
Glossary

GLOSSARY

100-year floodplain. The area inundated by a flood event with a one percent chance of occurring in any given year.

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.

Abandoned nest. A nest that was occupied by breeding birds earlier in the breeding season but was abandoned at some point during breeding (e.g., failed eggs, death of young).

Acquisition. Acquisition of lands can be pursued to facilitate various resource management objectives. Acquisitions, including easements, can be completed through exchange, purchase, or donation.

Active nest site. A raptor nest site that is currently occupied by a pair of breeding raptors.

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.

Administrative access. Administrative access pertains to travel on routes that are limited to authorized users (typically motorized access). These are existing routes that lead to developments that have an administrative purpose, where the BLM or a permitted user must have access for regular maintenance or operation.

Air basin. A land area with generally similar meteorological and geographic conditions throughout. To the extent possible, air basin boundaries are defined along political boundary lines and include both the source and receptor areas.

Air pollution. Degradation of air quality resulting from unwanted chemicals or other materials occurring in the air.

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 subset of air basin, the term denotes a geographical area that shares the same air because of topography, meteorology and climate.

Allotment. An area of land in which one or more livestock operators graze their livestock. Allotments generally consist of BLM lands but may 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. A concisely written program of livestock grazing management, including supportive measures if required, designed to attain specific, multiple-use 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.

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 motorized vehicle that is less than 50 inches in width and is capable of operating on roads, trails, or designed areas that are not maintained. A wheeled vehicle, other than a snowmobile, that has a wheelbase and chassis of 50 inches in width or less, generally has a dry weight of 800 to 1200 pounds or less, and travels on three or more low-pressure tires.

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.

Alternate nest (inactive nest) site. A raptor nest site that has been used in the past by and within the territory of a breeding pair of raptors. The nest site still maintains the characteristics of a nest structure and habitat features of a nest site but is not currently in use.

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 or management framework 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.

Ancient (vegetation). Very old woodlands or forests (450 years or more) with old growth stand structure that has persisted through multiple droughts.

Animal unit month (AUM). The amount of forage necessary to sustain one cow, five sheep, or five goats for a period of one month.

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 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. 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.

Associated settings. The geographic extent of the resources, qualities, and values or landscape elements within the surrounding environment that influence the trail experience and contribute to resource protection. Settings associated with a National Scenic or Historic Trail include scenic, historic, cultural, recreation, natural (including biological, geological, and scientific), and other landscape elements (see *resources, qualities, and values*).

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 the area 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 dust or smoke.

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 of sound intensity and energy as a function of distance traveled.

Avoidance area. See “*right-of-way avoidance area*” definition.

Backcountry. Lands which are remote from development and typically difficult to access.

Backcountry byway. Vehicle routes that traverse scenic corridors using secondary or backcountry road systems. National backcountry byways are designated by the type of road and vehicle needed to travel the byway.

Badland. A type of dry terrain where softer sedimentary rocks and clay-rich soils have been extensively eroded by wind and water. An example of badland terrain in the UFO is the Adobe Badlands Wilderness Study Area.

Bank-full stage. The water surface elevation that just fills the active channel to the top of its banks and at a point where the water begins to overflow onto a floodplain.

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

Best management practice (BMP). A method, process, or activity, or usually a combination of these, that are determined by a State or a designated planning agency to be the most effective and practicable means (including technological, economic, and institutional considerations) of

managing or controlling particular conditions or circumstances. BMPs are a suite of voluntary, accepted measures that may or may not be applied to or enforced for any given project.

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

Biodiversity (biological diversity). The variety of life and its processes, and the interrelationships within and among various levels of ecological organization. Conservation, protection, and restoration of biological species and genetic diversity are needed to sustain the health of existing biological systems. Federal resource management agencies must examine the implications of management actions and development decisions on regional and local biodiversity.

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

Biological soil crust. A complex association between soil particles and cyanobacteria, algae, microfungi, lichens, and bryophytes that live within or atop the uppermost millimeters of soil.

BLM Sensitive Species. Those species that are not federally listed as endangered, threatened, or proposed under the ESA, but that are designated by the BLM State Director under 16 USC 1536(a)(2) for special management consideration. By national policy, federally listed candidate species are automatically included as sensitive species. Sensitive species are managed so they will not need to be listed as proposed, threatened, or endangered under the ESA.

Breccia. A coarse-grained clastic composed of angular fragments of other rocks held together by cement or other fine-grained matrix. Can have a sedimentary breccia, fault breccia, collapse breccia, or volcanic breccia.

Burned area rehabilitation. Efforts undertaken within three years of containment of a wildfire to repair or improve fire-damaged lands unlikely to recover naturally to management approved conditions, or to repair or replace minor facilities damaged by fire.

Candidate species. Taxa for which the USFWS has sufficient information on their status and threats to propose 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 (BLM Manual 6840, Special Status Species Manual).

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), but a limited form of NEPA analysis is performed.

Chemical vegetation treatment. Application of herbicides to control invasive species/noxious weeds and/or unwanted vegetation. To meet resource objectives the

preponderance of chemical treatments would be used in areas where cheatgrass or noxious weeds have invaded sagebrush steppe.

Chert. A hard, dense microcrystalline sedimentary rock formed of microscopic, interlocking crystals of quartz. Can form concretions, nodules, or be bedded.

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

Classified surface water supply segment. A “public water system,” as defined by the State of Colorado, beginning at the surface water point of intake and extending 5 miles upstream.

Clastic. A sedimentary rock composed of fragments of other rocks that are transported mechanically to their place of deposition. Shale, siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate are all classic rocks.

Clean Air Act of 1963 (as amended). Federal legislation governing air pollution control.

Climate change. Any significant change in measures of climate (such as temperature, precipitation, or wind) lasting for an extended period (decades or longer). Climate change may result from:

- natural factors, such as changes in the sun's intensity or slow changes in the Earth's orbit around the sun;
- natural processes within the climate system (e.g., changes in ocean circulation); and
- human activities that change the atmosphere's composition (e.g., driving automobiles) and the land surface (e.g., deforestation, reforestation, urbanization, desertification, etc.).

Climax vegetative community. The final vegetation community and highest ecological development of a plant community that emerges after a series of successive vegetational stages. The climax community perpetuates itself indefinitely unless disturbed by outside forces.

Closed area. An area where one or more uses are prohibited either temporarily or over the long term. Areas may be closed to uses such as, but not limited to, off-road vehicles, mineral leasing, mineral or vegetative material collection, or target shooting. In off-road vehicle use closed areas, motorized and mechanized off-road vehicle use is prohibited. Use of motorized and mechanized off-road vehicles in closed areas may be allowed for certain reasons; however, such use shall be made only with the approval of the authorized officer (43 CFR 8340.0-5).

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. Collaboration may take place with any interested parties, whether or not they are a cooperating agency.

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

Common use area. Areas designated to sell various mineral materials (gravel, moss rock, etc.) to the public through purchase of a permit from the BLM Field Office.

Comprehensive trails and 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, landing strips, and other purposes).

Concession leases. Authorize the operation of recreation-oriented services and facilities by the private sector, on BLM-administered lands, in support of BLM recreation programs. The concessionaire is authorized through a concession lease administered on a regular basis. The lease requires the concessionaire to pay fees to the BLM in exchange for the opportunity to carry out business activity. BLM Handbook H-2930-1, Recreation Permit Administration, provides consistent and explicit direction to supplement the Recreation Permit Administration Manual 2930 and regulations set forth in 43 CFR 2930.

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. Condition or provision (requirement) under which an application for a permit to drill or sundry notice is approved.

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 USFWS 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 USFWS or National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration-Fisheries to be federal candidates under the ESA.

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 and is applicable to fluid mineral leasing and all activities associated with fluid mineral leasing (e.g., truck-mounted drilling and geophysical exploration equipment off designated routes, construction of wells and/or pads). CSU areas are open to fluid mineral leasing but the stipulation allows the BLM to require special operational constraints, or the 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.

Corridor. A strip of land that aids in the movement of species between disconnected core areas of their natural habitat.

Council on Environmental Quality. An advisory council to the President of the US 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: A) designated by the USFWS that is 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;” or B) on which are found those physical and biological features essential to the conservation of a species that may require special management consideration or protection.

Crucial habitat types. The environment essential to plant or animal biodiversity and conservation at the landscape level. Crucial habitats include, but are not limited to, ecological emphasis areas, severe winter range, winter concentration areas, reproduction areas, and movement corridors.

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 resource high priority sites. Those sites which have been identified as being in some danger of modification (e.g., vandalism, erosion, heavy visitation, etc.) which would alter the site's eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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 and/or cultural groups.

Cultural resources inventory. An inventory 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.

Cyanobacteria. A blue-green algae or bacteria that obtain its energy through photosynthesis.

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.

Degraded vegetation. Areas where the plant community is not complete or is under threat. Examples include missing components such as perennial forbs or cool season grasses, weed infestations, or lack of regeneration of key species such as sagebrush or cottonwoods trees.

Designated roads and trails. Specific roads and trails identified by the BLM (or other agency) where some type of motorized/nonmotorized use is appropriate and allowed, either seasonally or year-long (H-1601-1, 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.

Direct impacts. Direct impacts are caused by an action or implementation of an alternative and occur at the same time and place.

Directional drilling. A drilling technique whereby a well is deliberately deviated from the vertical in order to reach a particular part of the oil- or gas-bearing reservoir. Directional drilling technology enables the driller to steer the drill stem and bit to a desired bottom hole location. Directional wells initially are drilled straight down to a predetermined depth and then gradually curved at one or more different points to penetrate one or more given target reservoirs. This specialized drilling usually is accomplished with the use of a fluid-driven downhole motor, which turns the drill bit. Directional drilling also allows multiple production and injection wells to be drilled from a single surface location such as a gravel pad, thus minimizing cost and the surface impact of oil and gas drilling, production, and transportation facilities. It can be used to reach a target located beneath an environmentally sensitive area (Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil and Gas 2009).

Disposal lands. Transfer of public land out of federal ownership to another party through sale, exchange, Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, Desert Land Entry or other land law statutes.

Disruptive activities. Human-caused disturbances that induce stress on a population, community, or ecosystem and cause potential loss of species fitness (survival, reproduction, and recruitment) within crucial habitats or other sensitive areas during specified time periods; may or may not entail surface disturbance. This does not include regular background levels of activity, such as hiking, cross country skiing or livestock grazing, that individuals would be accustomed to. Examples of disruptive activities include:

- Commercial recreation activities, especially large groups;
- Abnormally loud or sustained noise; and
- Road maintenance.

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

Domestic well. A well serving up to three single-family dwellings, irrigating one acre or less of lawn and garden, and providing water for the individual's domestic animals and livestock.

Early detection. As applied to invasive species, is a comprehensive, integrated system of active or passive surveillance to find and verify the identity of new invasive species as early after entry as possible, when eradication and control are still feasible and less costly. It may be targeted at areas where introductions are likely (such as near to pathways of introduction) and in sensitive ecosystems where impacts are likely to be great or invasion is likely to be rapid.

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

Ecologic functionality. These levels include successional processes that are in place, energy and nutrients that are being cycled effectively, and soil that is being appropriately stabilized. An area can be functioning at a basic level of ecologic functionality without meeting land health standards.

Ecological emphasis area. The central and primary area of habitat for a population of a given species or group of species. These areas include corridors, which are strips of land that aid in the movement of species between disconnected emphasis areas of their natural habitat. Emphasis areas may be divided into smaller geographical zones.

Ecosystem diversity. The variety of habitats, living communities, and ecological processes in the living world. Ecosystem diversity refers to the diversity of a place at the level of ecosystem. Inherent in ecosystem diversity are both biotic (living) and abiotic (non-living) components. The term differs from biodiversity, which refers to variation in species rather than ecosystems.

Element Occurrence Record. A record of an individual plant or plant population present at a specific geographic location at a specific time.

Eligible river. A river or river segment found to meet criteria found in Sections 1(b) and 2(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of being free flowing and possessing one or more outstandingly remarkable value (BLM Manual 6400, Wild and Scenic Rivers – Policy and Program Direction for Identification, Evaluation, Planning, and Management).

Emergency stabilization. Planned actions 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, or to repair/replace/construct physical improvements necessary to prevent degradation of land or resources. Emergency stabilization actions must be taken within one year following containment of a wildfire.

Endangered species. Any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range (BLM Manual 6840, Special Status Species Manual). Under the ESA in the US, "endangered" is the more-protected of the two categories. Designation as endangered (or threatened) is determined by USFWS as directed by the ESA.

Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (as amended). Designed to protect critically imperiled species from extinction as a consequence of economic growth and development untempered by adequate concern and conservation. The Act is administered by two federal agencies, USFWS and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The purpose of

the Act is to protect species and also the ecosystems upon which they depend (16 US Code 1531-1544).

Enhance. Increase or improve in value, quality or desirability.

Environmental assessment. A concise public document prepared to provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact. It includes a brief discussion of the need for the proposal, alternatives considered, environmental impact of the proposed action and alternatives, and a list of agencies and individuals consulted.

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

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 of 1969 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 area. See “right-of-way exclusion area” definition.

Exemplary (vegetation). An area of vegetation that does not show signs of degradation and which may serve as a comparison to illustrate what the vegetation potential is for a given type of environment. Exemplary vegetation meets A-ranked viability criteria as described by the Colorado Natural Heritage Program.

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 Services program investments. ERMAs are managed to support and sustain the principal recreation activities and the associated qualities and conditions of the ERMA. ERMA management is commensurate and considered in context with the management of other resources and resource uses.

Extremely rare vegetation communities. Unique combinations of plant species as identified by terminology and a classification system from the Colorado Natural Heritage Program. These are identified as Potential Conservation Areas with moderate or better Biodiversity Significance and fair or better Viability.

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 most of the BLM's legislated authority, direction policy, and basic management guidance.

Federal mineral estate. Subsurface mineral estate owned by the US and administered by the BLM.

Fire frequency. A general term referring to the recurrence of fire in a given area over time.

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

Fire Regime Condition Classification System. Measures the extent to which vegetation departs from reference conditions, or how the current vegetation differs from a particular reference condition.

Fire severity. Degree to which a site has been altered or disrupted by fire; loosely, a product of fire intensity and residence time.

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

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

Fluvial. Of or pertaining to rivers or produced by the action of rivers or streams.

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

Forage base. The amount of vegetation available for wildlife and livestock use.

Forage reserve. A parcel of land for which a term livestock grazing permit has not been issued but is available for livestock grazing authorization under special circumstances. Those circumstances may include but are not limited to instances where livestock grazing on permitted allotments is not available in a given year due to drought conditions or post fire rehabilitation and/or vegetation treatment grazing deferrals.

Forest health. The condition in which forest ecosystems sustain sufficient complexity, diversity, resiliency, and productivity to provide for specified human needs and values (BLM and US Forest Service 1997).

Forest product disposal. A term used in old BLM RMPs for the permitted or contractual sale of forest products.

Four-wheel drive vehicle. A passenger vehicle or truck having power available to all wheels. Any motorized vehicle that has generally higher clearance than a passenger car and has traction on all four wheels.

Fragile soils. Soils having a shallow depth to bedrock, minimal surface layer of organic material, textures that are more easily detached and eroded, or are on slopes over 35 percent.

Fugitive dust. Significant atmospheric dust arises from the mechanical disturbance of granular material exposed to the air. Dust generated from these open sources is termed "fugitive" because it is not discharged to the atmosphere in a confined flow stream. Common sources of fugitive dust include unpaved roads, agricultural tilling operations, aggregate storage piles, and heavy construction operations.

Functional/structural group. 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, or life cycle perform similar roles or functions in the ecosystem and are grouped together on an ecological site basis.

Functioning at risk. Riparian-wetland areas that are in functional condition, but that have an existing soil, water, or vegetation attribute that makes them susceptible to degradation.

Game fish. Fish species such as trout, bass, pike, sunfish, and perch species that are pursued for sport by recreational anglers.

Geographic Information System (GIS). A system of computer hardware, software, data, people, and applications that capture, store, edit, analyze, and display a potentially wide array of geospatial information.

Geologic hazard, high. Active mudflows, earthflows, and landslides, and areas prone to avalanche.

Geologic hazard, moderate. Failed slopes that are no longer active (stabilized earthflows, mudflows, and landslides); those slopes adjacent to failed slopes or active earthflows, mudflows or landslides and avalanche chutes; areas of rockfall; flash flood zones; and areas with potential mining-related problems (e.g., subsidence and acid drainage).

Geomorphic balance. Stream channel size, sinuosity, slope, and substrate are appropriate for its landscape setting and geology.

Geophysical exploration. Efforts to locate deposits of oil and gas resources and to better define the subsurface.

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.

Grandfathered right. The right to use in a non-conforming manner due to existence prior to the establishment of conforming terms and conditions.

Grazing district. The specific area within which public lands are administered under Taylor Grazing Act Section 3. All Taylor Grazing Act Section 3 permits are contained in grazing districts.

Grazing lease. A document that authorizes grazing use of public lands under Taylor Grazing Act Section 15; it specifies grazing preference and the terms and conditions under which lessees make grazing use during the lease term. Public lands outside grazing district boundaries are administered under Taylor Grazing Act Section 15.

Grazing permit. A document that authorizes grazing use of public lands under Taylor Grazing Act Section 3; it specifies grazing preference and the terms and conditions under which permittees make grazing use during the term of the permit.

Grazing permitted use. Grazing permitted use or preference means the total number of animal unit months on public lands apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee, lessee, or an applicant for a permit or lease. Grazing permitted use includes active use and use held in suspension. Grazing permitted use holders have a superior or priority position against others for the purpose of receiving a grazing permit or lease (43 CFR 4100.0-5).

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. Include, but are not limited to, developing pastures, utilization levels, grazing rotations, timing and duration of use periods, and necessary range improvements.

Green completion. Methods 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.

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 guzzlers, steps or ladders are sometimes added to improve access and reduce mortality from drowning.

Habitat. An environment that 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.

High-power communication site. Sites that include broadcast types of uses (e.g., television, AM/FM radio, cable television, broadcast translator).

High wind event. The period of time and location covered by National Weather Service high wind warning; or when there are sustained surface winds greater than 40 miles per hour lasting more than an hour or winds over 58 miles per hour that are occurring for an unspecified period of time.

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 (BLM and US Forest Service 1997).

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

Horizontal drilling. A more-specialized type of directional drilling that allows a single well bore at the surface to penetrate oil- or gas-bearing reservoir strata at angles that parallel or nearly parallel the dip of the strata. The well bore is then open and in communication with the reservoir over much longer distances. In development wells, this can greatly increase production rates of oil and gas or volumes of injected fluids. Horizontal drilling may involve underbalanced drilling, coiled tubing, bit steering, continuous logging, multilateral horizontals, and horizontal completions. Lateral step-outs are directional wells that branch off a main borehole to access more of the subsurface. Conditions for successful horizontal wells include adequate pre-spud

planning, reservoir descriptions, drillable strata that will not collapse, and careful cost control (Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil and Gas 2009).

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.

Inactive nest site. See “*alternate nest (inactive nest) site*” definition.

Incompatible use. An activity that affects (hinders or obstructs) the nature and purposes of a designated National Trail (see *substantial interference*).

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.

Indicators. Factors that describe resource condition and change and can help the BLM determine trends over time.

Indirect impacts. Indirect impacts result from implementing an action or alternative but usually occur later in time or are removed in distance and are reasonably certain to occur.

Intermittent stream. An intermittent stream is a stream that flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from springs or from some surface sources such as melting snow in mountainous areas. 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, such as pollution and thermal modifications, species are scarce and adapted to the wet and dry conditions of the fluctuating water level.

Introduced fish. See “*nonnative fish*” definition.

Invertebrate. An animal lacking a backbone or spinal column, such as insects, snails, and worms. The group includes 97 percent of all animal species.

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 millimeter, 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.

Lacustrine. Pertaining to, produced by, or inhabiting a lake environment.

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 health condition. BLM Regulation and policy direct lands to be classified in terms of Land Health (BLM Manual Section 4180). The UFO has subdivided the basic classifications of “Meeting Land Health Standard(s)” and “Not Meeting Land Health Standard(s)” into the following subcategories:

- Meeting Land Health Standard(s): Lands for which health indicators are currently in acceptable condition such that basic levels of ecological processes and functions are in place. This rating includes the following subcategories:
 - Fully Meeting Standard(s): Lands for which there are no substantive concerns with health indicators
 - Exceeding Standard(s): Lands for which health indicators are in substantially better conditions than acceptable levels.
 - Meeting Standard(s) with Problems: Lands which have one or more concerns with health indicators to the degree that they are categorized as meeting the Land Health Standards, but have some issues which make them at risk of becoming “not meeting.”
- Not Meeting Land Health Standard(s): Lands for which one or more health indicators are in unacceptable conditions such that basic levels of ecological processes and functions are no longer in place.

Land health trend is used to describe these classes further. It includes these categories: upward, static, and downward.

- Upward Trend: lands which have shown improving indicator conditions over time.
- Static Trend: lands which have shown no clear improvement or decline in indicator conditions over time.
- Downward Trend: lands which have shown declining indicator conditions over time.

Land health improvement projects. Activities which are directed at increasing the levels and/or vigor of desirable species within the plant community so that it reaches a higher level of functioning. Activities include restoration or revegetation of areas of degraded vegetation;

removal of weeds, and repair or retirement and rehabilitation of developments which are contributing to vegetation degradation.

Landscape scale. An approach that examines or considers issues at an extensive scale rather than the individual site scale. The term landscape refers to the scale of the approach (landscape as an area), rather than as a topic of interest.

Land tenure adjustments. Land ownership or jurisdictional changes. To improve the manageability of the BLM lands and their usefulness to the public, the 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, through jurisdictional transfers to other agencies, and through the use of cooperative management agreements and leases.

Land treatment. All methods of artificial range improvement arid soil stabilization such as reseeding, brush control (chemical and mechanical), pitting, furrowing, water spreading, etc.

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-I, 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-I, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

Land use plan boundary. The geographic extent of a resource management plan or management framework plans.

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.

Land utilization 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.

Late season. Late summer or fall grazing.

Leasable minerals. Those minerals or materials designated as leasable under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. These include energy-related mineral resources such as oil, natural

gas, coal, and geothermal, and some nonenergy minerals, such as phosphate, sodium, potassium, and sulfur. Geothermal resources are also leasable under the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970.

Lease. Section 302 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides the BLM's authority to issue leases for the use, occupancy, and development of 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, native or introduced species harvesting, 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 nonirrigation facilities. The regulations establishing procedures for processing these leases and permits are found in 43 CFR 2920.

Lease notice. Provides more-detailed information concerning limitations that already exist in law, lease terms, regulations, or operational orders. A lease notice also addresses special items that lessees should consider when planning operations but does not impose additional restrictions. Lease notices are not an RMP-level decision, and new lease notices may be added to fluid mineral leases at the time of sale. 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.

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

Lentic. Pertaining to standing water such as lakes and ponds.

Limited area. An area restricted at certain times, in certain areas, and/or to certain vehicular use. These restrictions may be of any type, but can generally be accommodated within the following type of categories: Numbers of vehicles; types of vehicles; time or season of vehicle use; permitted or licensed use only; use on existing roads and trails; use on designated roads and trails; and other restrictions (43 CFR 8340.0-5).

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

Livestock trailing. Temporary herding of livestock from one location to another using a designated route.

Locally derived. Seeds or cuttings from native species that are collected close to the area in which they will be used for planting. For example, from the same ecoregion, or major watershed, and from similar elevational zones and soil textures as the planting site. This increases the chance that genetic characteristics will be best suited for the planting area and will not disrupt the genetic structure of nearby populations.

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.

Low-power communication site. Sites that include to non-broadcast uses (e.g., commercial or private mobile radio service, cellular telephone, microwave, local exchange network, passive reflector).

Low productivity forest lands. Woodlands and forest stands producing less than 20 cubic feet per acre per year.

Ma. Millions of years ago.

Managed fire. Management of a wildfire (unplanned ignition) to meet the objectives of the RMP. Objectives could include protection of high-value resources such as subdivisions or cultural resources through suppression, enhancement of resources such as wildlife habitat by utilizing the fire, or managing the fire as a natural process on the landscape. Multiple objectives could apply to any single wildfire.

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. Mechanical treatments may also be utilized to improve wildlife habitat conditions.

Mechanized uses. Equipment that is mechanized, including but not limited to mountain bikes, wheelbarrows, and game carts.

Mexican spotted owl suitable breeding habitat. Vegetation characteristics described in the current Mexican spotted owl recovery plan in areas where Mexican spotted owl breeding has been confirmed.

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 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.

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

Mineral materials (salable minerals, salable mineral materials). Common varieties of mineral materials such as soil, sand and gravel, 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 patent. A claim on which title has passed from the federal government to the mining claimant under the Mining Law of 1872.

Minimum impact suppression tactics. The use of fire management tactics commensurate with the fire's potential or existing behavior while producing the least impact on the resource being protected.

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.

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. Vehicles that are motorized, including but not limited to jeeps, all-terrain vehicles (all-terrain vehicles, such as four-wheelers and three-wheelers), trail motorcycles or dirt bikes, and aircrafts.

Multiple-use. The management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are used in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the 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 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) (BLM Manual 6840, Special Status Species Manual).

Municipal watershed. A watershed area that provides water for use by a municipality as defined by the community and accepted by the State.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). Public Law 91-190. Establishes environmental policy for the nation. Among other items, NEPA requires federal agencies to consider environmental values in decision-making processes.

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 District. A geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. Consists of contributing and non-contributing properties.

National Register of Historic Places. 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 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 cutthroat trout. Native populations include what current science and genetics tell us are Colorado River cutthroat or greenback cutthroat trout.

Native fish. Any species of fresh water fish that is found naturally among the waterways of the UFO, such as cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki*), mottled sculpin (*Cottus bairdii*), bluehead sucker (*Catostomus discobolus*), roundtail chub (*Gila robusta*), and flannelmouth sucker (*Catostomus latipinnis*).

Native nongame species. Any species of freshwater fish that is found naturally among the waterways of the UFO that is not pursued for sport by recreational anglers.

Native vegetation. Plant species which were found here prior to European settlement, and consequently are in balance with these ecosystems because they have well developed parasites, predators, and pollinators.

Naturalness. Consistent with what would occur without human intervention. For vegetation structure, naturalness implies a pattern similar to what fire and climate would produce across the landscape.

Natural processes. Fire, drought, insect and disease outbreaks, flooding, and other events which existed prior to European settlement, and shaped vegetation composition and structure.

Nature and purposes. The term used to describe the character, characteristics, and congressional intent for a designated National Trail, including the resources, qualities, values, and associated settings of the areas through which such trails may pass; the primary use or uses of a National Trail; and activities promoting the preservation of, public access to, travel within, and enjoyment and appreciation of National Trail.

No ground disturbance (NGD). Areas restricted by NGD are closed to all surface-disturbing activities. Activities that are not considered surface disturbing include, but are not limited to, livestock grazing, cross-country hiking or equestrian use, installing signs, minimum impact filming, vehicular travel on designated routes, and use of the land by wildlife. An NGD stipulation cannot be applied to operations conducted under the 1872 Mining Law without a withdrawal. A withdrawal is not considered a land use planning decision because it must be approved by the Secretary of Interior. Therefore, unless withdrawn, areas identified as NGD are open to operations conducted under the mining laws subject only to TL and CSU stipulations that are consistent with the rights granted under the mining laws. In addition, the following actions or activities are not subject to the NGD stipulation because specific laws and program terminology constrain them. However, these actions or activities may be subject to SSR or TL stipulations: right-of-way location; coal leasing; nonenergy solid mineral leasing; and mineral material disposal.

Nonenergy leasable minerals. Those minerals or materials designated as leasable under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. Nonenergy minerals include resources such as phosphate, sodium, potassium, and sulfur.

Nonfunctional condition. Riparian-wetland areas that clearly are not providing adequate vegetation, landform, or woody debris to dissipate energies associated with flow events, and thus are not reducing erosion, improving water quality, etc.

Nonnative fish. Fish species that are introduced, alien, exotic, or nonindigenous to the UFO, such as brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), northern pike (*Esox lucius*), smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*), and channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*).

North Fork area. North Fork Alternative Plan area (63,390 acres of BLM-administered surface estate and 159,820 acres of federal mineral estate).

No surface occupancy (NSO). A major constraint where use or occupancy of the land surface for fluid mineral exploration or development and all activities associated with fluid mineral leasing (e.g., truck-mounted drilling and geophysical exploration equipment off designated routes, construction of wells and/or pads) are prohibited to protect identified resource values. Areas identified as NSO are open to fluid mineral leasing, but surface occupancy or surface-disturbing activities associated with fluid mineral leasing cannot be conducted on the surface of the land. Access to fluid mineral deposits would require horizontal drilling from outside the boundaries of the NSO area.

Noxious weeds. A plant species designated by federal or state law as generally possessing one or more of the following characteristics: aggressive and difficult to manage; parasitic; a carrier or host of serious insects or disease; or 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) (off-road vehicle). Any motorized vehicle capable of, or designated 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 emergencies (43 CFR 8340.0-5).

Off-highway vehicle area designations. BLM-administered lands in the CFO are designated as Open, Limited, or Closed for OHV use.

- **Open.** An area where all types of vehicle use is permitted at all times, anywhere in the area subject to the operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in 43 CFR subparts 8341 and 8342 (43 CFR 8340.0-5).
- **Limited.** An area restricted at certain times, in certain areas, and/or to certain vehicular use. These restrictions may be of any type, but can generally be

accommodated within the following type of categories: Numbers of vehicles; types of vehicles; time or season of vehicle use; permitted or licensed use only; use on existing roads and trails; use on designated roads and trails; and other restrictions (43 CFR 8340.0-5).

- **Closed.** An area where off-road vehicle use is prohibited. Use of off-road vehicles in closed areas may be allowed for certain reasons; however, such use shall be made only with the approval of the authorized officer (43 CFR 8340.0-5).

Old-growth forest stands. Stands composed of trees that are generally in the late successional stages of development. The desired attributes of old-growth stands are older, large trees for the species and site; signs of decadence (broken or deformed tops or boles and some root decay); multiple layers of canopy; standing and down dead trees; a variation in tree age, size, and spacing; and gaps or patchiness in the canopy and understory (Mehl 1992).

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. See “*Off-highway vehicle area designations – Open*” definition.

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.

Organizer. Any person who advertises for an activity on public lands whether via Internet or any other technology, flyers, club meetings, or other means.

Outstandingly remarkable value (ORV). Values among those listed in Section I(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968: “scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values...” Other similar values that may be considered include ecological, biological, or botanical.

Overstory. That portion of a plant community consisting of the taller plants on the site; the forest or woodland canopy.

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

Paleontological resources. The physical remains or other physical evidence of plants and animals preserved in soils and sedimentary rock formations. Paleontological resources are important for correlating and dating rock strata and for understanding past environments, environmental change, and the evolution of life.

Particulate matter (PM). 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. Instrument that conveys title to lands from federal ownership to another entity.

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

Permitted access. See “*administrative access*” definition.

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 expressed in AUMs (43 CFR 4100.0-5) (from H-4180-1, 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 Area. The geographical area for which resource management plans are developed and maintained. The Uncompahgre planning area boundary defines the area assessed in this RMP. The planning area encompasses 3.1 million acres in Delta, Gunnison, Mesa, Montrose, Ouray, and San Miguel counties in southwestern Colorado. The BLM administers about 675,760 acres (less than one-percent) of the planning area, and 2.1 million acres of federal mineral estate.

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.

Point bar. A depositional feature of streams, point bars are found in abundance in mature or meandering streams. They are crescent-shaped and located on the inside of a stream bend, being very similar to, though often smaller than, towheads (river islands).

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. Potential 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.

Prescribed fire. A wildland fire originating from a planned ignition to meet specific objectives identified in a written, approved, prescribed fire plan for which NEPA requirements (where applicable) have been met prior to ignition.

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

Primary use(s). Authorized mode or modes of travel, and/or activities identified in the National Trails System Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-543), enabling legislation, or legislative history, through the trailwide Comprehensive Plan or approved Resource Management Plan.

Primitive and unconfined recreation. Nonmotorized, nonmechanized (except as provided by law), and undeveloped types of recreational activities. Bicycles are considered mechanical transport, so their use is not considered primitive and unconfined recreation.

Primitive route. Any transportation linear feature located within areas that have been identified as having wilderness characteristics and not meeting the wilderness inventory road definition (BLM Manual 6310 – Conducting Wilderness Characteristics Inventory on BLM Lands).

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.

Proper functioning condition. A term describing stream health that is based on the presence of adequate vegetation, landform and debris to dissipate energy, reduce erosion and improve water quality.

Proper functioning condition for lentic areas. A riparian-wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or debris is present to: dissipate energies associated with wind action, wave action, and overland flow from adjacent sites, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality; filter sediment and aid floodplain development; improve flood-water retention and ground-water recharge; develop root masses that stabilize

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

Proper functioning condition for lotic areas. A riparian-wetland area is considered to be in proper functioning condition when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to:

- dissipate stream energy associated with high waterflow, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality;
- filter sediment, capture bedload, and aid floodplain development;
- improve flood-water retention and ground-water 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;
- support greater biodiversity.

Proposed critical habitat. Those areas officially proposed for designations as critical habitat by the Secretary of Interior or Commerce.

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 US and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM without regard to how the US 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).

Public water supply. As defined by the state of Colorado, a “public water system” is a system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if such system has a least fifteen service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Pyroclastic. Fragments of rocks formed during volcanic eruptions or aerial expulsion from a volcanic vent.

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

Rapid response. A systematic effort to eradicate, contain or control invasive species while the infestation is still localized. It may be implemented in response to new introductions or to isolated infestations of a previously established, nonnative organism. Preliminary assessment and subsequent monitoring may be part of the response. It is based on a system and infrastructure, organized in advance so that the response is rapid and efficient.

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

Rare vegetation. Unique combinations of plant species as identified by terminology and a classification system from the Colorado Natural Heritage Program (CNHP). These are defined using CNHP's Global Rarity Ranks denoting scarcity on a global level and include the rankings of G1 and G2.

Reasonable foreseeable development scenario. The prediction of the type and amount of oil and gas activity that would occur in a given area. The prediction is based on geologic factors, past history of drilling, projected demand for oil and gas, and industry interest.

Recharge areas. Headwaters of perennial streams, contributing watersheds to springs and/or seeps, floodplains, all stream channels, municipal watersheds, and source water protection areas.

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

Recreation management area. Includes special recreation management areas (SRMAs) and extensive recreation management areas (ERMAs); see SRMA and ERMA definitions.

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.

Recreational mining. Engaging in mining activities for hobby, sport, or recreation. Recreational activities undertaken using different types of mining equipment. Also referred to as "casual mining," "recreational panning," "recreational gold panning," and "recreational mineral prospecting."

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

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.

Rehabilitate. Returning disturbed lands as near to its predisturbed condition as is reasonably practical or as specified in approved permits.

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

Research Natural Area. A land management status which reserves the area for uses that are compatible with the resource of interest and research for which the area was designated.

Resource Advisory Council. 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 UFO.

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.

Resources, qualities, and values. The significant scenic, historic, cultural, recreation, natural (including biological, geological, and scientific), and other landscape areas through which such trails may pass as identified in the National Trails System Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-543) (see *associated settings*).

Restore/restoration. The process of returning disturbed areas to a natural array of native plant and animal associations.

Rest rotation. A grazing rotation strategy that normally involves a multi-pasture system, where one pasture is given 12 months of nonuse each year, while the remaining pastures absorb all the grazing use. This grazing strategy can provide periodic rest for all pastures in the rotation system, or for pastures that have been identified as needing rest for resource reasons.

Retard. Measurably slow attainment of any identified objective level that is worse than the objective standard. Degradation of the physical/biological process or conditions that determine objective standards would be considered to retard attainment of specific objective standard.

Revegetate/revegetation. The process of putting vegetation back in an area where vegetation previously existed, which may or may not simulate natural conditions.

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). 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 ROWs over, on, under, or through such lands.

Right-of-way avoidance area. An area identified through resource management planning to be avoided but may be available for ROW location with special stipulations. A ROW avoidance area is comparable to the SSR restriction applied to other resources.

Right-of-way exclusion area. An area identified through resource management planning that is not available for ROW location under any conditions. A ROW exclusion area is comparable to the NGD stipulation applied to other resources.

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.

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.

Riparian zone. An area one-quarter mile wide encompassing riparian and adjacent vegetation.

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). A method of land disposal pursuant to Section 203 of FLPMA, whereby the US receives a fair-market payment for the transfer of land from federal ownership. Public lands determined suitable for sale are offered on the initiative of the BLM. 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, or that meet the disposal criteria identified in the RMP, require a plan amendment before a sale can occur.

Salinity. Refers to the solids such as sodium chloride (table salt) and alkali metals that are dissolved in water.

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 that have roadsides or corridors of special aesthetic, cultural, or historical 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.

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. That part of the overall range where 90 percent of the individuals are located when the annual snowpack is at its maximum and/or temperatures are at a minimum in the two worst winters out of ten. Severe winter range is defined for each Colorado Division of Wildlife Data Analysis Unit.

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.

Site-specific relocation (SSR). An SSR restriction is similar to a CSU restriction in that it allows some use and occupancy of public land while protecting identified resources or values. SSR areas are potentially open to surface-disturbing activities but the restriction allows the BLM to require special constraints, or the activity can be shifted to protect the specified resource or value. Activities that are not considered surface disturbing include, but are not limited to, livestock grazing, cross-country hiking or equestrian use, installing signs, minimum impact filming, vehicular travel on designated routes, and general use of the and by wildlife. Right-of-way location authorizations are not subject to the SSR restriction because it is constrained in other ways. The action may be subject to TL stipulations.

Slash. Downed vegetation.

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.

Source water protection area. The area delineated by a state for a public water supply or including numerous suppliers, whether the source is ground water or surface water or both.

Special recreation management area (SRMA). An administrative public lands unit identified in land use plans where the existing or proposed recreation opportunities and recreation setting characteristics are recognized for their unique value, importance, and/or distinctiveness, especially as compared to other areas used for recreation.

Special recreation permit (SRP). Authorization that allows 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 SRPs are also issued as a mechanism to provide a fair return for the commercial use of public lands.

Special status species. BLM special status species are: (1) species listed, candidate, or proposed for listing under the ESA; and (2) species requiring special management consideration to promote their conservation and reduce the likelihood and need for future listing under the ESA that are designated as BLM sensitive by the BLM State Director(s). All federally listed candidate species, proposed species, and delisted species in the five years following delisting are conserved as BLM sensitive species.

Split estate. Lands on which the mineral estate is owned by someone other than the surface estate owner. For example, the surface is in private ownership and the mineral resources are publicly held and managed by the federal government.

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

Sport fish. See “game fish” definition.

Stabilize. The process of stopping further damage from occurring.

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-listed noxious weed species. Noxious weed species listed by the State of Colorado:

- List A species are designated by the Commissioner for eradication.
- List B weed species are species for which the Commissioner, in consultation with the state noxious weed advisory committee, local governments, and other interested parties, develops and implements state noxious weed management plans designed to stop the continued spread of these species.
- List C weed species are species for which the Commissioner, in consultation with the state noxious weed advisory committee, local governments, and other interested parties, will develop and implement state noxious weed management plans designed to support the efforts of local governing bodies to facilitate more effective integrated weed management on private and public lands. The goal of such plans will not be to stop the continued spread of these species but to provide additional education, research, and biological control resources to jurisdictions that choose to require management of List C species.

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. Refers to a stationary source of emissions. 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 (general). A term or condition in an agreement or contract.

Stipulation (oil and gas). A provision that modifies standard oil and gas lease terms and conditions in order to protect other resource values or land uses and is attached to and made a part of the lease. Typical lease stipulations include No Surface Occupancy (NSO), Timing Limitations (TL), and Controlled Surface Use (CSU). Lease stipulations are developed through the land use planning (RMP) process.

Streamside management zone. Land adjacent to a waterbody where activities on land are likely to affect water quality.

Substantial interference. Determination that an activity or use affects (hinders or obstructs) the nature and purposes of a designated National Trail (see nature and purposes).

Suitable river. An eligible river segment found through administrative study to meet the criteria for designation as a component of the National System, as specified in Section 4(a) of

the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (BLM Manual 6400, Wild and Scenic Rivers – Policy and Program Direction for Identification, Evaluation, Planning, and Management).

Surface-disturbing activities. Surface-disturbing activities are those that normally result in more than negligible (immeasurable, not readily noticeable) disturbance to vegetation and soils on public lands and accelerate the natural erosive process. Surface disturbances could require reclamation and normally involve use and/or occupancy of the surface, causing disturbance to soils and vegetation. They include, but are not limited to: the use of mechanized earth-moving equipment; truck-mounted drilling, stationary drill rigs in unison, and geophysical exploration equipment off designated routes; off-road vehicle travel in areas designated as limited or closed to off-road vehicle use; construction of facilities such as range facilities and/or improvements, power lines, pipelines, oil and gas wells and/or pads; recreation sites; new road and trail construction; and use of pyrotechnics and explosives. Surface disturbance is not normally caused by casual-use activities. Activities that are not considered surface-disturbing include, but are not limited to, livestock grazing, cross-country hiking or equestrian use, dispersed camping, installing signs, minimum impact filming, vehicular travel on designated routes, and general use of the land by wildlife.

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 uses.

Terrestrial. Living or growing in or on the land.

Threatened species. Any species that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range (BLM Manual 6840, Special Status Species Management). Under the ESA in the US, “threatened” is the lesser-protected of the two categories. Designation as threatened (or endangered) is determined by USFWS as directed by the ESA.

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

Timing Limitation (TL). The TL stipulation, a moderate constraint, is applicable to fluid mineral leasing, all activities associated with fluid mineral leasing (e.g., truck-mounted drilling and geophysical exploration equipment off designated routes, construction of wells and/or pads), and other surface-disturbing activities (i.e., those not related to fluid mineral leasing). Areas identified for TL 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. TLs can overlap spatially with NSO, NGD, CSU, SSR, as well as with areas that have no other restrictions. Administrative activities are allowed at the discretion of the Authorized Officer.

Total dissolved solids. Salt, or an aggregate of carbonates, bicarbonates, chlorides, sulfates, phosphates, and nitrates of calcium, magnesium, manganese, sodium, potassium, and other cations that form salts.

Total maximum daily load. 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 properties. A property that derives significance from traditional values associated with it by a social or cultural group, such as an Indian tribe or local community. A traditional cultural property may qualify for the National Register of Historic Places if it meets the criteria and criteria exceptions at 36 CFR 60.4 (see National Register Bulletin 38).

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, landing strips, 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 Handbook H-1601-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.

Tuff. A pyroclastic volcanic rock composed of ash-sized fragments.

Unallotted. Lands that currently are not committed to livestock grazing use.

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

Upland game birds. Non-waterfowl game birds usually hunted with pointing breed, flushing spaniels, and retrievers. Upland game birds include grouse, chukar, quail, snipe, doves, pigeons, ptarmigan, and wild turkey.

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

Valid existing rights. Documented, legal rights or interests in the land that allow a person or entity to use said land for a specific purpose and that are still in effect. Such rights include but are not limited to fee title ownership, mineral rights, rights-of-way, easements, permits, and licenses. Such rights may have been reserved, acquired, leased, granted, permitted, or otherwise authorized over time.

Vegetation manipulation. Planned alteration of vegetation communities through use of mechanical, chemical, seeding, and/or prescribed fire or managed fire to achieve desired resource objectives.

Vegetation structure. The stage of plant community development, encompassing age of stand, height of vegetation, and spatial distribution of plants.

Vegetation treatments. Management practices which change the vegetation structure to a different stage of development. Vegetation treatment methods include managed fire, prescribed fire, chemical, mechanical, 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. Includes jawless fishes, bony fishes, sharks and rays, amphibians, reptiles, mammals, and birds.

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

Visibility (air quality). A measure 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. 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 are based on scenic quality, sensitivity level, and distance zones. Each class has an objective that 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:

- **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, structures, and other features) that comprise the 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. Chemicals that produce vapors readily at room temperature and at normal atmospheric pressure. Volatile organic compounds 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.

Water body. An area of open, standing water. Includes ponds and lakes.

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.

Wild and scenic study river. Rivers identified in Section 5 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 for study as potential additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The rivers will be studied under the provisions of Section 4 of the act (BLM Manual 6400, Wild and Scenic Rivers – Policy and Program Direction for Identification, Evaluation, Planning, and Management).

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 is contained in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 891).

Wilderness characteristics. Wilderness characteristics attributes include the area's size, its apparent naturalness, and outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. They may also include supplemental values. Lands with wilderness characteristics are those lands that have been inventoried and determined by the BLM to contain wilderness characteristics as defined in section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act.

Wilderness inventory road. Any route outside of WSAs, designated wilderness and the Tabeguache Area that has been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use (BLM Manual 6310 – Conducting Wilderness Characteristics Inventory on BLM Lands).

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.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA) Ways. Existing vehicle routes identified during the BLM's original wilderness inventory; does not include illegal routes created in the interim. The miles of motorized routes in WSAs are only conditionally open to vehicle use. If use and/or non-compliance are found through monitoring efforts to impair the area's suitability for wilderness designation, the BLM would take further action to limit use of the routes or would close them.

The continued use of these routes, therefore, is based on user compliance and non-impairment of wilderness values.

Wildland fire. Wildland fire is a general term describing any non-structure fire that occurs in the wildland. Wildland fires are categorized into two distinct types:

- Wildfires: Unplanned ignitions or prescribed fires that are declared wildfires.
- Prescribed fires: Planned ignitions.

Wildland fire use. *A term no longer used; the new terminology is “managed fire” (see “managed fire” definition).* A vegetation treatment that involves taking advantage of a naturally-ignited wildland fire in an area where fire would benefit resources. Wildland fire use would be conducted in specific areas needing treatment after a site-specific plan and NEPA analysis are completed and only if predetermined prescriptive parameters (e.g., weather/fire behavior) can be met. Until this planning and NEPA analysis are accomplished, wildland fires would be suppressed using an appropriate management response.

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

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 unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

Winter concentration area: That part of winter range where densities are at least 200 percent greater than the surrounding winter range density during the same period used to define winter range in the average five winters out of ten. Winter concentration areas are defined for each Colorado Division of Wildlife Data Analysis Unit.

Withdrawal. An action that restricts the use of public land and segregates the land from the operation of some or all of the public land and mineral laws. Withdrawals are also used to transfer jurisdiction of management of public lands to other federal agencies.

Wood product sales/harvest. Any wood-collection activity other than incidental use involving the severance and/or removal of any vegetative material for personal use requiring a permit or commercial use requiring a contract.

Xeroriparian area. An area or vegetative community that exists in arid environments and is characterized by dry washes exposed to only intermittent flows of water (ephemeral streams) associated with discrete precipitation events.