

## CHAPTER 7—ACRONYMS, GLOSSARY, AND REFERENCES

### 7.1 ACRONYMS

°F	degrees Fahrenheit
ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
AGD	Assessment Guidance Document
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
AM	Adaptive Management
AML	Appropriate Management Level
AMR	Appropriate Management Response
AMS	Analysis of the Management Situation
AO	Authorized Officer
APA	Administrative Procedure Act
APD	Application for Permit to Drill
APE	Area of Potential Effect
API	American Petroleum Institute
ARPA	Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
AU	Animal Unit
AUM	Animal Unit Month
BA	Biological Assessment
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practices
BOP	Blowout Prevention
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
BTU	British Thermal Unit
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAQS	Colorado Ambient Air Quality Standards
CAFO	Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations
CASTNet	Clean Air Status and Trends Network
CBNG	Coalbed Natural Gas
CCR	Code of Colorado Regulations
CD	Capacitive Desalination or Deionization
CD	Compact Disk
CDOW	Colorado Division of Wildlife
CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
CDPHE-APCD	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment-Air Pollution Control Division
CEDIS	Colorado Economic and Demographic Information System
CEQ	Council of Environmental Quality
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	100 Cubic Feet Per Second
CIAA	Cumulative Impact Assessment Area
CIG	Colorado Interstate Gas Company
CNHP	Colorado Natural Heritage Program

CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO	Colorado
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
COA	Conditions of Approval
COGCC	Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
CR	County Road
CSU	Controlled Surface Use
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWP	Citizens' Wilderness Proposal
CWQCD	Colorado Water Quality Control Division
DAU	Data Analysis Unit
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DoD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOLA	Colorado Department of Local Affairs
DPC	Desired Plant Community
dv	Deciviews
EA	Environmental Assessment
EC	Electrical Conductivity
EDR	Electrodialysis Reversal
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCA	Energy Policy and Conservation Act
EPS	Economic Profile System
ERMA	Extensive Recreation Management Area
ESA	Endangered Species Act of 1973
FACA	Federal Advisory Committee Act
FAR	Functioning at Risk
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FLAG	Federal Land Managers' Air Quality Related Values Workgroup
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
FTE	Freeze-Thaw/Evaporation Method
GAP	Gap Analysis Program
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMU	Game Management Units
GPS	Global Positioning System
HA	Herd Area
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
HB	House Bill
HMA	Herd Management Area
HMU	Habitat Management Unit
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
HUP	Hybridized or Unknown Populations
IB	Information Bulletin
ID	Interdisciplinary
IMP	Interim Management Policy/Plan
IMPROVE	Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KGRA	Known Geothermal Resource Areas
LBA	Lease By Application

LCAS	Lynx Conservation and Assessment Strategy
LHA	Land/Landscape Health Assessment
LOC	Levels of Concern
LSFO	Little Snake Field Office
LU	Land Utilization
LUP	Land Use Plan
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Fund
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MFP	Management Framework Plan
MMCF	Million Cubic Feet
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSO	Mexican Spotted Owl
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NADP	National Atmospheric Deposition Program
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NF	Non-Functioning
NGD	No Ground Disturbance
NGL	Natural Gas Liquids
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1996
NOA	Notice of Availability
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOS	Notice of Staking
NO <sub>x</sub>	Oxides of Nitrogen
NPA	National Programmatic Agreement
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	National Resource Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NRI	Nationwide Rivers Inventory (Wild and Scenic Rivers)
NSO	No Surface Occupancy
NURE	National Uranium Resource Evaluation
NWCOS	Northwest Colorado Stewardship
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
NWSR	National Wild and Scenic Rivers (Act)
NWSRS	National Wild and Scenic River System
OEPC	Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
OHV	Off-Highway Vehicle
ORV	Outstandingly Remarkable Values
OSV	Over the Snow Vehicle
PAC	Protected Activity Center
PCA	Potential Conservation Area
PEIS	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
PFC	Proper Functioning Condition
PFYC	Potential Fossil Yield Classification
PILT	Payment in Lieu of Taxes
PL	Public Law
PLO	Public Land Order
PM	Particulate Matter

PM <sub>10</sub>	Coarse Particulate Matter
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Fine Particulate Matter
POD	Plan of Development
PRIA	Public Rangeland Improvement Act
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PZP	Porcine Zona Pellucida
RS	Revised Statute
R&PP	Recreation and Public Purposes (Act)
RAC	Resource Advisory Council
RAMP	Recreation Area Management Plan
RCA	Reserve Conservation Allotment
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RFD	Reasonable Foreseeable Development
RFFA	Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions
RMIS	Recreation Management Information System
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RMPPA	Resource Management Plan Planning Area
RMZ	Recreation Management Zones
RNA	Research Natural Area
RO	Reverse Osmosis
ROD	Record of Decision
ROI	Region of Influence
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
ROW	Right-of-Way
RS 2477	Revised Statue 2477
SAR	Sodium Adsorption Ratio
SASEM	Simple Approach Smoke Estimation Model
SH	State Highway
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SIP	State Air Quality Implementation Plan
SLB	State Land Board
SMA	Special Management Area
SN	Sundry Notice
SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulfur Dioxide
SRMA	Special Recreation Management Area
SRP	Special Recreation Permit
SSP	subspecies
SSR	Site-Specific Relocation
SUV	Sport Utility Vehicle
SUWA	Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Loads
TPY	Tons Per Year
TR	Technical Reference
TSD	Technical Support Document
U.S.	United States
U.S.C.	United States Code
UIC	Underground Injection Control
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
U.S.C.	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

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USDW	Underground Sources of Drinking Water
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USIECR	United States Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution
UV	Ultraviolet
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
VRI	Visual Resource Inventory
VRM	Visual Resource Management
WDEQ-AQD	Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality - Air Quality Division
WDEQ-LQD	Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality - Land Quality Division
WDEQ-SWD	Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality - Solid Waste Division
WDEQ-WQD	Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality - Water Quality Division
WDOT	Wyoming Department of Transportation
WMP	Water Management Plan
WO	Washington Office
WOGCC	Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
WSA	Wilderness Study Areas
WSEO	Wyoming State Engineer's Office
WSR	Wild and Scenic River
WSRA	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act
WTPD	White-Tailed Prairie Dog
WUI	Wildland-Urban Interface
YBC	Yellow-Billed Cuckoo

## 7.2 GLOSSARY

**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.

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

**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, the number of livestock to be permitted, the range improvements needed, and the grazing system.

**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.

**Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS).** 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.

**Appropriate Management Response (AMR).** Any specific action suitable to meet Fire Management Unit (FMU) objectives. Typically, the AMR ranges across a spectrum of tactical options (from monitoring to intensive management actions). The AMR is developed by using Fire Management Unit strategies and objectives identified in the Fire Management Plan.

**Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).** Areas within the public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards (from H-6310-1, Wilderness Inventory and Study Procedures).

**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.

**AUM (Animal Unit Month).** The amount of forage needed by an "animal unit" (AU) grazing for one month. The animal unit in turn is defined as one mature 1,000-pound cow and her suckling calf.

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

**Backcountry 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.

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

**Candidate species.** Plant and animal taxa considered for possible addition to the list of endangered and threatened species under the Endangered Species Act. These are taxa for which the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threat(s) to support issuance of a proposal to list, but issuance of a proposed rule is presently precluded by higher priority listing actions. Separate lists for plants, vertebrate animals, and invertebrate animals are published periodically in the *Federal Register*. Candidate species and their habitats are managed as BLM sensitive species. (from BLM-M-6840, Special Status Species Management)

**Carrying capacity.** The maximum population or level of activity that can be supported without degradation of the habitat or the population.

**Casual Use.** Means activities that involve practices which do not ordinarily cause any appreciable disturbance or damage to the public lands, resources or improvements and, therefore, do not require a right-of-way grant or temporary use permit (43 CFR 2800). Also means any short term non-commercial activity which does not cause appreciable damage or disturbance to the public lands, their resources or improvements, and which is not prohibited by closure of the lands to such activities (43 CFR 2920). Casual use generally includes the collecting of geochemical, rock, soil, or mineral specimens using hand tools, hand panning, and non-motorized sluicing. It also generally includes use of metal detectors, gold spears, and other battery-operated devices for sensing the presence of minerals, and hand battery-operated dry washers. Casual use does not include use of mechanized earth-moving equipment, truck-mounted drilling equipment, suction dredges, motorized vehicles in areas designated as closed to off-road vehicles, chemicals, or explosives. It also does not include occupancy or operations where the cumulative effects of the activities result in more than negligible disturbance.

**Class I Objective.** To preserve the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.

**Class II Objective.** To retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low.

**Class III Objective.** To partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate.

**Class IV Objective.** To provide for management activities that requires major modification of the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape can be high.

**Clean Air Act of 1963 (CAA) and Amendments.** Federal legislation governing air pollution control.

**Closed.** Generally denotes that an area is not available for a particular use or uses; refer to specific definitions found in law, regulations, or policy guidance for application to individual programs. For example, 43 CFR 8340.0-5 sets forth the specific meaning of “closed” as it relates to off-highway vehicle use, and 43 CFR 8364 defines “closed” as it relates to closure and restriction orders (from H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

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

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

**Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ).** 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.

**Critical Habitat.** The specific areas within the geographical area currently occupied by a species, at the time it is listed in accordance with the ESA, on which are found those physical or biological features (i) essential to the conservation of the species and (ii) that may require special management considerations or protection, and (2) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by a species at the time it is listed upon determination by the FWS that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species. (from BLM-M-6840, Special Status Species Management)

**Crucial winter range.** That part of the overall range where 90 percent of the individuals are located during the average five winters out of ten from the first heavy snowfall to spring green-up, or during a site specific period of winter as defined for each Colorado Division of Wildlife Data analysis unit.

**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.

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

**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.

**Easement.** A right afforded a person or agency to make limited use of another's real property for access or 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 (from M-8351, BLM WSR Policy and Program).

**Endangered Species.** Any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. (from BLM-M-6840, Special Status Species Management)

**Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).** A detailed statement prepared by the responsible official in which a major Federal action which significantly affects the quality of the human environment is described, alternatives to the proposed action provided, and effects analyzed (from BLM National Management Strategy for OHV Use on Public Lands).

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

**Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA).** Areas in which significant recreation opportunities and problems are limited and explicit recreation management is not required. Minimal management actions related to the Bureau's stewardship responsibilities are adequate in these areas.

**Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA).** Public Law 94-579, October 21, 1976, often referred to as the BLM's "Organic Act," which provides the majority of the BLM's legislated authority, direction policy and basic management guidance (from BLM National Management Strategy for OHV Use on Public Lands).

**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.

**Forest and Woodland.** Areas dominated by coniferous and deciduous trees. These areas include aspen, coniferous forests and pinyon-juniper woodlands vegetation types.

**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. Rangeland Reform Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) at 26. (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 (Rangeland Reform Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) Glossary). SEE ALSO Properly Functioning Condition and Nonfunctioning Condition (from H-4180-1, BLM Rangeland Health Standards Manual).

**Grassland.** Areas dominated by grasses and forbs. These areas include foothill and mountain grasslands and grasslands vegetation types.

**Grazing Preference.** The total number of AUMs on public land apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a lessee.

**Greater Sandhill Crane Staging Area:** An area below 9,500 feet where greater sandhill cranes traditionally congregate during spring and fall migration, and including a buffer zone of 500 meters.

**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.

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

**Intermittent Stream.** An intermittent stream is a flowing system under normal weather conditions. During the dry season and throughout minor drought periods, these streams will not exhibit flow. Geomorphological characteristics are not well defined and are often inconspicuous. In the absence of

external limiting factors (pollution, thermal modifications, etc.), biology is scarce and adapted to the wet and dry conditions of the fluctuating water level.

**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.

**Land Classification.** When, under criteria of 43 CFR 2400, a tract of land has potential for either 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 which will best promote the public interest.

**Land Tenure adjustments.** Ownership or jurisdictional changes are referred 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. (from 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 MFPs. (from H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

**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 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 2920.

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

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

**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.

**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 U.S. Department of Agriculture to the U.S. Department of the Interior. They are now administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

**Metapopulation.** A group of populations, usually of the same species, which exist at the same time but in different places. Interbreeding could occur, but does not due to geographic barriers.

**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.** Materials such as sand and gravel and common varieties of stone, pumice, pumicite, 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.

**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).

**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, millsite, and tunnel site.

**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 BLM-M-6840, Special Status Species Management)

**National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.** A system of nationally designated rivers and their immediate environments that have outstanding scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, and other similar values and are preserved in a free-flowing condition. 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.

**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).

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

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

**Outstandingly Remarkable Values.** Values among those listed in Section 1(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.

**Perennial Stream.** Perennial streams carry flowing water continuously throughout the year, regardless of weather conditions. It exhibits well-defined geomorphological characteristics and in the absence of pollution, thermal modifications, or other man-made disturbances has the ability to support aquatic life. During hydrological drought conditions, the flow may be impaired.

**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-4180-1, BLM Rangeland Health Standards Manual).

**Prescribed Fire.** Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives.

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

**Primary succession.** The establishment and subsequent changes in a community from newly formed habitats without plants (e.g. sand dunes, lava flows, or newly exposed rock). Involves much modification of the environment by early colonists = pioneer species (such as lichens and mosses, beach grasses) which in terrestrial environments stabilize and enrich or even generate soil.

**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).

**Properly Functioning Condition.** (1) An element of the Fundamental of Rangeland Health for watersheds, and therefore a required element of State or regional standard 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. FEIS at 26, 72. (3) Riparian-wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate stream energy associated with high waterflows, 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 streambanks 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 (DEIS Glossary). (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 (DEIS Glossary). SEE ALSO Nonfunctioning Condition and Functioning at Risk (from H-4180-1, BLM Rangeland Health Standards Manual).

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

**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.

**Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Act (of 1926).** Recreation and Public Purposes Act provided 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 non-profit 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 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).

**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.

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

**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.

**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.

**Right-of-Way (ROW).** Means the public lands authorized to be used or occupied for specific purposes pursuant to a right-of-way grant, which are in the public interest and which require rights-of-way over, upon, under, or through such lands.

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

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

**Rotation Age.** The period of years between when a forest stand (i.e., primarily even-aged) is established (i.e., regeneration) and when it receives its final harvest. This time period is an administrative decision based on economics, site condition, growth rates, and other factors.

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

**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.

**Scrubland.** Areas dominated by woody shrubs. These areas include sagebrush, salt desert shrub, and mountain shrub vegetation types.

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

**Secondary succession.** Results from changes in an area that previously had a vegetation community where disturbance (i.e., surface disturbance, insect pest or disease) reset the stage of the community to an earlier point in the succession process but did not reset it to the primary succession stage.

**Seral.** The stage of succession of a plant community that is transitional. If left alone, the seral stage will give way to another plant community that represents a further stage of succession.

**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.

**Special recreation management area (SRMA).** A public lands unit identified in land use plans to direct recreation funding and personnel to fulfill commitments made to provide specific, structured recreation opportunities (i.e., activity, experience, and benefit opportunities). The BLM recognizes three distinct types of SRMAs: community-based; intensive; and undeveloped big open. (from H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

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

**Stand.** A group of forest trees of sufficiently uniform species composition, age, and condition to be considered a homogeneous unit for management purposes.

**State Implementation Plan (SIP).** 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.

**Succession.** Vegetation changes in a community at a site following either habitat disturbance or colonization of an area.

**Sustained Yield.** Sustained yield of wood fiber that properly harvested and mitigated, would sustain the underlying ecosystem processes.

**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 (from M6840, Special Status Species Manual).

**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 property that derives significance from traditional values associated with it by a social and/or cultural group such as an Indian tribe or local community. A traditional cultural property may qualify for the National Register if it meets the criteria and criteria exceptions at 36 CFR 60.4. See National Register Bulletin 38.

**Undertaking.** A term with legal definition and application i.e., “actions carried out by or on behalf of the agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval; and those subject to State or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a federal agency.” (See National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 and Section 301(7), Appendix 5; 36 CFR Part 800). However, Section 106 does not apply to actions subject to State or local regulation only. The vast majority of land use authorizations approved by BLM, as well as BLM-funded projects, are undertakings for purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA.

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

**Visibility (Air Quality).** A measurement of the ability to see and identify objects at different distances.

**Visitor Day.** Twelve visitor hours which 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) Classes.** Categories assigned to public lands based on scenic quality, sensitivity level, and distance zones. There are four classes. Each class has an objective which prescribes the amount of change allowed in the characteristic landscape. (from H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook) Below are the four classes and their objectives:

**Visual Resource Management (VRM) 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-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook). The four classes are described below:

**Visual Resource Management (VRM).** The system by which BLM classifies and manages scenic values and visual quality of public lands. The system is based on research that has produced ways of assessing aesthetic qualities of the landscape in objective terms. After inventory and evaluation, lands are given relative visual ratings (see definition for Visual Resource Management Classes), which determine the amount of modification allowed for the basic elements of the landscape.

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

**Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs).** 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).

**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 (from M-8351, BLM WSR Policy and Program).

**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, and/or Recreational (WSR).** The term used in this Manual Section for what is traditionally shortened to "Wild and Scenic" rivers. Designated river segments are classified, i.e., wild, scenic, and/or recreational, but cannot overlap (from M-8351, BLM WSR Policy and Program).

**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 (from H-6310-1, Wilderness Inventory and Study Procedures).

**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).

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

**Wildland fire.** Any non-structure fire that occurs in the wildland. Three distinct types of wildland fire have been defined and include wildfire, wildland fire use, and prescribed fire.

**Wildland Fire Use.** The application of the appropriate management response to naturally-ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific resource management objectives in pre-defined designated areas outlined in Fire Management Plans.

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