Handbook).

Trespass. Any unauthorized use of public land.

Tribal Interests. Native American or Native Alaskan economic rights such as Indian trust assets, resource uses and access guaranteed by treaty rights, and subsistence uses.

Unconventional Forest Products. Commonly available renewable resources that are not considered timber, fuelwood, or post/poles.

Understory. That portion of a plant community growing underneath the taller plants on the site.

Utility Corridor. Tract of land varying in width forming passageway through which various commodities such as oil, gas, and electricity are transported.

Utility Type (or Terrain) Vehicle (UTV). Any recreational motor vehicle other than an ATV, motorbike, or snowmobile, designed for and capable of travel over designated unpaved roads, traveling on four (4) or more low-pressure tires, maximum width less than seventy-four (74) inches, usually a maximum weight less than two thousand (2,000) pounds, or having a wheelbase of ninety-four (94) inches or less. Utility type vehicle does not include vehicles specially designed to carry a person with disabilities.

Valid Existing Rights. Any lease established (and valid) prior to a new authorization, change in land designation, or in regulation.

Vegetation Manipulation. Planned alteration of vegetation communities through use of mechanical, chemical, seeding and or prescribed fire or wildland fire managed for resource benefit to achieve desired resource objectives.

Vegetation Treatment Methods. There are six types of vegetation treatments that may be used: wildland fire managed for resource benefit, prescribed fire treatments, chemical, mechanical, manual, and seeding.

Vegetation Type. A plant community with immediately distinguishable characteristics based upon and named after the apparent dominant plant species.

Vertebrate. An animal having a backbone or spinal column.

Viewshed. The panorama from a given viewpoint that encompasses the visual landscape, including everything visible within a 360-degree radius.

Visibility (air quality). A measurement of the ability to see and identify objects at different distances.

Visitor Day. Twelve visitor hours that may be aggregated by one or more persons in single or multiple visits.

Visitor Use. Visitor use of a resource for inspiration, stimulation, solitude, relaxation, education, pleasure, or satisfaction.

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

Visual Resource Management Classes. Visual resource management classes define the degree of acceptable visual change within a characteristic landscape. A class is based on the physical and sociological characteristics of any given homogeneous area and serves as a management objective. Categories assigned to public lands based on scenic quality, sensitivity level, and distance zones. Each class has an objective which prescribes the amount of change allowed in the characteristic landscape. (from H-1601-I, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook). The four classes are described below:

- **Class I** provides for natural ecological changes only. This class includes primitive areas, some natural areas, some wild and scenic rivers, and other similar areas where landscape modification activities should be restricted.
- **Class II** areas are those areas where changes in any of the basic elements (form, line, color, or texture) caused by management activity should not be evident in the characteristic landscape.
- **Class III** includes areas where changes in the basic elements (form, line, color, or texture) caused by a management activity may be evident in the characteristic landscape. However, the changes should remain subordinate to the visual strength of the existing character.
- **Class IV** applies to areas where changes may subordinate the original composition and character; however, they should reflect what could be a natural occurrence within the characteristic landscape.

Visual Resources. The visible physical features on a landscape, (topography, water, vegetation, animals, structure-s, and other features) that comprise die scenery of the area.

Visual Sensitivity. Visual sensitivity levels are a measure of public concern for scenic quality and existing or proposed visual change.

Volatile Organic Compounds. Volatile organic chemicals that produce vapors readily; at room temperature and normal atmospheric pressure. Volatile organic chemicals include gasoline, industrial chemicals such as benzene, solvents such as toluene and xylene, and tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene, the principal dry cleaning solvent).

Waiver. A permanent exemption from a lease stipulation. The stipulation no longer applies anywhere within the leasehold.

Watershed. Topographical region or area delineated by water draining to a particular watercourse or body of water.

Watershed Condition Indicators. An integrated suite of aquatic, riparian, and hydrologic condition measures that are intended to be used at the watershed scale.

Way. Roadlike feature used by vehicles having four or more wheels but not declared a road by the owner and which receives no maintenance to guarantee regular and continuous use.

Wetland. Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support and which, under normal circumstances, do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands include marshes, shallows, swamps, lake bogs, muskegs, wet meadows, estuaries, and riparian areas.

Wild River. Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

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 cannot overlap.

Wild and Scenic Study River. Rivers identified in Section 5 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act for study as potential additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The rivers shall be studied under the provisions of Section 4 of the Act (M-8351, BLM WSR Policy and Program).

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. The definition contained in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 891) (from H-6310-1, Wilderness Inventory and Study Procedures).

Wilderness Characteristics. Wilderness characteristics include size, the appearance of naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. They may also include ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value. However Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 has been updated by IM- 2003-195, dated June 20, 2003. Indicators of an area's naturalness include the extent of landscape modifications; the presence of native vegetation communities; and the connectivity of habitats. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation may be experienced when the sights, sounds, and evidence of other people are rare or infrequent, in locations where visitors can be isolated, alone or secluded from others, where the use of the area is through non-motorized, non-mechanical means, and where no or minimal developed recreation facilities are encountered.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA). A designation made through the land use planning process of a roadless area found to have wilderness characteristics as described in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Wilding Permits. Authorizations for the collection of live plants and trees from the Grand Junction Field Office for personal use.

Wildland Fire. A general term describing any non-structure fire that occurs in the vegetation and/or natural fuels.

Wildland-urban Interface (WUI). The line, area or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

Wildlife Emphasis Area. An area of high wildlife value and significance for wildlife species including sage-grouse, pronghorn antelope, mule deer, elk, prairie dog, and kit fox.

Withdrawal. A withholding of an area of Federal land from settlement, sale, location, or entry under some or all of the general land laws to:

- Limit activity under those laws in order to maintain other public values in the area;
- Reserve the area for a particular public purpose or program; or
- Transfer jurisdiction of the area from one Federal agency to another.