

GLOSSARY

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Activity Plan: see “Implementation Plan.”

Alternatives: other options to the proposed action by which the BLM can meet its purpose and need. The BLM is directed by the NEPA to “study, develop, and describe appropriate alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal which involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources....” (NEPA Sec 102(2)E)

Alternative Arrangements: where emergency circumstances make it necessary to take an action with significant environmental impact, the Federal agency taking the action may consult with Council on Environmental Quality about alternative arrangements to observing the provisions of their regulations to implement the NEPA. Such arrangements must be limited to actions necessary to control the immediate impacts of the emergency. Other actions remain subject to NEPA review (40 CFR 1506.11).

Alternative Dispute Resolution: any process used to prevent, manage, or resolve conflicts using procedures other than traditional courtroom litigation or formal agency adjudication.

Amendment: the process for considering or making changes in the terms, conditions, and decisions of approved RMPs or MFPs using the prescribed provisions for resource management planning appropriate to the proposed action or circumstances. Usually only one or two issues are considered that involve only a portion of the planning area.

Appeal: an opportunity, provided by the Secretary of the Interior, for a qualified person to obtain a formal review, by an independent board, of the procedures and authority followed by an Interior agency in making a decision.

Assessment: the act of evaluating and interpreting data and information for a defined purpose, “influence” or “impact.” The adjective “affected” means acted upon or influenced.

At-risk community: In summary, a group of homes or structures for which a significant threat to human life or property exists as a result of a wildland fire. When using the NEPA provisions of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, the definition of “at-risk community” in the Act must be used. See Title 1, Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-148), or The Healthy Forests Initiative and Healthy Forests Restoration Act Interim Field Guide, February 2004 (available online at www.healthyforests.gov).

Authorized Officer: The position that has been delegated the authority to sign documents authorizing use of the land, conveying title to lands, or other decision documents related to authorizations or title conveyances. Depending on the type of authorization or conveyance, the authorizing officer can be anyone from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior to a person in a State, District or Resource Area or Project Office of the Bureau. Delegation of authority is detailed in BLM Manual 1203.

-B

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

-C

Categorical Exclusion (CX): a category of actions (identified in agency guidance) that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment, and for which neither an environmental assessment nor an EIS is required (40 CFR 1508.4). **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 OHV use, and 43 CFR 8364 defines “closed” as it relates to closure and restriction orders.

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

Collaborative Partnerships and Collaborative Stewardship: refers to people working together, sharing knowledge and resources, to achieve desired outcomes for public lands and communities within statutory and regulatory frameworks.

Cumulative action: proposed actions, which, when viewed with the proposed action, potentially have cumulatively significant impacts related to one or more identified issues. Cumulative actions “should be discussed” in the same NEPA document (40 CFR 1508.25(a)(2)).

Cumulative effect: “...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” (40 CFR 1508.7 and 1508.25).

Community wildfire protection plan: In summary, a collaborative plan developed by State and local governments and communities, in conjunction with adjacent Federal land-management agencies, which identifies areas and priorities for hazardous fuels reduction treatments on Federal and non-Federal lands. When using the NEPA provisions of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, the definition of “community wildfire protection plan” in the act must be used. See Title 1, Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-148), or The Healthy Forests Initiative and Healthy Forests Restoration Act Interim Field Guide, February 2004 (available online at www.healthyforests.gov).

Conformance: means that a proposed action shall be specifically provided for in the land use plan or, if not specifically mentioned, shall be clearly consistent with the goals, objectives, or standards of the approved land use plan. The BLM policy requires that a statement of land use plan conformance be included in a NEPA compliance document.

Connected action: those actions that are “closely related” and “should be discussed” in the same NEPA document (40 CFR 1508.25 (a)(1)). Actions are connected if they automatically trigger other actions that may require an EIS; cannot or will not proceed unless other actions are taken previously or simultaneously; or if the actions are interdependent parts of a larger action and depend upon the larger action for their justification (40 CFR 1508.25 (a)(1)). Connected actions are limited to actions that are currently proposed (ripe for decision). Actions that are not yet proposed are not connected actions, but may need to be analyzed in cumulative effects analysis if they are reasonably foreseeable.

Conservation Agreement: a formal signed agreement between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service and other parties that implements specific actions, activities, or programs designed to eliminate or reduce threats or otherwise improve the status of a species. CA's can be developed at a State, regional, or national level and generally include multiple agencies at both the State and Federal level, as well as tribes. Depending on the types of commitments the BLM makes in a CA and the level of signatory authority, plan revisions or amendments may be required prior to signing the CA, or subsequently in order to implement the CA.

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 Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service to be Federal candidates under the Endangered Species Act.

Consistency: means that the proposed land use plan does not conflict with officially approved plans, programs, and policies of tribes, other Federal agencies, and State, and local governments to the extent practical within Federal law, regulation, and policy. Cooperating Agency: assists the lead Federal agency in developing an EA or EIS. The Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing 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 tribe or Federal, State, or local government jurisdiction with such qualifications may become a cooperating agency by agreement with the lead agency.

Decision-maker: the BLM official who has been delegated authority to approve an action and is responsible for issuing a decision to implement a proposed action. Synonyms include authorized official, authorized officer, responsible official, and responsible manager.

Decision record (DR): the BLM document associated with an EA that describes the action to be taken when the analysis supports a finding of no significant impact.

Delegated EIS: an EIS for which the decision authority for the proposed action rests by delegation with a single Assistant Secretary or a subordinate officer.

Departmental policy: a policy established by the U.S. Department of the Interior

Design features: measures or procedures incorporated into the proposed action or an alternative, including measures or procedures which could reduce or avoid adverse impacts. Because these features are built into the proposed action or an alternative, design features are not considered mitigation.

Determination of NEPA Adequacy (DNA): an interim step in the BLM's internal analysis process that concludes that a proposed action is adequately analyzed in an existing NEPA document (an EIS or EA). Where applicable, the determination also addresses conformance with an approved land use plan.

Direct effect: “. . . those effects which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place” (40 CFR 1508.8(a)).

Director (BLM Director): the national Director of the BLM.

Documentation of Land Use Plan Conformance and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Adequacy (DNA): a worksheet for determining and documenting that a new, site-specific proposed action both conforms to the existing land use plan(s) and is adequately analyzed in existing NEPA documents. The signed conclusion in the worksheet is an interim step in BLM's internal analysis process and is not an appealable decision.

-E

Effect: impact to the human environment brought about by an agent of change, or action. Effects analysis predicts the degree to which the environment will be affected by an action. The CEQ uses both the terms “effect” and “impact” in the NEPA regulations; these terms are synonymous in the NEPA context. As a noun, other synonyms include consequence, result and outcome. Effects can be both beneficial and detrimental, and may be direct, indirect, or cumulative.

Emergency action: immediate steps or response taken by the BLM to prevent or reduce risk to public health or safety or important resources.

Evaluation (Plan Evaluation): the process of reviewing the land use plan and the periodic plan monitoring reports to determine whether the land use plan decisions and NEPA analysis are still valid and whether the plan is being implemented.

Externally generated proposal: a proposal that has been developed by an individual or group external to the BLM.

Extraordinary circumstances: those circumstances for which the Department has determined that further environmental analysis is required for an action, and therefore an EA or EIS must be prepared.

-F

Federal action: a BLM proposal is a Federal action when: (1) the proposal is at a stage in development where we have a goal and are actively preparing to make a decision on one or more alternative means of accomplishing that goal (40 CFR 1508.23); (2) the proposed action and effects are subject to BLM control and responsibility (40 CFR 1508.18); (3) the action has effects that can be meaningfully evaluated (40 CFR 1508.23); and (4) effects of the proposed action are related to the natural and physical environment, and the relationship of people with that environment (40 CFR 1508.8; 40 CFR 1508.14).

Federal Register: the official daily publication for rules, proposed rules, and notices of Federal agencies and organizations, as well as executive orders and other presidential documents. The *Federal Register* is published by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI): a finding that explains that an action will not have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, an EIS will not be required (40 CFR 1508.13).

-G

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

Goal: a broad statement of a desired outcome. Goals are usually not quantifiable and may not have established time frames for achievement.

Guidelines: actions or management practices that may be used to achieve desired outcomes, sometimes expressed as best management practices. 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.

-H

Hard look: a reasoned analysis containing quantitative or detailed qualitative information.

Human environment: includes the natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment. When economic or social effects and natural or physical environmental effects are interrelated, then the analysis must discuss all of these effects on the human environment (40 CFR 1508.14).

-I

Impact: see "effect"

Implementation action: an action that implements land use plan decisions.

Implementation Decisions: decisions that take action to implement land use plan decisions. They are generally appealable to IBLA under 43 CFR 4.40.

Implementation Plan: a site-specific plan written to implement decisions made in a land use plan. An implementation plan usually selects and applies best management practices to meet land use plan objectives. Implementation plans are synonymous with "activity" plans. Examples of implementation plans include interdisciplinary management plans, habitat management plans, and allotment management plans.

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

Incorporation by reference: citation and summarization in a NEPA document of material from another reasonably available document that covers similar actions, issues, effects, or resources.

Indirect effect: effects that "...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)).

Internally generated proposal: a proposal developed by the BLM.

Issue: a point or matter of discussion, debate, or dispute about the potential environmental effects or impacts, of an action. Issues point to environmental effects and may drive the development of alternatives to the proposed action.

-J

Jurisdiction by law: means another governmental entity (Federal, State, tribal, or local agency) has authority to approve, veto, or finance all or part of a proposal (40 CFR 1508.15). The CEQ guidance provides for establishing a cooperating agency relationship with such entities in development of a NEPA analysis document.

-L

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.

Land Use Plan (LUP): (also known as Resource Management Plan (RMP) or Management Framework Plan(MFP))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.

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 IBLA.

Land Use Planning Base: the entire body of land use plan decisions resulting from RMPs, MFPs, planning analyses, the adoption of other agency plans, or any other type of plan where landuse- plan-level decisions are reached.

Legislation: includes a bill or legislative proposal to Congress developed by or with the significant cooperation and support of a Federal agency, but does not include requests for appropriations (40 CFR 1508.17).

Legislative EIS: an environmental impact statement prepared on proposals made by Federal agencies for legislation that significantly affects the quality of the human environment. The term "legislation" in this context does not include proposed legislation initiated *by* Congress or Federal agency requests *to* Congress for appropriations. Rather, it includes any bill or legislative proposal submitted *to* Congress that is developed by or has the significant cooperation and support of a Federal agency (i.e., the Federal agency is the primary proponent of the legislation). Special rules apply to the preparation and review of legislative EISs. (40 CFR 1506.8)

-M

Management Decision: a decision made by the BLM to manage public lands. Management decisions include both land use plan decisions and implementation decisions. Monitoring (Plan Monitoring): the process of tracking the implementation of land use plan decisions.

Mitigated FONSI: a finding that explains that an action will not have significant effects because of the adoption of mitigation measures and, therefore, an EIS would not be required.

Mitigation: measures or procedures which could reduce or avoid adverse impacts and have not been incorporated into the proposed action or an alternative. Mitigation can be applied to reduce or avoid adverse effects to biological, physical, or socioeconomic resources.

Multijurisdictional Planning: collaborative planning in which the purpose is to address land use planning issues for an area, such as an entire watershed or other landscape unit, in which there is a mix of public and/or private land ownerships and adjoining or overlapping tribal, State, local government, or other Federal agency authorities.

-N

Non-delegated EIS: an EIS for which the decision authority on the proposed action requires the approval of more than one Assistant Secretary (or bureaus under more than one Assistant Secretary); OR an EIS reserved or elevated to the Secretary (or Office of the Secretary) by expressed interest of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, the Chief of Staff, the Solicitor, or the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget; OR an EIS of a highly controversial nature or one in which the Secretary has taken a prominent public position in a highly controversial issue; OR an EIS that faces a high probability of judicial challenge to the Secretary.

Notice of Availability (NOA): the *Federal Register* notice that an EIS (draft or final) or record of decision is available. Publication of a notice of filing of an EIS by the Environmental Protection Agency formally begins the public comment period. A NOA may also be published for an EA.

Notice of Intent (NOI): this *Federal Register* notice announces that an environmental impact statement or an EA-level land use plan amendment will be prepared. Publication of this notice formally starts the scoping process.

-O

Objective: a description of a desired condition for a resource. Objectives can be quantified and measured and, where possible, have established time frames for achievement.

Open: generally denotes that an area is available for a particular use or uses. Refer to specific program definitions found in law, regulations, or policy guidance for application to individual programs. For example, 43 CFR 8340.0-5 defines the specific meaning of “open” as it relates to OHV use.

-P

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; expressed in Animal Unit Months (AUMs) (43 CFR 4100.0-5).

Planning Analysis: a process using appropriate resource data and NEPA analysis to provide a basis for decisions in areas not yet covered by an RMP.

Planning Criteria: the standards, rules, and other factors developed by managers and interdisciplinary teams for their use in forming judgments about decision making, analysis, and data collection during planning. Planning criteria streamline and simplify the resource management planning actions.

Provincial Advisory Council (PAC): see Resource Advisory Council. **Public Land:** land or interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM, except lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf, and land held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos.

Preferred alternative: the alternative the BLM believes would reasonably accomplish the purpose and need for the proposed action while fulfilling its statutory mission and responsibilities, giving consideration to economic, environmental, technical and other factors. This alternative may or may not be the same as the BLM’s or the proponent’s proposed action.

Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS): “Programmatic” analyses are broadly scoped analyses that assess the environmental impacts of federal actions across a span of conditions, such as facilities, geographic regions, or multi-project programs.

The CEQ implementing regulations at 40 CFR §1502.4(b) state: Environmental impact statements may be prepared, and are sometimes required, for broad Federal actions such as the adoption of new agency programs or regulations. Agencies shall prepare statements on broad actions so that they are relevant to policy and are timed to coincide with meaningful points in agency planning and decision-making.

The regulations at 40 CFR §1502.4(c) identify three ways to evaluate proposals that agencies may find useful when preparing statements on broad actions:

- (1) Geographically, including actions occurring in the same general location, such as body of water, region, or metropolitan area.
- (2) Generically, including actions that have relevant similarities, such as common timing, impacts, alternatives, methods of implementation, media, or subject matter.
- (3) By stage of technological development, including federal or federally assisted research, development, or demonstration programs for new technologies which, if implemented, could significantly affect the quality of the human environment.

The regulations at 40 CFR §1508.18 Major Federal action further define the types of actions that are amenable to programmatic treatment. These types of analyses include formal documents establishing and agency's policies which result in or substantially alter agency policies; or adoption of programs, such as a group of concerted actions to implement a specific policy or plan; as well as systematic or connected agency decisions allocating agency to implement a specific statutory program or executive directive. Examples of BLM Agency programmatic analyses such as these include national-level PEISs on vegetation treatments using herbicides, wind energy, and grazing regulations. Programmatic analyses may also include adoption of formal plans which guide or prescribe alternative uses of federal resources, upon which future agency actions will be based. Examples BLM Agency programmatic analyses such as these include resource management plans.

Proposal: the stage in the development of an action when a Federal agency has a goal and is actively preparing to make a decision on one or more alternative means of accomplishing that goal, and the effects can be meaningfully evaluated (40 CFR 1508.23). When the BLM receives or makes a proposal, the NEPA process begins.

Proposed action: a proposal for the BLM to authorize, recommend, or implement an action to address a clear purpose and need. A proposal may be generated internally or externally.

Protest: an opportunity for a qualified party to seek an administrative review of a proposed decision in accordance with program-specific regulations. For example, a protest may be filed with the Director of the BLM for review of a proposed resource management plan or plan amendment (43 CFR 1610.5-2), or a proposed grazing decision may be protested for review by the authorized officer (43 CFR 4160.2).

-R

Reasonably foreseeable action: actions for which there are existing decisions, funding, formal proposals, or which are highly probable, based on known opportunities or trends.

Reasoned choice: a choice based on a hard look at how the proposed action or alternatives respond to the purpose and need.

Recommend: unless you have a good rationale for not doing so, you must follow the guidance described.

Record of Decision (ROD): the decision document associated with an EIS (40 CFR 1505.2).

Regulation: an official rule. Within the Federal government, certain administrative agencies (such as the BLM) have a narrow authority to control conduct within their areas of responsibility. A rule (also called a regulation or rulemaking) is a statement you publish in the Federal Register to implement or interpret law or policy (see Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 551(4) ("rule" means the whole or a part of an agency statement of general or particular applicability and future effect designed to implement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy or describing the organization, procedure, or practice requirements of an agency...")). A rule is generally published as a proposed rule and then as a final rule. Once a rule is published in final, it is codified in the Code of Federal Regulations and remains in effect until it is modified by publication of another rule. (318 DM 1).

Residual effects: those effects remaining after mitigation has been applied to the proposed action or an alternative.

Resource Advisory Council (RAC): a council established by the Secretary of the Interior to provide advice or recommendations to BLM management. In some states, Provincial Advisory Councils (PACs) are functional equivalents of RACs.

Resource Management Plan (RMP): (also known as Land Use Plan (LUP) or Management Framework Plan (MFP)). 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 of 1976, as amended, P.L. 94-579, 90 Stat. 2743; 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.

Resource Use Level: the level of use allowed within an area. It is based on the desired outcomes and land use allocations in the land use plan. Targets or goals for resource use levels are established on an area-wide or broad watershed level in the land use plan. Site-specific resource use levels are normally determined at the implementation level, based on site specific resource conditions and needs as determined through resource monitoring and assessments.

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.

Ripe for decision: the circumstance existing when a contemplated action has reached the time when the facts have developed sufficiently to permit an intelligent and useful decision to be made. A Federal action is “ripe for decision” as soon as the agency receives or makes a proposal (40 CFR 1502.5).

-S

Scale: refers to the geographic area and data resolution under examination in an assessment or planning effort.

Scope: the extent of the analysis in a NEPA document.

Scoping (internal and external): the process by which the BLM solicits internal and external input on the issues and effects that will be addressed, as well as the degree to which those issues and effects will be analyzed in the NEPA document. Scoping is one form of public involvement in the NEPA process. Scoping occurs early in the NEPA process and generally extends through the development of alternatives (the public comment periods for EIS review are not scoping). Internal scoping is simply the use of BLM staff to decide what needs to be analyzed in a NEPA document. External scoping, also known as formal scoping, involves notification and opportunities for feedback from other agencies, organizations and the public.

Significance: see “significant impact.”

Significant impact: effects of sufficient context and intensity that an environmental impact statement is required. The CEQ regulations at 40 CFR 1508.27(b) include ten considerations for evaluating intensity.

Similar action: BLM actions which, when viewed with other reasonably foreseeable or proposed Federal actions, have similarities that provide a basis for evaluating their environmental consequences together, such as common timing or geography. When it stands to improve the quality of analysis and efficiency of the NEPA process, similar actions may be analyzed in a single NEPA document. (40 CFR 1508.25)

Social science: the study of society and of individual relationships in and to society, generally including one or more of the academic disciplines of sociology, economics, political science, geography, history, anthropology, and psychology.

Special expertise: means another governmental (Federal, State, tribal, or local) agency who has statutory responsibility, agency mission, or related program experience (40 CFR 1508.26). The CEQ guidance provides for establishing a cooperating agency relationship with such entities in development of a NEPA analysis document.

Special status species: includes proposed species, listed species, and candidate species under the ESA; State-listed species; and BLM State Director-designated sensitive species (see BLM Manual 6840 - Special Status Species Policy).

Standard: a description of the physical and biological conditions or degree of function required for healthy, sustainable lands (e.g., land health standards).

State Implementation Plan (SIP): a strategic document, prepared by a State (or other authorized air quality regulatory agency) and approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, that thoroughly describes how requirements of the Clean Air Act will be implemented (including standards to be achieved, control measures to be applied, enforcement actions in case of violation, etc.).

Strategic Plan (BLM Strategic Plan): a plan that establishes the overall direction for the BLM. This plan is guided by the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, covers a 5-year period, and is updated every 3 years. It is consistent with FLPMA and other laws affecting the public lands.

Substantive comment: a comment that does one or more of the following: questions, with reasonable basis, the accuracy of information in the EIS or EA; questions, with reasonable basis or facts, the adequacy of, methodology for, or assumptions used for the environmental analysis; presents reasonable alternatives other than those presented in the EIS or EA; or prompts the BLM to consider changes or revisions in one or more of the alternatives.

Supplementation: the process of updating or modifying a draft or final EIS if, after circulation of a draft or final EIS but prior to implementation of the Federal action:

- you make substantial changes to the proposed action that are relevant to environmental concerns (40 CFR 1502.9(c)(1)(i));
- you add a new alternative that is outside the spectrum of alternatives already analyzed (see Question 29b, CEQ, *Forty Most Asked Questions Concerning CEQ's NEPA Regulations, March 23, 1981*); or
- there are significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns and bearing on the proposed action or its effects (40 CFR 1502.9(c)(1)(ii)).

-T

Third-party contracting: contracting for the preparation of NEPA documents that is funded by the non-BLM proponent of an action. The BLM must still approve this analysis.

Tiering: using the coverage of general matters in broader NEPA documents in subsequent, narrower NEPA documents, allowing the tiered NEPA document to narrow the range of alternatives and concentrate solely on the issues not already addressed.

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.

Tribe: see Indian tribe.

-W

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI): In summary, the area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland. When using the NEPA provisions of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, the definition of “wildland urban interface” in the Act must be used. See Title 1, Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-148), or The Healthy Forests Initiative and Healthy Forests Restoration Act Interim Field Guide, February 2004 (available online at www.healthyforests.gov).

Acronyms

ACEC: Area of Critical Environmental Concern	HFRA: Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003
ADR: Alternative Dispute Resolution	IBLA: Interior Board of Land Appeals
APD: Application for Permit to Drill	IM: Instruction Memorandums [or memoranda]
AUM: Animal Unit Month	LAC: Limits of Acceptable Change
BLM: Bureau of Land Management	LUP: Land use plan
BMP: Best Management Practices	MFP: Management Framework Plan
CA: Conservation Agreement	MOU: Memorandum of Understanding
CEQ: Council on Environmental Quality	NOA: Notice of Availability
CFR: Code of Federal Regulations	NOI: Notice of Intent
CS: Conservation Strategy	NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act
CX: Categorical Exclusion	NMFS: National Marine Fisheries Service
DM: Departmental Manual	OEPC: U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
DNA: Determination of NEPA Adequacy	OHV: Off-Highway Vehicle (also refers to Off-Road Vehicles)
DOI: Department of the Interior	PAC: Provincial Advisory Council
DR: Decision Record (for an EA)	P.L.: Public Law
EA: Environmental Assessment	RAC: Resource Advisory Council
EIS: Environmental Impact Statement	RFD: Reasonably Foreseeable Development
E.O.: Executive Order	RMP: Resource Management Plan
EPA: Environmental Protection Agency	ROD: Record of Decision (for an EIS)

ESA: Endangered Species Act	ROS: Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
ESM: Environmental Statement Memoranda	T&E: Threatened and Endangered
FACA Federal Advisory Committee Act	TMDL: Total Maximum Daily Load
FWS: Fish and Wildlife Service	U.S.C.: United States Code
FLPMA: Federal Land Policy and Management Act	VRI: Visual Resource Inventory
FONSI: Finding of No Significant Impact	VRM: Visual Resource Management
GIS: Geographic Information System	WO: BLM Washington Office