

GLOSSARY

A

Active treatment methods: Actions taken to reestablish vegetation and ecosystem balance.

Administrative Use: Use by any Bureau of Land Management employee.

Agency: Any Federal, State, or county organization with jurisdictional responsibilities.

Allotment (range): A designated area of land available for livestock grazing upon which a specified number and kind of livestock may be grazed under management of an authorized agency. An allotment generally consists of Federal rangeland, but may include intermingled parcels of private, State, or Federal land. The Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service stipulate the number of livestock and season of use for each allotment.

Allotment Management Plan (AMP): A written program of livestock grazing management including supportive measures, if required. An allotment management plan is designed to attain specific management goals in a grazing allotment and is prepared cooperatively with the permittee(s) or lessee(s).

All-terrain vehicle (ATV): A small motor vehicle with wheels or tractor treads often used for cross-country travel, including traveling over rough ground, snow, or ice. For the purposes of this document, an all-terrain vehicle is defined as a motor vehicle that: (a) is designed primarily for recreational nonhighway all-terrain travel, (b) is 50 or fewer inches wide, (c) has an unladen weight of 800 pounds or less, (d) travels on three or more low-pressure tires, and (e) has a seat designed to be straddled by the operator, and handlebars for steering control. An all-terrain vehicle is a type of off-highway vehicle (OHV).

American Indian tribe (or tribe): Any American Indian group in the conterminous United States that the Secretary of the Interior recognizes as possessing Tribal status (listed periodically in the *Federal Register*).

Alternative: One of at least two proposed means of meeting planning objectives.

Analysis Area: The term *Analysis Area* is used for some resources and resource use discussions outside the *Planning Area*. The *Analysis Area*, Doña Ana County, includes public, private, and other government lands, and consists of about 2,436,595 acres.

Animal Unit: One mature (1,000-pound) cow or the equivalent based on an average forage consumption of 26 pounds of dry matter per day. For authorization calculation purposes, an animal unit is one cow and her calf, one horse, or five sheep or goats. Depending on the composition and weight of animals in the herd, actual forage use may vary.

Animal unit month (AUM): A standardized unit of measurement of the amount of forage necessary for the complete sustenance of one animal unit for a period of one month; also, a unit of measurement of grazing privileges that represents the privilege of grazing one animal unit for a period of one month..

Archaeology: The scientific study of the life and culture of past, especially ancient, peoples, by excavation of ancient cities, relics, artifacts, etc.

Archaeological site: A discrete location that provides physical evidence of past human use.

Area of critical environmental concern (ACEC): An area of public land designated by the Bureau of Land Management for special management attention 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 or provide safety from natural hazards. Areas designated as areas of critical environmental concern have met criteria for importance and relevance that are outlined in Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1610.7-2(b).

Artifact: A human-made object.

Arroyo: A dry gully.

Authorized Officer: Any Bureau of Land Management employee who has been delegated the authority to perform defined duties.

Available Forage (or available forage species): Forage that can be grazed and still allow sustained forage production on rangeland. Available forage may or may not be authorized for grazing.

Avoidance area: An area where rights-of-way may be granted only when no feasible alternative route is available.

B

Basin: A depressed area having no surface outlet (topographic basin); a physiographic feature or subsurface structure that is capable of collecting, storing, or discharging water by reason of its shape and the characteristics of its confining material (water basin); a depression in the earth's surface, the lowest part often filled by a lake or pond (lake basin); a part of a river or widened canal (drainage, river, or stream basin).

Best management practices (BMPs): A suite of techniques that guide, or may be applied to, management actions to aid in achieving desired outcomes and help to protect the environmental resources by avoiding or minimizing the impacts of an action. BMPs are often developed in conjunction with land use plans, but they are not considered a land use plan decision unless the land use plan specifies that they are mandatory. They may be updated or modified without a plan amendment if they are not mandatory.

BLM Sensitive Species: Species designated by a state director, usually in cooperation with the state agency responsible for managing the species and state natural heritage programs, as sensitive. They are those species that: (1) could become endangered in or extirpated from a state. Or within a significant portion of or distribution; (2) are under status review by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or National Marine Fisheries Service; (3) are undergoing significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution; (4) are undergoing significant current or predicted downward trends in population or density such that federal listed, proposed, candidate, or State listed status may become necessary; (5) typically have small and widely dispersed populations; (6) inhabit ecological refugia or other specialized or unique habitats; or (7) are State listed but which may be better conserved through application of BLM sensitive species status.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM): An agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior responsible for managing most Federal government subsurface minerals. It has surface management responsibility for Federal land designated under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

C

Carrying Capacity: The maximum stocking rate possible without inducing permanent or long-term damage to vegetation or related resources. The rate may vary from year-to-year in the same area as a result of fluctuating forage production.

Casual Collecting: Collecting of a reasonable amount of common invertebrate and plant paleontological resources for non-commercial personal use, either by surface collection or the use of non-powered hand tools resulting in only negligible disturbance to the Earth's surface and other resources. Collection must be consistent with the laws governing the management of those Federal lands.

Casual Use: An activity that does not require authorization and does not ordinarily result in appreciable resource damage.

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

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): The official legal compilation of regulations directing Federal Government agencies.

Cooperating Agency: Assists the lead Federal agency in developing an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement. The Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) define a cooperating agency as any agency that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise for proposals covered by NEPA (40 CFR 1501.6). Any Federal, State, or local government jurisdiction with such qualifications may become a cooperating agency by agreement with the lead agency.

Cuesta: A ridge with a steep face on one side and a gentle slope on the other, especially in the southwestern United States

Cultural Resource: Any definite location of past human activity, occupation, or use, identifiable through inventory, historical documentation, or oral evidence. Cultural resources include archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, places, objects, and artifacts.

Cultural Site: A physical location of past human activities or events, more commonly referred to as an archaeological site or a historic site. Such sites vary greatly in size and range from the location of a single cultural resource object to a cluster of cultural resource structures with associated objects and features.

Cumulative Effects: “...the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such actions” (40CFR 1508.7).

D

Decision Area: The area for which decisions will be made in the Resource Management Plan (RMP).

Developed Campsite: Amenities **might** include: restroom, showers, electric hook-ups, RV dump stations, tables, shade area, fire grills, reservation system, and campground host. Fees may be associated with such campground

Direct Effects: Those effects "...which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place" (40 CFR 1508.8(a)).

Dispersed Pedestrian Recreation: Outdoor recreation in which pedestrian visitors are diffused over relatively large areas. Where facilities or developments are provided, they are primarily for access and protection of the environment rather than the comfort or convenience of the user.

Dispersed Recreation: Outdoor recreation diffused over relatively large areas. Where facilities or developments are provided, they are primarily for access and protection of the environment rather than the comfort or convenience of the user.

Discovery Site: "*The Discovery Site*" is where Jerry MacDonald found long, intact trackways in the mid-1980s. Under the supervision of the Smithsonian and Carnegie Museums, MacDonald excavated many layers of trackways and removed thousands of slabs of tracks that now make up the Jerry MacDonald Paleozoic Trackways Collection at New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science. There are still a variety of tracks and plant impressions visible at the site. It is the most frequently visited best known of the paleontological sites in the Monument.

Docent: A person who is trained to lead tours especially through a museum.

E

Early Seral Condition Class: Stage of development of an ecosystem, usually poor ecological conditions.

Easement: An authorization for a non-possessory, nonexclusive interest in lands that is usually granted for a specific use. This authorization specifies the rights of the holder and the obligation of the Bureau of Land Management to use and manage the lands in a manner consistent with certain terms.

Ecological Site: A kind of land with specific physical characteristics which differs from other kinds of land in its ability to produce distinctive kinds and amounts of vegetation and in its response to management.

Ecoregion: Ecological area. An area defined by environmental conditions and natural features; a region defined by its ecology.

Ecosystem: A dynamic complex of plant, animal, fungal, and microorganism communities and their associated nonliving environment interacting as an ecological unit.

Ecotourism: Tourism that essentially focuses on natural rather than developed attractions with the goal of enhancing the visitor's understanding and appreciation of nature and natural features. Such tourism often attempts to be environmentally sound and to contribute economically to the local community.

Effects and Impacts: Effects and impacts in the regulations are synonymous. An effect on a resource upon the implementation of an action

Endangered Species: A plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Entry: An application to acquire title to public land.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): An analytical document that portrays potential impacts on the human environment of a particular course of action and its possible alternatives. Required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), an EIS is prepared for use by decision makers to assess the environmental consequences of a potential decision.

Environmental Justice: The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people, regardless of race, color, national origin, or income in developing, implementing, and enforcing environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Ephemeral: Lasting for only a short period of time and leaving no permanent trace.

Ephemeral Stream: A stream that flows only in direct response to precipitation, and whose channel is at all times above the water table.

Erosion: The wearing away of the land surface or soil by running water, waves, or moving ice and wind, or by such processes as mass wasting and corrosion (solution and other chemical processes). "Accelerated erosion" generally refers to erosion in excess of what is presumed or estimated to be naturally occurring levels, and which is a direct result of human activities.

Exclusion Area: Areas with sensitive resource values where rights-of-way would not be authorized, except where mandated by law.

Exotic: All species of plants and animals not naturally occurring, either presently or historically, in any ecosystem of the United States.

Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA): Areas designated and managed to support and sustain the principal recreation activities and the associated qualities and conditions.

F

Fauna: The animal life of a particular region or period, considered as a whole.

Federal Land: Land, or interests in land (such as easements and rights-of-way), owned by the United States.

Federal Land Policy And Management Act (FLPMA): Public Law 94-579, the Act that (1) established, for the Bureau of Land Management, standards for managing the public lands including land use planning, sales, withdrawals, acquisitions, and exchanges; (2) authorized the setting up of local advisory councils representing major citizens groups interested in land use planning and management, (3) established criteria for reviewing proposed wilderness areas, and (4) provided guidelines for other aspects of public land management such as grazing.

Federal Register: The Federal Government's official daily publication for rules, proposed rules, and notices of Federal agencies and organizations, as well as executive orders and other presidential documents.

Fire Management Plan: A strategic plan that defines a program to manage wildland and prescribed fires and documents the fire management program in the approved land use plan. The fire management plan is supplemented by operational procedures such as preparedness plans, preplanned dispatch plans, prescribed fire plans, and prevention plans.

Fire Management Unit: A fire planning unit in which preparedness strategies are designed to meet watershed or resource management objectives, designated by logical fire control or containment criteria such as watershed basins, sub-basins, ridgetops, topographic features, roads, or vegetation changes.

Fire Regime: Periodicity and pattern of naturally occurring fires in a particular area or vegetative type, described in terms of frequency, biological severity, and area of extent.

Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC): A standardized interagency tool for determining the degree of departure from reference condition vegetation, fuels, and disturbance regimes. Assessing FRCC can help guide management objectives and set priorities for treatments.

Fire Intensity: The effects of fire on the above ground vegetation, generally described in terms of mortality.

Fire Severity: Fire effects at and below the ground surface. It describes the impacts on organic material on the ground surface, changes to soils, and mortality of below ground vegetative buds, roots, rhizomes, and other organisms.

Fire Suppression Tactics: The tactical approaches regarding suppression of a wildland fire. Tactics can control, confine, contain, or monitor fire. Control is the most aggressive tactic, while monitoring is the least.

Fire Use: The combination of wildland fire use and prescribed fire application to meet resource objectives.

Forage: All browse and herbage that is available and acceptable to grazing animals or that may be harvested for feed; the act of consuming forage.

Fossil: Any remains, trace, or imprint of a plant or animal that has been preserved by natural process in the earth's crust since some past geologic time.

Friable: Easily crumbled or crushed into powder.

G

Geographic Information System (GIS): A computer application used to store, view, and analyze geographical information, especially maps.

Grazing Permit or Lease: A contractual agreement between the Bureau of Land Management and another party that permits grazing of a specific number and class of livestock for a specified period on a defined rangeland. The permit allows grazing use of public land, subject to permit stipulations and annual adjustment based on current rangeland condition.

Greenhouse Gases: Are those gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorb and emit radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere and clouds. This property causes the greenhouse effect. Water vapor (H₂O), carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O), methane (CH₄) and ozone (O₃) are the primary greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere. Beside CO₂, N₂O and CH₄, the Kyoto Protocol deals with the greenhouse gases sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).

Ground Cover: Plants or plant parts, living or dead, on the surface of the ground.

Groundwater: Subsurface water that is in the zone of saturation. The top surface of the ground water is the water table. Groundwater is the source of water for wells, seepage, and springs.

H

Habitat: A specific set of physical conditions that surround a species, group of species, or a large and living space.

Herbaceous: Of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a vascular plant that does not develop woody tissue; non-woody vegetation such as grasses and forbs.

I

Ichnofauna: The animals that made **ichnofossils**.

Ichnofossil: Fossils that document animal behavior by the presence of trackways, footprints, dung and other indicators rather than fossilized bones or body parts.

Ichnogenus: A group of trace fossils that is given a name because the similarity of the traces suggests they were made by closely related species of organisms.

Ichnotaxon Invertebrate: An animal that does not have a backbone, e.g. an insect or worm.

Indirect Effects: Those effects "...which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density, or growth rate, and related effects on water and air and other natural systems, including ecosystems" (40 CFR 1508.8 (b)).

In-situ: In its natural or original place.

Interim Management Policy for Lands under Wilderness Review (IMP) (BLM 1995): The Bureau of Land Management's strategy for managing wilderness study areas following their recommendation for designation but before Congress designates them as wilderness or releases them to multiple-use management.

Invasive Species: An alien species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

K

Karst: A limestone landscape, characterized by caves, fissures, and underground streams.

L

Lamination: In geology, lamination is a small scale sequence of fine layers (so called laminae) that occurs in sedimentary rocks. Laminations are normally smaller and less pronounced than bedding layering. Lamination is often regarded as planar structures one centimeter or less in thickness, whereas bedding layers are greater than one centimeter.

Land Use Authorization: An authorization the Bureau of Land Management issues authorizing nonpossessory, non-exclusive right to use Federal lands for a specific use such as right-of-way, lease, temporary use permit, film permit, etc.

Land Use Plan: A set of decisions that establish management direction for land within an administrative area, as prescribed under the planning provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act; an assimilation of land-use-plan-level decisions developed through the planning process outlined in 43 CFR 322 1600, regardless of the scale at which the decisions were developed. Also see Resource Management Plan.

Leasable Minerals: Minerals whose extraction from Federally-managed land requires a lease and the payment of royalties. Leasable minerals include coal, oil and gas, oil shale and tar sands, potash, phosphate, sodium, and geothermal steam.

Lithic Scatter: Pertaining to or composed of stone flakes created by human flint knapping that are dispersed on the ground; a type of archaeological resource.

Lithology: The scientific study of rocks.

Locatable Minerals: Minerals subject to exploration, development, and disposal by staking mining claims as authorized by the Mining Law of 1872 (as amended). Locatable minerals include valuable deposits of gold, silver, and other uncommon minerals not subject to lease or sale.

Location: The act of taking or appropriating a parcel of mineral land, including the posting of notices, the recording thereof when required, and marking the boundaries so they can be readily traced.

Long-Term Impacts: Impacts projected to occur 10-20 years.

M

Mineral Entry: The filing of a claim on public land to obtain the right to any minerals it may contain.

Mineral Estate: The ownership of the minerals at or beneath the land's surface.

Mineral Materials: Materials such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, 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. Also, known as salable minerals.

Mining Claims: Portions of public land claimed for possession of locatable mineral deposits by locating and recording under established rules and pursuant to the Mining Law of 1872.

Mining Law of 1872 (General Mining Law): The Federal act that, with its amendments, formed the framework for the mining of locatable minerals on the public land. This law declared that "valuable" mineral deposits rather than simply "mineral deposits" were to be free and open to exploration and purchase, limited individual claims to 20 acres, required \$100 worth of assessment work yearly, and allowed milling or processing claims of 5 acres or less to be entered on nonmineral lands.

Museum Property: Museum collections come in many forms, all with characteristics that make them worthy of long-term preservation and management. Once an item is added to a museum collection it must be documented and treated in a specific way as property. Paleontological resources collected from public land and added to a museum collection, although still government property, must be treated in a specific way that will preserve and manage them for long-term preservation for the public benefit.

N

National Ambient Air Quality Standards: The allowable concentrations of air pollutants in the ambient (public outdoor) air specified in 40 CFR 50. National ambient air quality standards are based on the air quality criteria and divided into primary standards (allowing an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health including the health of "sensitive" populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly) and secondary standards (allowing an adequate margin of safety to protect the public welfare). Welfare is defined as including effects on soils, water, crops, vegetation, human-made materials, animals, wildlife, weather, visibility, climate, and hazards to transportation, as well as effects on economic values and on personal comfort and well-being.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA): The Federal law, effective January 1, 1970, that established a National policy for the environment and requires Federal agencies: (1) to become aware of the environmental ramifications of their proposed actions, (2) to fully disclose to the public proposed Federal actions and provide a mechanism for public input to Federal decision making, and (3) to prepare environmental impact statements for every major action that would significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended: A Federal statute that established a Federal program to further the efforts of agencies and individuals in preserving the Nation's historic and cultural foundations. The National Historic Preservation Act: (1) authorized the National Register of Historic Places, (2) established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and a National Trust Fund to administer grants for historic preservation, and (3) authorized the development of regulations to require Federal agencies to consider the effects of Federally-assisted activities on properties included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Also see NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): The official list, established by the National Historic Preservation Act, of the Nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. The National Register lists archaeological, historic, and architectural properties (i.e., districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects) nominated for their local, state, or national significance by state and Federal agencies and approved by the National Register Staff. The National Park Service maintains the National Register. National Register eligible property is referred to as an historical, cultural, archaeological, or listed property. Also, see NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT.

Non-Impairment of Wilderness Values Criteria: A set of criteria regulating land use to protect the wilderness values and characteristics of an area until Congress determines whether to preserve it as a wilderness. The nonimpairment criteria are as follows.

- The use, facility, or activity must be temporary. (This means a temporary use that does not create surface disturbance or involve permanent placement of facilities may be allowed if such use can easily and immediately be terminated upon wilderness designation.
- When the use, activity, or facility is terminated, the wilderness values must not have been degraded so far as to significantly constrain the area's suitability for preservation as wilderness.
- The only permitted exceptions to the nonimpairment criteria are the following:
 - wildfire or search and rescue emergencies,
 - reclamation to minimize impacts of violations and emergencies,
 - uses and facilities that are considered grandfathered or valid existing rights under the Interim Management Policy for Lands under Wilderness Review,
 - uses and facilities that clearly protect or enhance the land's wilderness values or are the least needed for public health and safety, and
 - reclamation of pre-Federal Land Policy and Management Act impacts.

Notice of Intent (NOI): A notice that an environmental impact statement will be prepared and considered. The notice shall briefly: (a) Describe the proposed action and possible alternatives. (b) Describe the agency's proposed scoping process including whether, when, and where any scoping meeting will be held. (c) State the name and address of a person within the agency who can answer questions about the proposed action and the environmental impact statement.

Noxious Plant (Weed): An unwanted plant specified by Federal or state laws as being undesirable and requiring control. Noxious weed refers to any plant that, when established, is highly destructive, competitive, or difficult to control by cultural or chemical practices. Noxious weeds are usually non-natives and highly invasive.

O

Off-Highway Vehicle: Any motorized 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 or permitted; (4) vehicles in official use by administering agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management or other agency; and (5) any combat or combat support vehicle when used in times of National defense emergencies. 43 CFR Section 8340.05.

Ostracods: A tiny crustacean that lives inside a hard outer shell made of two hinged halves.

P

Paleontological Resources: The remains of plants and animals preserved in soils and sedimentary rock. Paleontological resources are important for understanding past environments, environmental change, and the evolution of life.

Paleozoic: The era of geologic time, about 542 million to 251 million years ago, during which fish, insects, amphibians, reptiles, and land plants first appeared.

Particulate Matter: Fine liquid (other than water) or solid particles suspended in the air, consisting of dust, smoke, fumes, and compounds containing sulfur, nitrogen, and metals.

Passive Treatment Methods: Allowing resources to naturally regenerate over time without taking direct action.

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT): Federal payments to local governments to offset their inability to collect taxes for federally owned land.

Permian: The period of geologic time, 299 million to 251 million years ago.

Permitted Use: Any use by an entity such as scientist, livestock permittee, or Special Recreation Permittee that is authorized by the local Bureau of Land Management office.

Planning Area: The area for which decisions made in the PTNM RMP will apply. The *Planning Area* consists of 5,255 acres of Federal surface estate and 4,886 acres of Federal subsurface estate designated as the Prehistoric Trackways National Monument.

Planning Criteria: The constraints or ground rules that guide the developing of a resource management plan. The criteria determine how the planning team develops alternatives and ultimately selects a Preferred Alternative.

Preferred Alternative: The alternative in this EIS that BLM has initially selected because it best fulfills BLM's mission and responsibilities and offers the most acceptable resolution of the planning issues and management concerns.

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

Primitive Recreation: Recreation that occurs in a natural-appearing environment and that allows visitors to achieve solitude and isolation from human civilization. Primitive recreation may include hunting, horseback riding, wildlife viewing, nature study, photography, hiking, and backpacking.

Primitive Campground: No facilities just designated campsites.

Public Land: Any land administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the U.S. Bureau of Land Management or by the Secretary of Agriculture through the U.S. Forest Service.

Q

Quaternary: The current period of geologic time, beginning 1.6 million years ago and characterized by the appearance and dominance of humans.

R

Realty Avoidance Area: An area where rights-of-way may be granted only when no feasible alternative route is available.

Realty Exclusion Area: An area where rights-of-way would be granted only in cases where there is a legal requirement to provide such access.

Reasonably Foreseeable Development (RFD): A projected development scenario for an activity in a defined area and period of time.

Record of Decision: A document signed by a responsible official recording a decision that was preceded by the preparing of an environmental impact statement.

Recreation Management Area (RMA): Designated land units where Recreation and Visitor Services objectives are recognized as a primary resource management consideration and specific management is required to protect the recreation opportunities. RMAs are classified as either special recreation management areas (SRMAs) or extensive recreation management areas (ERMAs).

Recreation Management Zone: In recreation management, an area with four defining characteristics: (1) it serves a different recreation niche within the primary recreation market, (2) it produces a different set of recreation opportunities and facilitates attaining different experiences and benefit outcomes, (3) it has a distinctive recreation setting character, and (4) it requires a different set of recreation provider actions to meet primary recreation market demand.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS): A planning process that provides a framework for defining classes of outdoor recreation environments, activities, and experience opportunities. In ROS, the setting, activities, and opportunities for experiences are arranged along a spectrum of six classes: Primitive, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Roaded Natural, Rural, and Urban. The resulting ROS analysis defines specific geographic areas on the ground. In this Resource Management Plan, the Ecosystem Restoration and Preferred Alternatives also propose a Backcountry class, which is a combination of Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized and Semi-Primitive Motorized.

Resource Advisory Council (RAC): Advisory councils appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and consisting of representatives of major public land interest groups (e.g. commodity industries and recreation, environmental, and local area interests) in a state or smaller area. RACs advise BLM, focusing on a full array of multiple use public land issues. RACs also help develop fundamentals for rangeland health and guidelines for livestock grazing.

Resource Management Plan (RMP): A land use plan as described by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The RMP generally establishes in a written document: (1) land areas for limited, restricted or exclusive use; designations, including ACEC designations; and transfer from the Bureau of Land Management administration; (2) allowable resource uses (either singly or in combination) and related levels of production or use to be maintained; (3) resource condition goals and objectives to be attained; (4) program constraints and general management practices needed to achieve the above items; (5) need for an area to be covered by more detailed and specific plans; (6) support actions, including such measures as resource protection, access development, realty action, and cadastral survey., as needed to achieve the above; (7) general implementation sequences, where carrying out a planned action depends on prior accomplishment of another planned action; and (8) intervals and standards for monitoring and evaluating the plan to determine its effectiveness and the need for amendment or revision. It is not a final implementation decision on actions that require further specific plans, process steps, or decisions under specific provisions of law and regulations.

Right-of-Way (ROW): A permit or an easement that authorizes the use of public land for specified purposes, such as pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, communication sites, reservoirs, and the lands covered by such a permit.

Rills: A little stream or brook or a small channel cut in soil.

S

Saleable Minerals: See **Mineral Materials**.

Santa Fe Group: Basin-fill sediments associated with the Rio Grande Rift deposited from late Oligocene to middle Pleistocene (25 MY to ~1.8 MY).

Scoping: An early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed in an environmental impact statement and the significant issues related to a proposed action.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act: The section of the National Historic Preservation Act that requires that Federal agencies having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal, Federally-assisted, or Federally-licensed undertaking, before approving the spending of funds or issuing a license, consider the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. Also see NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT and NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, and SECTION 110 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT.

Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act: The section of the National Historic Preservation Act that concerns the managing of Federally-owned historic properties. Among other provisions, Section 110 requires each Federal agency to establish a program to locate, inventory, protect, restore and nominate to the Secretary of the Interior Standards all properties under its control that appear to qualify for the National Register of Historic Places. Also see NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT, NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, and SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT.

Seral Stages: The development stages of ecological succession.

Short-Term Impacts: Impacts projected to occur from 0-10 years

Sphenacodont Pelycosaur: A large extinct reptile that was common in Europe and North America during the Permian period, 245 to 290 million years ago.

Standards for Rangeland Health: A description of conditions needed to sustain public land health; relates to all uses of the public land. These standards address soils, streams, water quality, riparian-wetlands, and biodiversity.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): The state official authorized to act as a liaison to the Secretary of the Interior for implementing the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Succession: The progressive replacement of plant communities on an ecological site that leads to the climax community. Early seral stages are normally dominated by perennial grasses and annual as well as perennial forbs with few shrubs. During mid seral the woody species that the site supports such as shrubs and trees begin to make an obvious appearance, and annual forbs are dominated by perennial forbs. During late seral the shrubs normally dominate the cover on the site, but the perennial grasses still provide the most annual production on into the potential natural community.

T

Taylor Grazing Act: An act passed in 1934 that provides for the regulation of grazing on the public lands (excluding Alaska) to improve rangeland conditions and stabilize the western livestock industry.

Tectonism: Faulting or folding or other deformation of the outer layer of a planet. It happens very slowly, on the scale of millions of years.

Threatened Species: Any species defined through the Endangered Species Act (ESA) as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Also see ENDANGERED SPECIES.

Trackway: This is a trace fossil made by an organism and indicates motion or direction. They include footprints, tail drags, belly drags, and body imprints.

Trace Fossil: Geological records of biological activity. Trace fossils may be impressions made on the substrate by an organism; for example, burrows borings, footprints and feeding marks, and root cavities.

V

Valid Existing Rights: Locatable mineral development rights that existed when the Federal Land Policy and Management Act was enacted on October 21, 1976. Mining claims that existed as of the effective date of the segregation may still be valid if they can meet the test of discovery of a valuable mineral required under the Mining Law. Determining the validity of mining claims located in segregated lands requires BLM to conduct a validity examination and is called a “valid existing rights” determination.

Vertebrate: An animal with a segmented spinal column and a well-developed brain (e.g., a mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, or fish).

Viewshed: The entire area visible from a viewpoint.

Visitor Contact Station: A facility that is generally a low-impact development often requiring no utilities or personnel to operate it. For the purposes of this Resource Management Plan, a visitor contact station could be as minimal as a kiosk with or without brochures, or an open-air structure such as a ramada or pavilion that contains tables, and possibly all-weather exhibits and printed materials offering maps and interpretive information. In addition to this, educational and interpretive events and opportunities would be offered here on a limited basis depending on the availability of staffing, and probably only for planned events.

Visitor Center: A full-service facility requiring the full array of utilities (electric, water, phone) and staffing to meet the needs of visitors. It would serve as a museum for the resources of the Prehistoric Trackways National Monument and would be a facility where a full-array of educational and interpretive events and opportunities would be available during operating hours.

Vug: A small hole in a rock or vein that often contains a mineral lining that differs from that of the surrounding matrix.

W

Watershed: An area of land from which water drains toward a single stream. The watershed is a hydrologic unit often used as a physical-biological unit and a socioeconomic-political unit for planning and managing natural resources.

Wilderness: An area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement or human habitation, that is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man’s work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA): A roadless area that has been inventoried and found to be wilderness in character, has few human developments, and provides outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation, as described in Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Wilderness Values: Values established in the Wilderness Act, such as solitude and naturalness.

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

Wildland Fire Use: The application of the appropriate management response to naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific resource management objectives in predefined designated areas outlined in fire management plans. Operational management is described in the wildland fire implementation plan.

Withdrawal: An action that restricts the use of public land by removing them from the operation of some or all of the public land or mining laws.

ACRONYMS

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern	NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act	OHV	Off-highway Vehicle
AMP	Allotment Management Plan	PILT	Payments in Lieu of Taxes
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle	PDM	Predator Damage Management
AUM	Animal Unit Month	PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	PM ₁₀	Particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in diameter
BMP	Best Management Practice	PTNM	Prehistoric Trackways National Monument
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality	RMA	Recreation Management Area
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	RMP	Resource Management Plan
CTTM	Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management	RNA	Research Natural Area
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	ROD	Record of Decision
ERMA	Extensive Recreation Management Area	ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
ESA	<i>Endangered Species Act</i>	SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
FLPMA	<i>Federal Land Policy and Management Act</i>	SHS	Standard Habitat Sites
FMP	Fire Management Plan	SSS	Special Status Species
FMU	Fire Management Unit	T&E	Threatened and Endangered
FRCC	Fire Regime Condition Class	USC	United States Code
GIS	Geographic Information System	USDA	U. S. Department of Agriculture
GHG	Green House Gases	USDI	U. S. Department of the Interior
GPS	Global Positioning System	USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
IMP	BLM's <i>Interim Management Policy for Lands under Wilderness Review</i>	USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
LGMP	Livestock Grazing Management Practices	UTV	Utility Vehicle
LWC	Lands with Wilderness Characteristics	VRM	Visual Resources Management
MLRA	Major Land Resource Area	WSA	Wilderness Study Area
NEPA	<i>National Environmental Policy Act</i>		
NHPA	<i>National Historic Preservation Act</i>		
NLCS	National Landscape Conservation System		
NOI	Notice of Intent		
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service		