

Livestock Grazing Plan Amendment EIS

Frequently Used Acronyms and Terms

ACRONYMS

AUM:	animal unit month	MMP:	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument Management Plan
BLM:	United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management	MMP-A:	Monument Management Plan Amendment
EIS:	environmental impact statement	NEPA:	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
FLPMA:	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976	NLCS:	National Landscape Conservation System
GCNRA:	Glen Canyon National Recreation Area	NPS:	United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service
GSENM:	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument		

GLOSSARY TERMS

Allotment. An area of land in which one or more livestock operators graze their livestock. Allotments in this planning effort's decision area consist of BLM-administered and NPS lands. An allotment may include one or more pastures.

Amendment. An amendment is a change to an approved management plan. The amendment process shall be limited to that portion of the plan being considered for change.

Animal unit month (AUM). An AUM is a measure of the amount of forage necessary to sustain 1 cow/calf pair, 5 sheep, or 5 goats for a period of 1 month.

Decision area. The lands within the planning area where the BLM and the NPS have authority to make land use and management decisions. The BLM's decision area for this planning effort includes all BLM-administered lands in GSENM and BLM-administered lands for which GSENM has livestock grazing management responsibility, including some lands within the BLM Kanab Field Office and BLM

Arizona Strip Field Office. The decision area for the NPS includes lands within GCNRA for which GSENM administers livestock grazing. The decision area does not include state, municipal, or private lands.

Environmental impact statement. A detailed written statement required by the NEPA.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). The FLPMA (Public Law 94-579) establishes public land policy and guidelines for public land administration and provides for the management, protection, development, and enhancement of the public lands. This Act provided a framework to manage public lands in perpetuity for the benefit of present and future generations. It defined BLM's mission as one of multiple use. The FLPMA was passed on October 21, 1976.

The BLM is an agency in the US Department of the Interior that manages approximately a quarter billion acres – more than any other Federal agency. This land, known as the National System of Public Lands, is primarily located in 12 Western states, including Alaska. Approximately 27 million acres of BLM administered lands make up the collection of National Conservation Lands, also known as the National Landscape Conservation System. These include BLM National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, and National Scenic and Historic Trails. The mission of the National Conservation Lands is to conserve, protect, and restore these nationally significant landscapes that are recognized for their outstanding cultural, ecological, and scientific values.

**NATIONAL
CONSERVATION
LANDS**



Frequently Used Acronyms and Terms *(continued)*

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). The NEPA (Public Law 91-190) establishes a national policy for the environment, provides for the establishment of a Council on Environmental Quality, and more. The NEPA ensures that agencies (including BLM) take environmental factors into account when considering Federal actions.

Permitted use. The forage allocated by or under the guidance of an applicable land use plan for livestock grazing under a permit or lease and expressed in AUMs.

Planning area. The geographic area encompassing lands for which the BLM and the NPS will make decisions during this planning effort. The planning area encompasses approximately 2,316,000 acres in Garfield and Kane Counties, Utah, and Coconino County, Arizona. Small areas of state, municipal, and private lands are contained within the planning area.

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 issues. Concerns, conflicts, and problems with the existing management of public lands. Planning issues may be based on how land uses affect resources, how land uses can affect other land uses, or how the protection of resources affects land uses.

Public land. Land or interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM.

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

Rangeland health assessment. Rangeland health is a measure of how well the integrity of the soil and ecological processes of rangeland ecosystems are being sustained. Rangeland health exists when ecological processes are functioning properly to maintain the structure, organization, and biological activity of the system over time. A three-step process comprised of an assessment, evaluation, and determination is used to determine whether rangeland health standards are being met on BLM-administered lands.

Resource management plan. A resource management plan (aka land use plan) contains a set of decisions that establish management direction for land within an administrative area. Resource management plans are prepared under the provisions of the FLPMA. For GSENM, the MMP was prepared in 1999 and became effective in February 2000.

Special recreation management area. An area of BLM-administered land where the existing or proposed recreation opportunities and recreation setting characteristics are recognized for their unique value, importance, and/or distinctiveness, especially compared with other areas used for recreation. Special recreation management areas are designated in land use plans.

Wilderness study area. An area inventoried, found to have wilderness characteristics, and managed to preserve those characteristics under authority of the land use planning direction found in Sections 202 or 603 of the FLPMA.



For more information, please visit the GSENM Livestock Grazing Plan Amendment Webpage: <http://blm.gov/pgld>

**Please submit your comments by
January 13, 2013.**

You can email, fax, or mail your comments.

Email: BLM_UT_GS_EIS@blm.gov

Fax: (435) 644-1250

Mail: Bureau of Land Management
Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
669 S. HWY 89-A
Kanab, UT 84741

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