

## 7 GLOSSARY AND INDEX

### 7.1 GLOSSARY

**ACQUIRED LANDS.** Acquired lands, as distinguished from public lands, are those lands in federal ownership which have been obtained by the Government by purchase, condemnation, or gift, or by exchange for such purchased, condemned or donated lands, or for timber on such lands.

**ACTIVITY PLAN.** An activity plan, which is a type of implementation plan (see *Implementation 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.

**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 ROUTES.** Administrative routes are those that are limited to authorized users (typically motorized access). These are existing routes that lead to developments that have an administrative purpose, where BLM or a permitted user must have access for regular maintenance or operation. These authorized developments could include such items as power lines, cabins, weather stations, communication sites, spring developments, corrals, or water troughs.

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

**AIRSHED.** A geographical area in which atmospheric characteristics are similar, such as mixing height and transport winds.

**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.

**ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE (ATV).** A wheeled vehicle other than a snowmobile, which is defined as having a wheelbase and chassis of 50 inches in width or less, handlebars for steering, generally a dryweight of 800 pounds or less, three or more low-pressure tires, and a seat designed to be straddled by the operator.

**ALLUVIAL SOIL.** A soil developing from recently deposited alluvium and exhibiting essentially no horizon development or modification of the recently deposited materials.

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

**AMBIENT AIR QUALITY.** The state of the atmosphere at ground level as defined by the range of measured and/or predicted ambient concentrations of all significant pollutants for all averaging periods of interest.

**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.

**ANIMAL UNIT MONTH (AUM).** The amount of forage necessary for the sustenance of one cow or its equivalent for a period of one month.

**APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO DRILL (APD).** An application to drill a well is submitted by a lessee or operator to BLM. The APD consists of a Drilling Plan that discusses downhole specifications and procedures (reviewed by BLM) and a Surface Use Plan of Operations that examines surface uses, including access roads, well site layout, cut and fill diagrams, reclamation procedures, production facility locations, etc. (reviewed by the surface-managing agency). The approved APD is a contract between the operator and the federal government and cannot be changed or modified unless authorized by BLM and the surface-managing agency.

**AQUATIC.** Living or growing in or on the water.

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

**ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION.** Air pollution produced when acid chemicals are incorporated into rain, snow, fog, or mist and fall to the earth. Sometimes referred to as “acid rain,” the pollution 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.

**AVOIDANCE AREA.** An area designated to be avoided due to some resource value that may become damaged or detracted from if development activities were allowed. Examples of an avoidance area may be a recreation site or known cultural site. An area may also be an avoidance area if some hazard exists such as a landslide area. The area may not be totally unavailable but should be avoided if possible.

**BACK COUNTRY BYWAYS.** 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.

**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP).** A practice or usually a combination of practices 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 controlling point and nonpoint source pollutants at levels compatible with environmental quality goals.

**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 US Fish and Wildlife Service stating their opinion as to whether or not a federal action will likely jeopardize the continued existence or adversely modify the habitat of a listed threatened or endangered species.

**BLM LANDS.** Management decisions outlined in this RMP revision apply only to BLM managed surface lands and to BLM managed federal mineral estate that may lie beneath other federal, state, and private surface ownership with the exception of National Forest lands. Collectively this BLM managed surface land and BLM managed federal mineral estate is commonly referred to as BLM lands.

**CANDIDATE SPECIES.** Taxa for which the US Fish and Wildlife Service has sufficient information on their status and threats to propose the species for listing as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act, but for which issuance of a proposed rule is currently precluded by higher priority listing actions. Separate lists for plants, vertebrate animals, and invertebrate animals are published periodically in the Federal Register (BLM Manual 6840, Special Status Species Manual).

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

**CATEGORY I LANDS.** Public lands suitable for retention in public ownership and needed for multiple use management which will not be considered for sale.

**CATEGORY II LANDS.** Public lands which will be considered for sale. Lands offered for sale for 2 years may then be considered for other types of disposal including exchanges or public purpose disposal actions.

**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. In these areas, fine fuel loads are extremely high due to cheatgrass dominance of the understory. The effectiveness of chemical treatments increases if they are applied following prescribed or wildland fire.

**CLEAN AIR ACT (CAA) OF 1963.** Federal legislation governing air pollution control.

**CLIMATE.** Climate represents the long-term statistics of daily, seasonal, and annual weather conditions. Climate is the composite of generally prevailing weather conditions of a particular region throughout the year, averaged over a series of years (typically 30 years).

**CLOSED AREA.** An area where off-highway vehicle use is prohibited. Use of off-highway vehicles in closed areas may be allowed for certain reasons; however, such use shall be made only with the approval of the authorized officer.

**COMMUNITIZATION.** Provides for the pooling of federal and/or Indian lands, with other lands, when separate tracts under such federal and Indian lands cannot be independently developed and operated in conformity with an established well-spacing program.

**COMMUNITY GROWTH AREA.** BLM lands adjacent to, between, and surrounding communities; also referred to as wildland-urban interface areas.

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

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

**CONDITION OF APPROVAL (COA).** Conditions or provisions (requirements) under which an Application for Permit to Drill is approved.

**CONSERVATION AGREEMENT.** A formal signed agreement between the US Fish and Wildlife Service or National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration-Fisheries and other parties that implements specific actions, activities, or programs designed to eliminate or reduce threats to, or otherwise improve the status of, a species. Conservation agreements can be developed at a state, regional, or national level and generally include multiple agencies at both the state and federal level, as well as tribes. Depending on the types of commitments BLM makes in a conservation agreement and the level of signatory authority, plan revisions or amendments may be required before the conservation agreement is signed, or subsequently in order to implement the conservation agreement.

**CONSERVATION STRATEGY.** A strategy outlining current activities or threats that are contributing to the decline of a species, along with the actions or strategies needed to reverse or eliminate such a decline or threats. Conservation strategies are generally developed for species of plants and animals that are designated as BLM sensitive species or that have been determined by the US Fish and Wildlife Service or National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration-Fisheries to be federal candidates under the ESA.

**CONTROLLED SURFACE USE (CSU) STIPULATIONS.** A category of stipulations that allows some use and occupancy of public land while protecting identified resources or values. A CSU stipulation

would allow BLM to require special operational constraints, or the surface-disturbing activity could be shifted more than 200 meters to protect the specified resource or value.

**COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (CEQ).** 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.

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

**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.

**CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE.** A BLM definition that applies to elk and mule deer; comprised of any particular seasonal range or habitat component that has been documented as the determining factor in a population’s ability to maintain itself at a certain level over the long-term.

**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 RESOURCE 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 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.

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

**DESIGNATED ROADS AND TRAILS.** Specific roads and trails identified by the BLM (or other agency) where some type of motorized vehicle use is appropriate and allowed, either seasonally or year-long (H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

**DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION (DFC).** 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.

**DISPOSAL.** 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.

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

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

**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 values (BLM Manual 6400, BLM WSR Policy and Program).

**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).

**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).

**ERODIBLE SOIL.** Erodible soils are defined for this RMP as soils where small changes in vegetation cover or level of disturbance can result in large changes in erosion rates.

**EXCLUSION AREA.** A ROW exclusion area is an area within which a land use authorization such as a right-of-grant would not be considered, due to some resource value that would be irreversibly damaged or diminished if development activities were allowed.

**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).** ERMAs are designated administrative units where Recreation and Visitor Services (R&VS) are one of several emphasized resource uses. R&VS are managed for recreation activities and the qualities and conditions associated with those activities.

**FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976 (FLPMA).** Public Law 94-579, October 21, 1976, often referred to as BLM's "Organic Act," which provides most of BLM's legislated authority, direction policy, and basic management guidance (BLM National Management Strategy for OHV Use on Public Lands).

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

**FLUID MINERALS.** Oil, gas, coal bed natural gas, and geothermal resources.

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

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

**FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLE (4X4, 4WD).** A passenger vehicle or light truck having power available to all wheels.

**FRAGILE SOILS.** The NRCS defines fragile soils as having shallow depth to bedrock, minimal structure and organic matter in the surface layer, and textures making them easily detached and eroded by wind and water. The following soil/slope characteristics are indicative of a potentially fragile soil:

- Erosion hazard rating of high or very high
- Surface texture that is sand, loamy sand, very fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, silty clay, or clay
- Depth to bedrock less than 20 inches
- K-factor (soil erodibility potential) greater than 0.32.
- Soils with saline characteristics (i.e. Mancos shale parent geology).

**FULL-SIZED VEHICLE.** Routes designated for motorized vehicles that are over 50 inches in width, including passenger cars, high-clearance vehicles, trucks, and other motorized vehicles meeting the width standard. Not all roads can accommodate passenger cars.

**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.

**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.

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

**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.

**GREENHOUSE GASES.** Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are compounds in the atmosphere that absorb infrared radiation and re-radiate a portion of that back toward the earth's surface, thus trapping heat and warming the earth's atmosphere. The most important GHG compounds are carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), and they are included in the EPA's greenhouse gas reporting program.

**GROUND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.** A land use action that alters vegetation, surface/near surface soils, and/or surface geologic features, beyond natural site conditions and on a scale that affects identified resource values.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**HISTORIC PROPERTY.** Historic property means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structures, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria (NRHP, 36 CFR PART 800.16(1)(a)).

**HISTORIC RESOURCES.** Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register.

**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.

**IMPLAN.** Acronym/name for socioeconomic data software (IMPact analysis for PLANning). Used to create a model to investigate the consequences of projected economic transactions in a local geographic region.

**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.

**INSTREAM FLOWS.** Minimum flows necessary to support fish and aquatic organisms, aquatic habitat, and recreational in-channel diversions in a stream or stream segment.

**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.

**INVASIVE SPECIES.** A non-native species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human, animal or plant health. (Beck, K.G., et. al. 2008)

**INVERTEBRATE.** An animal lacking a backbone or spinal column.

**LAND TREATMENTS.** All methods of artificial range improvement and soil stabilization such as reseeded, brush control (chemical and mechanical), pitting, furrowing, and water spreading.

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

**LAND USE ALLOCATION.** The identification in a land use plan of the activities and foreseeable development that are allowed, restricted, or excluded for all or part of the planning area, based on desired future conditions (H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

**LAND USE PLAN.** A set of decisions that establish management direction for land within an administrative area, as prescribed under the planning provisions of FLPMA; an assimilation of land use plan level decisions developed through the planning process outlined in 43 CFR 1600, regardless of the scale at which the decisions were developed. The term includes both RMPs and management framework plans (from H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

**PLANNING AREA 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.

**LEASE.** Section 302 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides 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 that do not include mining claims,

residential occupancy, ski resorts, construction equipment storage sites, assembly yards, oil rig stacking sites, mining claim occupancy if the residential structures are not incidental to the mining operation, and water pipelines and well pumps related to irrigation and non-irrigation facilities. The regulations establishing procedures for processing these leases and permits are found in 43 CFR 2920.

**LEASE NOTICE (LN).** Provides more detailed information concerning limitations that already exist in law, lease terms, regulations, or operational orders. An LN also addresses special items that lessees should consider when planning operations, but it does not impose additional restrictions.

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

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

**LENTIC.** 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 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.

**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.

**LOCALIZED EFFECT.** A described effect that would be limited in physical extent.

**LONG-TERM EFFECT.** The effect could occur for an extended period after implementation of the alternative. The effect could last 5 years or more.

**MASTER DEVELOPMENT PLAN.** Information common to multiple planned wells, including drilling plans, Surface Use Plans of Operations, and plans for future production.

**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.

**MECHANIZED TRAVEL.** Moving by means of mechanical devices such as a bicycle; not powered by a motor. Note: Game retrieval carts are excluded from limitations on mechanized travel in: 1) limited or closed travel area designations and 2) areas that have seasonal limitations to mechanized travel (e.g., winter wildlife closures); outside WSAs.

**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 (such 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.

**MINERAL MATERIALS.** Materials such as sand and gravel and common varieties of stone, pumice, pumicite, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing laws but that can be acquired under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

**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.

**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.** Routes designated for motorcycles, which are defined as motorized vehicles with two tires and with a seat designed to be straddled by the operator. Many of these routes are designed more for the off-highway type of motorcycles.

**MOTORIZED TRAVEL.** Moving by means of vehicles that are propelled by motors or batteries, such as cars, trucks, OHVs, motorcycles, golf carts, and boats.

**MOTORIZED VEHICLE.** Synonymous with off-highway vehicle (OHV). Examples of this type of vehicle include all-terrain vehicles, Utility Type Vehicles, Sport Utility Vehicles, motorcycles, and snowmobiles.

**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 that serves a “public water system,” which is defined by the State of Colorado as a system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

**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 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.

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

**NO LEASE.** Areas not open to oil and gas leasing. Exceptions, modifications, and waivers do not apply to closed areas.

**NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY (NSO) STIPULATIONS.** Use or occupancy of the land surface for fluid mineral exploration or development and surface-disturbing activities is prohibited to protect identified resource values. Areas identified as NSO/No Surface-disturbing Activities are open to oil and gas leasing, but surface-disturbing activities cannot be conducted on the surface of the land.

**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.

**NON-MOTORIZED TRAVEL.** Moving by foot, stock or pack animal, boat, or mechanized vehicle such as a bicycle.

**NOXIOUS WEEDS.** Non-native plant species that have been legally designated as unwanted or undesirable. This includes national, state, and county or local designations.

**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).** OHV is synonymous with Off-Road Vehicle (ORV). ORV is defined in 43 CFR 8340.0-5 (a): Off-road vehicle means any motorized/battery-powered vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain, excluding: 1) Any

nonamphibious 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 in times of national defense emergencies. OHVs generally include dirt motorcycles, dune buggies, sand rails, jeeps, 4-wheel drive vehicles, snowmobiles, and ATVs.

**OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AREA DESIGNATIONS.** BLM-administered lands in the CRVFO are designated as Open, Limited, or Closed for OHV use.

- **Open.** Open designations are used for intensive OHV use areas where there are no special restrictions or where there are no compelling resource protection needs, user conflicts, or public safety issues to warrant limiting cross-country travel (see 43 CFR 8340.05).
- **Limited.** The limited designation is used where OHV use must be restricted to meet specific resource management objectives. Examples of limitations include: number or type of vehicles; time or season of use; permitted or licensed use only; use limited to designated roads and trails; or other limitations if restrictions are necessary to meet resource management objectives, including certain competitive or intensive use areas that have special limitations (see 43 CFR 8340.05).
- **Closed.** Areas or trails are designated closed if closure to all vehicular use is necessary to protect resources, promote visitor safety, or reduce use conflicts (see 43 CFR 8340.05).

**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 (USFS 1993, Miller, R., et. al. 1999).

**OPEN AREA.** 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 8341 and 8342.

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

**OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES.** Values among those listed in Section 1(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act: “scenic, recreational, geological, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values.” Other values that may be considered include, but are not limited to, ecological, biological or botanical, paleontological, hydrological, traditional cultural uses, water quality, and scientific values. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act does not further define outstandingly remarkable values. Agency resource professionals develop and interpret criteria in evaluating river values (unique, rare, or exemplary) based on professional judgment on a regional, physiographic, or geographic comparative basis.

**OVER-THE-SNOW VEHICLE.** An over-snow vehicle is defined as a motor vehicle that is designed for use over snow that runs on a track or tracks and/or a ski or skis. An over-snow vehicle does not include machinery used strictly for the grooming of non-motorized trails.

**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 in 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 (PM2.5).

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

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

**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).

**PLANNING AREA.** The geographical area for which land use and resource management plans are developed and maintained. This RMP covers the Colorado River Valley Field Office (CRVFO). The CRVFO extends across five Colorado counties; Eagle, Garfield, Mesa, Pitkin, and Routt.

**PLANNING CRITERIA.** The parameters, standards, or other guidelines developed by BLM managers and interdisciplinary team members, with public input, for use in forming judgments about plan-level decision making, analysis, and data collection.

**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.

**PLANT COMMUNITY.** A collection of group of plant species that are found in conjunction with one another and are often intricately linked through their relationship (i.e. one plant species is dependent on another and vice versa).

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

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

**PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION (PSD).** An air pollution permitting program intended to ensure that air quality does not diminish in attainment areas.

**PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION.** Non-motorized, non-mechanized (except as provided by law), and undeveloped types of recreational activities. Bicycles are considered mechanical

transport, so their use is not considered primitive and unconfined recreation (H-6310-1, Wilderness Inventory and Study Procedures).

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

**PROPER FUNCTIONING CONDITION FOR LENTIC AREAS.** 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 floodwater retention and groundwater 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, water bird 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 floodwater retention and groundwater recharge; develop root masses that stabilize streambanks against cutting action; develop diverse ponding and channel characteristics to provide the habitat and the water depth, duration, and temperature necessary for fish production, waterfowl breeding, and other uses; and support greater biodiversity.

**PUBLIC LAND OR BLM LAND.** Land or interest in land owned by the US and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through 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).

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

**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.

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

**RECREATION.** Use of leisure time to freely engage in activities in a variety of settings that provide personal satisfaction and enjoyment and contribute to the “renewal” and “refreshment” of one’s body, mind, and/or spirit. A behavior in which individuals engage to realize experiences which provide personal “renewal” or “refreshment.” The recreationist attains this experience by participating in preferred recreation activities in preferred surroundings or settings.

**RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES (R&PP) 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 onsite 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 BLM and other public and private recreation-tourism providers and their actions.

**RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.** The combination of recreation activities, settings, and experiences provided by the area.

**RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (ROS).** A widely used planning and management framework 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 operational attributes.

**RECREATION SETTINGS.** The collective distinguishing attributes of landscapes that influence and sometimes actually determine what kinds of recreation opportunities are produced.

**RECREATION-TOURISM MARKET.** Recreation and tourism visitors and local residents who affect local governments, private sector businesses, and the communities or other places where these customers originate (local, regional, national, or international). Based on analysis of supply and demand, land use plans strategically identify primary recreation-tourism markets for each special recreation management area—destination, community, or undeveloped.

**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.

**REQUIRED DESIGN FEATURES (RDFs).** Means, measures, or practices intended to reduce or avoid adverse environmental impacts. A suite of features that would establish the minimum specifications for certain activities (i.e., water developments, mineral development, and fire and fuels management) and mitigate adverse impacts. These design features would be required to provide a greater level of regulatory certainty than through implementation of Best Management Practices. In general, the design features are accepted practices that are known to be effective when implemented properly at the project level. However, their applicability and overall effectiveness cannot be fully assessed except at the project-specific level when the project location and design are known. Because of site-specific circumstances, some features may not apply to some projects (e.g., a resource is not present on a given site) and/or may require slight variations from what is described in the EIS/RMP amendment (e.g., a larger or smaller protective area). All variations in design features would require appropriate analysis and disclosure as part of future project authorizations. Additional mitigation measures may be identified and required during individual project development and environmental review.

RDFs are required for certain activities in all GRSG habitat. RDFs establish the minimum specifications for certain activities to help mitigate adverse impacts. However, the applicability and overall effectiveness of each RDF cannot be fully assessed until the project level when the project location and design are known. Because of site-specific circumstances, some RDFs may not apply to some projects (e.g., a

resource is not present on a given site) and/or may require slight variations (e.g., a larger or smaller protective area). All variations in RDFs would require that at least one of the following be demonstrated in the NEPA analysis associated with the project or activity:

- A specific RDF is documented to not be applicable to the site-specific conditions of the project or activity (e.g., due to site limitations or engineering considerations). Economic considerations, such as increased costs, do not necessarily require that an RDF be varied or rendered inapplicable.
- An alternative RDF, a state-implemented conservation measure, or a plan-level protection is determined to provide equal or better protection for GRSG or its habitat.
- A specific RDF will provide no additional protection to GRSG or its habitat.

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

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

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

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

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

**RIGHT-OF-WAY (ROW).** 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.

**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/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 ZONE.** An area 0.25 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. For the purpose of inventorying wilderness characteristics only, routes which have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use.

**ROADLESS.** Area without any roads maintained for travel by low-clearance vehicles having four or more wheels.

**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.”

**ROUTE TYPES.** BLM has adopted three travel and transportation route types (e.g. road, primitive road, and trail):

- **Roads** are defined as a linear route managed for use by low-clearance vehicles having four or more wheels, and maintained for regular and continuous use.
- **Primitive roads** are types of transportation-related linear features that are used by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles or UTVs and do not customarily meet any BLM road design standards.
- **Trails** are linear routes managed for human-powered, stock, or OHV forms of transportation or for historical or heritage values. Trails are not generally managed for use by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles.

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

**SALINE SOILS.** See definition for **FRAGILE SOILS**.

**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 authorization.

**SECURITY/SECLUSION AREA.** BLM has used wildlife security for areas above the rim and wildlife seclusion for areas below the rim to describe areas for the protection of wildlife. The terms are functionally similar and are used interchangeably.

**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.

**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.

**SINGLE-TRACK VEHICLE ROUTES.** Trails that are wide enough for just one motorcycle or mountain bike at a time, with a maximum tread width of 24 inches.

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

**SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (SRMA).** SRMAs are designated administrative units where recreation is the primary resource use and specific recreation opportunities are emphasized. R&VS and other programs are managed for: (a) a targeted set of activities, experiences and benefits derived from those experiences, and (b) the protection of desired recreation setting characteristics.

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

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

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

**SPLIT ESTATE.** Lands on which the mineral estate remains with the federal government (BLM).

**STANDARD.** In the context of this SEIS, a standard is 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 or goal.

**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.** A requirement that is part of the terms of a mineral lease and, where appropriate, applies to all surface-disturbing activities (and occupancy) associated with land use authorizations, permits, and leases issued on BLM lands. For this RMPA, three types of stipulations could be applied to land use authorizations: 1) major constraints, including no surface occupancy (NSO) or other surface-disturbing activities; 2) moderate constraints, including controlled surface use (CSU); and 3) moderate constraints, including timing limitations (TL).

**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.

**SURFACE-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES (INCLUDING SURFACE USE AND OCCUPANCY).** A land use action that alters vegetation, surface/near surface soils, and/or surface geologic features, beyond natural site conditions and on a scale that affects identified resource values.

**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.

**TAKE.** Term used in the Endangered Species Act to include, "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct."

**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).

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

**TIMING LIMITATION (TL) STIPULATION.** Areas closed to oil and gas exploration and development and other surface-disturbing activities during identified time frames. This stipulation would not apply to operation and maintenance activities, including associated vehicle travel, unless otherwise specified.

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

**TRADITIONAL CULTURAL 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 treaties 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.

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

**TRAVEL MANAGEMENT AREAS.** Polygons or delineated areas where a rational approach has been taken to classify areas open, closed, or limited, and have identified and/or designated a network of roads, trails, ways, and other routes that provide for public access and travel across the planning area. All designated travel routes within travel management areas should have a clearly identified need and purpose as well as clearly defined activity types, modes of travel, and seasons or timeframes for allowable access or other limitations (BLM Manual H1601-1 Land Use Planning Handbook).

**TRESPASS.** Any unauthorized use of public land.

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

**UNITIZATION.** A unit agreement is a contract between the Federal Government and a number of lessees holding contiguous leases over a potential oil and gas reservoir and is intended to facilitate the orderly and timely development of Federal oil and gas resources within the unit area. The agreement designates one party as the operator to conduct all activities in the unit area and commits that part to diligently pursue an exploration program to develop the potential oil and gas resources in the unit area.

The objective of unitization is to provide for the unified development and operation of an entire geologic prospect or producing reservoir so that exploration, drilling and production can proceed in the most efficient and economical manner by one operator.

**UNPLANNED NATURAL FIRE MANAGED FOR RESOURCE BENEFIT.** A vegetation treatment that involves taking advantage of a naturally ignited wildland fire in an area where fire would benefit resources.

**UTILITY CORRIDOR.** Tract of land varying in width and forming a passageway through which various commodities such as oil, gas, and electricity are transported.

**VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.** Any lease established (and valid) before a new authorization, change in land designation, or in regulation.

**VEGETATION MANIPULATION.** Planned alteration of vegetation communities through use of mechanical, chemical, or seeding treatments and/or prescribed fire or wildland fire use to achieve desired resource objectives.

**VEGETATION TREATMENT METHODS.** There are five types of vegetation treatments that may be used: wildland fire use, prescribed fire treatments, 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.

**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 RESOURCES.** The visible physical features on a landscape, (topography, water, vegetation, animals, structures, and other features) that comprise the scenery of the area.

**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 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).

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

**WAY.** A route maintained solely by the passage of vehicles, or which has not been improved and/or maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use. See also "primitive route."

#### **WILD AND SCENIC RIVER CLASSIFICATIONS**

- **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.

- **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.
- **Wild, Scenic, or Recreational Rivers.** The term used for what is traditionally shortened to wild and scenic rivers. Designated river segments are classified as wild, scenic, or recreational but cannot overlap (M-8351, BLM WSR Policy and Program).
- **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 (M-8351, BLM WSR Policy and Program).
- **Wild River.** Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

**WILDERNESS AREA.** An area formally designated by Congress as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

**WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS.** The attributes enumerated in the “definition of wilderness” found in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The wilderness characteristics are the area’s size, apparent naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation, and any supplemental features or values present.

**WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.** 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 (H-6310-1, Wilderness Inventory and Study Procedures).

**WILDFIRES.** Unplanned ignitions or prescribed fires that are declared wildfires. (Wildfires may be managed to meet one or more objectives, as specified in the Resource Management Plan, and these objectives can change as the fire spreads across the landscape.)

**WILDLAND FIRE.** Any non-structure fire that occurs in vegetation or natural fuels. Wildland fire includes prescribed fire and wildfire.

**WILDLAND FIRE DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM (WFDSS).** System that assists fire managers and analysts in making strategic and tactical decisions for fire incidents.

**WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE.** The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

**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.

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