

**GLOSSARY, REFERENCES CITED, INDEX, AND
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

GLOSSARY

-A-

Access: 1. A means of approaching or nearing; passage. 2. The act of approaching. 3. The right to enter or make use of. 4. The state or quality of being easy to approach or enter.

Acre-foot: The volume of water or solids that could cover an acre at a depth of 1 foot, or 43,560 cubic feet.

Active Preference: That portion of the total grazing preference for which grazing use may be authorized.

Activity Plan: A type of implementation plan (see Implementation plan); an activity plan usually describes multiple projects and applies best management practices to meet land use plan objectives. Examples of activity plans include interdisciplinary management plans, habitat management plans, recreation area management plans, and allotment management plans.

Actual Use: The amount of animal unit months consumed by livestock based on the numbers of livestock and grazing dates submitted by the livestock operator and confirmed by periodic field checks by the BLM.

Administrative Determination: Process to determine is a proposed action if fully analyzed by an existing environmental document and to determine if further National Environmental Policy Act compliance is required.

Administrative Unit: Field Office, Resource Area, District, or State.

Administrative Use: Official use related to management of the public lands and resources by Federal, State or local governments or non-official use sanctioned by an appropriate authorization instrument, such as right-of-way, permit, lease, or maintenance agreement.

Administrative Route: routes that are limited to administrative (official or authorized) users only.

Administrative Purposes: administrative use functions involving regular maintenance or operation of facilities or programs.

Aggradation: The building up of land surfaces by sedimentation or deposition of mineral matter.

Air Quality: Refers to standards for various classes of land as designated by the Clean Air Act of 1978.

Air Quality Non-attainment Areas: Areas where EPA National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are not met for at least one of six pollutants: particulate matter with diameter of ten microns or less (PM10), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), Ozone (O₃), or volatile organic compounds (VOC).

Airstrip, authorized: Airstrips authorized by a public airport lease, permit, or reserved for the use of the United States on BLM lands, also see Back Country Airstrip below

Airshed: A geographic area that, because of topography, meteorology, and/or climate, is frequently affected by the same air mass.

All -Terrain Vehicle (ATV): A wheeled or tracked vehicle, other than a snowmobile or work vehicle, designed primarily for recreational use or for the transportation of property or equipment exclusively on undeveloped road rights-of-way, marshland, open country or other unprepared surfaces.

Allotment: An area of land where one or more livestock operators graze their livestock. Allotments generally consist of BLM lands but may also 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 written program of livestock grazing management, including supportive measures if required, designed to attain specific management goals in a grazing allotment.

Alluvial Fan: A low, outspread, relatively flat to gently sloping mass of loose rock material deposited by a stream where it flows from a narrow mountain valley onto a plain or broad valley.

Alluvium: Any sediment deposited by flowing water, as in a riverbed, floodplain, or delta.

Amendment: The process for considering or making changes in the terms, conditions, and decisions of approved RMPs or MFPs. Usually only one or two issues are considered that involve only a portion of the planning area.

Animal Unit Month (AUM): A standardized measurement of the amount of forage necessary for the sustenance of one cow unit or its equivalent for 1 month, approximately 800 pounds of forage.

Appeal: Application for review of an implementation decision by a higher administrative level.

Aquifer: A water-bearing bed or layer of permeable rock, sand, or gravel capable of yielding large amounts of water.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC): Areas within the public lands where special management attention is required to: (1) protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or (2) protect life and safety from natural hazards.

Arroyo: A term applied in the arid and semiarid regions of the southwestern United States to the small, deep, flat-floored channel or gully of an intermittent stream usually with vertical or steeply cut banks of unconsolidated material at least 2 feet high; it is usually dry, but may be transformed into a temporary watercourse or short-lived torrent after heavy rainfall

Arthropod: One of the largest animal groups characterized by jointed limbs and a hard, jointed external skeleton, including insects and arachnids (spiders, scorpions, and mites).

Aspect: (1) the visual first impression of vegetation at a particular time or seen from a specific point. (2) The predominant direction of the slope of the land.

Assessment: The act of evaluating and interpreting data and information for a defined purpose.

Avoidance Areas: Areas with sensitive resource values where rights-of-way and Section 302 permits, leases, and easements would be strongly discouraged. Authorizations made in avoidance areas would have to be compatible with the purpose for which the area was designated and not otherwise feasible on lands outside the avoidance area.

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Back Country Airstrips: A number of favorable places that are commonly known and consistently used for aircraft landing and departure activities that, through such casual use, have evolved into backcountry airstrips (the definition contained in Section 345 of Public Law 106-914, the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 2001)

Back Country Byways: A component of the national scenic byway system which focuses primarily on corridors along back country roads which have high scenic, historic, archaeological, or other public interest values. The road may vary from a single track bike trail to a low speed, paved road that traverses back country areas.

Background Level: The amount of a pollutant present in water or air from natural sources.

Basalt: Fine-grained, dark-colored igneous rock that is either intrusive or extrusive.

Base Metal: A metal inferior in value to gold and silver, a term generally applied to the commercial metals such as copper and lead.

Basin and Range: Topography characterized by a series of tilted fault block mountain ranges and broad intervening basins.

Basin and Range Physiographic Province: A province in the southwestern United States characterized by a series of tilted fault blocks forming longitudinal ridges or mountains and broad intervening basins.

Bedload: Sediment in a stream that moves by sliding, rolling, or bounding on or near the streambed.

Beneficial Outcomes: Also referenced as “Recreation Benefits;” improved conditions, maintenance of desired conditions, prevention of worse conditions, and the realization of desired experiences.

Best Management Practices: 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.

Big Game: Large species of wildlife that are hunted, such as elk, deer, bighorn sheep, and pronghorn antelope.

Biodiversity: The diversity of living organisms considered at all levels of organization including genetics, species, and higher taxonomic levels, and the variety of habitats and ecosystems, as well as the processes occurring therein.

Biological Assessment: The gathering and evaluation of information on proposed endangered and threatened species and critical habitat and proposed critical habitat. Required when a management action potentially conflicts with endangered or threatened species, the biological assessment is the way federal agencies enter into formal consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and describe a proposed action and the consequences to the species the action would affect.

Biotic Communities: The assemblage of native and exotic plants and of a particular site or landscape, including microorganisms, fungi, algae, vascular and herbaceous plants, invertebrates, and vertebrates. These assemblages and their biotic and abiotic relationships serve landscape and watershed functions by promoting soil properties supporting water infiltration, recycling and transfer, species survival, and sustainable population dynamics.

Board Feet: A unit of solid wood one foot square and one inch thick.

Biological Crusts (also known as microbiotic, microphytic, cryptogamic, or cryptobiotic crusts/soils): Biological communities that form a surface layer or thin crust on some soils. These communities consist of cyanobacteria (blue-green bacteria), microfungi, mosses, lichens, and green algae and perform many important functions, including fixing nitrogen and carbon, maintaining soil surface stability, and preventing erosion. These crusts are slow to recover after disturbance, requiring 40 years or more to recolonize small areas.

Breccia: A coarse-grained rock composed of large broken rock fragments that are cemented together in a finer-grained matrix and that can be of any composition, origin or mode of accumulation.

Broadscale Data: Broadscale data sets are intended to support state, multi-state, or regional information needs. Such data could be used for bioregional assessments and conservation strategies, and typically employ a map scale of 1:250,000.

Browse: To browse (verb) is to graze a plant; also, browse (noun) is the tender shoots, twigs and leaves of trees and shrubs often used as food by livestock and wildlife.

Bunchgrass: Individual grasses that have the characteristic growth habit of forming a bunch as opposed to having stolens or rhizomes or single annual habit.

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Calcareous: Containing enough fine carbonates that the soil will effervesce visibly when treated with drops of cold, dilute hydrochloric acid.

Cambrian: The oldest of the periods of the Paleozoic Era; also the system of strata deposited during that period.

- Candidate species:** Any species included in the *Federal Register* notice of review being considered for listing as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Canopy:** The uppermost layer consisting of the crowns of trees or shrubs in a forest or woodland.
- Canopy Closure:** The progressive reduction of space between crowns as they spread laterally, increasing canopy cover.
- Carrying Capacity:** The maximum stocking rate possible without damaging vegetation or related resources.
- Casual Use:** Any short term non-commercial activity ordinarily resulting in no or negligible disturbance of the public lands, resources, or improvements. Casual use generally includes surveying, marking routes, and data collection. Also, collecting of geochemical, rock, soil, or mineral specimens using hand tools, hand panning, and nonmotorized sluicing. It also generally includes use of metal detectors, gold spears, and other battery-operated devices for sensing the presence of minerals, and hand and battery-operated drywashers. Casual use does not include use of mechanized earth-moving 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.
- Categorical Exclusion:** A category of actions (identified in agency guidance) that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment, and for which neither an environmental assessment nor an Environmental Impact Statement is required.
- Cave Resource:** Any naturally occurring void, cavity, recess, or system of interconnected passages beneath the surface of the earth or within a cliff or ledge, including any cave resource therein, that is large enough to permit a person to enter, whether the entrance is excavated or naturally formed. Also included is any natural pit or sinkhole.
- Cenozoic:** The most recent era of geologic history (65 million years ago until the present) during which the world's modern landforms, animals, and plants came into being.
- Channel:** An open conduit either naturally or artificially created which periodically or continuously contains moving water or forms a connecting link between two bodies of water.
- Chaparral:** A vegetation community consisting of dense and often thorny shrubs and small trees.
- Clean Air Act:** Federal legislation governing air pollution. Prevention of Significant Deterioration above legally established levels.
- Climax:** The culminating stage in plant succession for a given site where vegetation has reached a highly stable condition.
- Climax Vegetation:** The final vegetation community and highest ecological development of a plant community that emerges after a series of successive vegetational stages. The climax community perpetuates itself indefinitely unless disturbed by outside forces.
- Closed:** 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.
- Closed OHV Area Designation:** an area where off-road vehicle use is prohibited. Use of off-road vehicles in closed areas may be allowed for certain reasons; however, such use shall be made only with the approval of the authorized officer. (43 CFR 8340.0-5 (h))

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): The official, legal tabulation or regulations directing federal government activities.

Cold Desert: Areas that are consistently dry (evaporation equals or exceeds precipitation), that have 7 or fewer months when temperatures average above 50° F, and that have average annual temperatures below 65° F.

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.

Colluvium: A general term applied to loose and incoherent deposits, usually at the foot of a slope or cliff and brought there chiefly by gravity. Talus and cliff debris are included in such deposits.

Commercial Forest Land: Forest land which is producing, or has a site capable of producing, at least 20 cubic feet/acre/year of a commercial tree species.

Common Variety Minerals: Stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and cinders that, though possibly having value for trade, manufacture, the sciences, or the mechanical or ornamental arts, do not have a distinct, special value for such use beyond normal uses. On the public lands such minerals are considered saleable and are disposed of by sales or by special permits to local governments.

Community: An assemblage of plant and animal populations in a common spatial arrangement.

Community Recreation-Tourism Market: A community or communities dependent on public lands recreation and/or related tourism use, growth, and/or development. Major investments in facilities and visitor assistance are authorized within SRMAs where BLM's strategy is to target demonstrated community recreation-tourism market demand. Here, recreation management actions are geared toward meeting primary recreation-tourism market demand for specific activity, experience, and benefit opportunities. These opportunities are produced through maintenance of prescribed natural resource and/or community setting character and by structuring and implementing management, marketing, monitoring, and administrative actions accordingly.

Competitive Forage: Those forage species used by two or more animal species.

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

Conformance: 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.

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. Conservation agreements can be developed at a State, regional, or national level and generally include multiple agencies at both the State and Federal level, as well as tribes. Depending on the types of commitments the BLM makes in a conservation agreement and the level of signatory authority, plan revisions or amendments may be required prior to signing the conservation agreement, 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 Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service to be Federal candidates under the Endangered Species Act.

Consistency: 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.

Conveyance: A transfer of legal title.

Cool-season Plants: Plants where the major growth occurs during the late fall, winter, and early spring.

Cooperating Agency: Assists the lead Federal agency in developing an Environmental Analysis or Environmental Impact Statement. 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.

Corridor: A wide strip of land within which a proposed linear facility could be located.

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ): An advisory council to the President of the United States established by the national Environmental Policy Act of 1969. It reviews Federal programs for their effect on the environment, conducts environmental studies, and advises the president on environmental matters.

Cover: Any form of environmental protection that helps an animal stay alive (mainly shelter from weather and concealment from predators).

Critical Growth Period: A specified period of time in which plants need to develop sufficient carbohydrate reserves and produce seed.

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..

Cultural Plants: Plants traditionally used by Native Americans for subsistence, economic, or ceremonial purposes.

Cultural Resources: A definite location of human activity, occupation, or use. Cultural resources include archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses, and may include locations of traditional cultural or religious importance to social and/or cultural groups.

Cultural Site: Any location that includes prehistoric and/or historic evidence of human use, or that has important sociocultural value.

Cumulative Impact: The impact on the environment that results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

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Deciduous: Pertaining to plants that shed all their leaves every year in a certain season.

Deferred Rotation Grazing: Discontinuance of livestock grazing on various parts of a range in succeeding years. Two, but more commonly three or more, separate pastures are required.

Desert Pavement: A desert ground surface of thin, smooth, or sheetlike, wind-polished, closely packed pebbles, boulders, gravel, and other rock fragments, where wind and sheetwash have removed all small particles. These fragments are commonly cemented by mineralized solution.

Desert Wildlife Management Area (DWMA): Identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the 1994 Desert Tortoise (Mojave Population) Recovery Plan as geographic management areas to be managed for the survival and recovery of Mojave desert tortoise habitat. BLM adopted two DWMAs on the Arizona Strip (Beaver Dam Slope and Gold Butte – Pakoon) in the 1998 Mojave Amendment to the RMP. From these DWMAs, four ACECs were designated: Beaver Dam Slope, Virgin Slope, Virgin River, and Pakoon.

Designated Roads and Trails: Specific roads and trails identified by the BLM (or other agencies) where some type of motorized vehicle use is appropriate and allowed either seasonally or yearlong.

Desired Condition: Description of those factors that should exist within ecosystems both to maintain their survival and to meet social and economic needs.

Desired Future Condition: A type of land use plan decision that is a broad statement of desired outcomes for a use.

Desired Outcomes: A type of land use plan decision expressed as a goal or objective.

Destination Recreation-Tourism Market: National or regional recreation-tourism visitors and other constituents who value public lands as recreation-tourism destinations. Major investments in facilities and visitor assistance are authorized within SRMAs where BLM's strategy is to target demonstrated destination recreation-tourism market demand. Here, recreation management actions are geared toward meeting primary recreation-tourism market demand for specific activity, experience, and benefit opportunities. These opportunities are produced through maintenance of prescribed natural resource setting character and by structuring and implementing management, marketing, monitoring, and administrative actions accordingly.

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

Discharge (Water): The rate of flow or volume of water flowing in a stream at a given place or within a given period of time.

Discovery: The knowledge of the presence of valuable minerals within or close enough to a location to justify a reasonable belief in their existence. Discovery is an extremely important to public lands mining because the Mining Law of 1872 provides that mining claims can be located only after a discovery is made.

Dispersed/Extensive Recreation: Recreation activities of an unstructured type that are not confined to specific locations such as recreation sites. Example of these activities may be hunting, fishing, off-road vehicle use, hiking, and sightseeing.

Disturbance Zone: Area of influence around a disturbance causing a change in animal behavior such as: leaving the area, increased stress, abandoning young, not breeding, and aberrant behavior.

Diurnal: Describes a cyclic event recurring daily; or the nature or habit of an organism to be active during daylight.

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

Doctrine of Prior Appropriation: In most western state water laws, holds that the person who first applies water to a beneficial use has the better right to that water.

Documentation of Land Use Plan conformance and 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.

Drainage: The removal of excess water from land by surface or subsurface flow.

Drainage Alluvium: Deposits of soil or gravels that form a stream floodplain.

Drilling: The operation of boring a hole in the earth, usually for the purpose of finding and removing subsurface formation fluids such as oil and gas.

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Easement: A. A right afforded a person or agency to make limited use of another's real property for access or other purposes. B. An authorization for a non-possessory, non-exclusive interest in lands which specifies the rights of the holder and the obligation of the BLM to use and management the lands in a manner consistent with the terms and conditions of the easement. Used to assure that uses of public lands are compatible with non-Federal uses occurring on adjacent or nearby land.

Ecological Balance: The stability of an ecosystem resulting from interacting processes of its components.

Ecological Integrity: A measure of the health of the entire area or community based on how much of the original physical, biological, and chemical components of the area remain intact.

Ecological Site Inventory (ESI): The basic inventory of present and potential vegetation on BLM rangelands. Ecological site inventory uses soils, the existing plant community, and ecological site data to determine the appropriate ecological site for a specific area of rangeland.

Ecological Status: Ecological status is the present state of vegetation of a range site in relation to the potential natural community for that site. It is an expression of the relative degree to which the kinds, proportions and amounts of plants in a plant community resemble that of the potential natural plant community for the site.

Ecosystem: A complete, interacting system of living organisms and the land and water that make up their environment; the home places of all living things, including humans.

Ecological Zone: A zone in which similarities in ecological functions and conditions allow for the classification of large areas into ecological zones, or geographic areas that may be managed similarly. Ecological zones are primarily based on the geology, soils, hydrology, plants, and animals of the area. In many areas, there is a gradual gradient between ecological zones.

Edge Effect: The influence of two bordering biotic communities on each other.

Effective Precipitation: The portion of the total rainfall precipitation which becomes available for plant growth.

Emission: Effluent discharge into the atmosphere, usually specified by mass per unit time.

Endangered Species: A plant or animal species whose prospects for survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy, as designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and as is further defined by the Endangered Species Act.

Entry: An application to acquire title to public lands.

Environmental Assessment (EA): A concise public document that analyzes the environmental impacts of a proposed federal action and provides sufficient evidence to determine the level of significance of the impacts.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS): A detailed written statement required by the National Environmental Policy Act when an agency proposes a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

Environmental Justice: The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Fair treatment means that no group of people, including racial, ethnic, or socio-economic group should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environment consequences resulting from industrial, municipal, and commercial operations or the execution of Federal, state, local, and Tribal programs and policies.

Ephemeral Stream: A stream that flows only after rains or during snowmelt.

Epipedon: A diagnostic surface layer of the U.S. system of soil taxonomy that indicates special features of a soil.

Epithermal: Said of a hydrothermal mineral deposit formed within 3,000 ft. of the Earth's surface and in the temperature range of 50°-2,000° C, occurring mainly as veins.

Erosion: The wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice, or other geological agents.

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.

Evapoconcentration: The process of a solution's becoming more concentrated as its liquid evaporates.

Evaporite: Sedimentary rock formed by the evaporation of a saline solution. Examples include rock salt, gypsum, and chemically precipitated limestone.

Evapotranspiration: The combined process by which water is transferred from the earth's surface (from soil, snow, water bodies, and vegetation) to the atmosphere.

Exclusion Area: Areas with sensitive resource values where rights-of-way and 302 permits, leases, and easements would not be authorized.

Exotic Plant: A plant species that is not native to the region in which it is found, whose introduction does or is likely to cause harm to the economy, environment, or human health. Executive Order 11987 more broadly defines "exotic" as any species not naturally occurring either presently or historically in an ecosystem in the United States.

Exploration: The work of investigating a mineral deposit to determine by geological surveys, geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys, boreholes, pits, and underground workings if it is feasible to mine.

Explicit Recreation Management Objective: Specifically targeted recreation activity, experience, and benefit opportunities (i.e., recreation opportunity outputs) and their attainment (i.e., recreation outcomes).

Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA): A public lands unit identified in land use plans containing all acreage not identified as a SRMA. Recreation management actions within an ERMA are limited to only those of a custodial nature.

-F-

Facilities: A building, communication site, kiosk, or other similar physical improvement on public lands.

Fan: An accumulation of debris brought down by a stream descending through a steep ravine and debouching in the plain beneath, where the detrital material spreads out in the shape of a fan, forming a section of a very low cone.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976: Public Law 94-579. October 21, 1976, often referred to as the BLM's Organic Act, which provides the majority of the BLM's legislated authority, direction, policy, and basic management guidance.

Federal Register: A daily publication which reports Presidential and Federal Agency documents.

Fine-Scale Data: Fine scale data sets support local information needs and represent the highest thematic detail and spatial accuracy. Data at this scale are intended for project-specific planning, monitoring, and evaluation, and would be typically represented at the 1:24,000 map scale.

- 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 plan is supplemented by operational procedures such as preparedness plans, preplanned dispatch plans, prescribed fire plans, and prevention plans.
- Fire Preparedness:** Activities that lead to a safe, efficient, and cost-effective fire management program in support of land and resource management objectives through appropriate planning and coordination.
- Fire Return Intervals:** Time between consecutive wildland fires in a given area; fire frequency. Often described as the typical range of years between fires in a healthy, functioning ecosystem.
- First-order Tributary:** A nonbranching headwater channel segment.
- Fishery:** Habitat that supports the propagation and maintenance of fish.
- Flood Plain:** The relatively flat area or lowlands adjoining a body of standing or flowing water which has been or might be covered by floodwater.
- Flow Regimes:** Characteristics of stream discharge over time. The natural flow regime is the regime that occurred historically.
- Fluid Minerals:** Oil, gas, and geothermal resources.
- Fluvial:** Pertaining to streams or produced by stream action.
- Forage:** All browse and herbaceous foods available to grazing animals, which may be grazed or harvested for feeding.
- Forb:** Herbaceous plant that is not a grass, sedge, or rush.
- Forest Land:** Land that is now, or has the potential of being, at least 10 percent stocked by forest trees (based on crown closure) or 16.7 percent stocked (based on tree stocking).
- Formation:** A body of rock identified by lithic characteristics and stratigraphic position; it is prevailingly, but not necessarily tabular, and is mappable at the earth's surface or traceable in the subsurface.
- Fossil:** Mineralized or petrified form from a past geologic age, especially from previously living things.
- Fragile Soil:** A soil that is especially vulnerable to erosion or deterioration due to its physical characteristics and/or location. Disturbance to the surface or the vegetative cover can initiate a rapid cycle of loss and destruction of soil material, structure, and ability to sustain a biotic community.
- Free Water:** Ground water free to move in response to gravity.
- Free-flowing River:** Existing or flowing in a natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification of the waterway.
- Fuel Loadings:** The amount of fuel present expressed quantitatively in terms of weight of fuel per unit area. This may be available fuel (consumable fuel) or total fuel and is usually dry weight.
- Fugitive Dust:** Airborne particles emitted from any source other than through a stack or vent.
- Functional – At Risk:** Riparian-wetland areas that are in functional condition but an existing soil, water, or vegetation attribute makes them susceptible to degradation.
- G-**
- General Management Plan:** NPS general planning document giving broad guidance to the NPS units, comparable to the BLM Resource Management Plan (RMP).
- Genetic Development (Soils):** Resulting from, or produced by, soil-forming processes; for example, a genetic soil profile or a genetic horizon.

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

Geographic Positioning System (GPS): Method of precise location using satellites.

Geophysics: Study of the earth by quantitative physical methods.

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

Graben: Fault block valley; elongated, depressed crustal block bounded by faults on its long side.

Grazing System: The manipulation of livestock grazing to accomplish a desired result.

Greenstripping: The practice of establishing or using patterns of fire resilient vegetation and/or material to reduce wildland fire occurrence and size. This practice also breaks up monocultures such as cheatgrass areas, and creates some biodiversity.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): The sum of the gross state products of the 50 states.

Ground Cover: Vegetation, mulch, litter, rock, etc.

Groundwater: Water contained in pore spaces of consolidated and unconsolidated surface material.

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.

Gully: A channel formed in the soil surface by ephemeral running water, usually considered to be more than 1 foot deep.

Gully Erosion: The removal of soil by the forming of relatively large gullies or channels cut into the soil by concentrated surface runoff.

-H-

Habitat: A specific set of physical conditions that surround a species, group of species, or a large community. In wildlife management, the major constituents of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover, and living space.

Habitat Improvements: See Vegetation Treatments

Habitat Manipulation: See Vegetation Manipulation

Hardpan: A hardened soil layer in the lower A horizon or the B horizon caused by cementation of soil particles with organic matter or with materials such as silica or calcium carbonate.

Herbaceous: Pertaining to or characteristic of an herb (fleshy-stem plant) as distinguished from the woody tissue of shrubs and trees.

Herbivory: The practice of feeding chiefly on grass or other plants.

Herd Area: The geographic area identified as having been used by wild horse or burro herds as their habitat in 1971.

Herpetofauna: Reptiles and amphibians.

Historic: Period of human occupation defined when the written record appeared (usually at the time of Euroamerican colonization or expansion in the Western Hemisphere), based primarily upon European roots.

Historic Property: Historic or archaeological site which qualifies for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Home Range: The area in which an animal travels in the scope of natural activities.

Hummocky: Like a hummock, full of hummocks (a low, rounded hill, knoll, hillock; a tract of wooded land higher than a nearby swamp or marsh).

Hydrogeologically Connected: The connection of two or more hydrologic systems, usually refers to separate aquifers in which water can pass and exchange with other aquifers.

Hydro-geographically: Located according to surface water flow patterns.

Hydrologic Balance: An accounting of water inflow to, outflow from, and storage in a hydrologic unit such as a drainage basin, aquifer, lake, or reservoir; the relationship between evaporation, precipitation, runoff, and change in water storage.

-I-

Igneous Rock: Rock, such as granite and basalt, which has solidified from a molten or partially molten state.

Illuviation : The process of deposition of soil material removed from one horizon to another in the soil; usually from an upper to a lower horizon in the soil profile.

Impact: A modification of the existing environment caused by an action (such as construction or operation of facilities).

Impacts (or Effects): Environmental consequences (the scientific and analytical basis for comparison of alternatives) as a result of a proposed action. Effects may be either direct, which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place, or indirect, which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable, or cumulative.

Implementation Decisions: Decisions that take action to implement land use plan decisions. They are generally appealable to Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) 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 (they are types of implementation plans). Examples of implementation plans include interdisciplinary management plans, habitat management plans, and allotment management plans.

Improvements: Physical structures constructed on public lands for the purpose of enhancing the habitat or benefiting one or more resource uses. Improvements include facilities (buildings, kiosks, etc.) and projects (water catchments, cattle guards, etc.).

Increments: Maximum allowable increases over legally established baseline concentrations of pollutants covered by the Prevention of Significant Deterioration provisions designated as Class I, II, and III areas.

Indian Tribe: Any American Indian group in the United States that the Secretary of the Interior recognizes as possessing tribal status (listed periodically in the Federal Register).

Indicator Species: A species of animal or plant whose presence is a fairly certain indication of a particular set of environmental conditions. Indicator species serve to show the effects of development actions on the environment.

Indirect Impacts: Secondary effects that occur in locations other than the initial action or later in time.

Indian Trust Assets: Indian trust assets are lands, natural resources, money, or other tangible assets held by the Federal Government in trust or restricted against alienation for Indian tribes and individual Indians.

Industrial Minerals: Rock and minerals that are not produced as sources of metals and are not mineral fuels. Examples include salt, gravels, building materials, talc, and sands.

Inholding: Private or state administered land surrounded by Federally administered lands.

Infiltration: The downward entry of water into the soil or other material.

Infrastructure: The facilities, services, and equipment needed for a community to function including roads, sewers, water lines, police and fire protection, and schools.

Initial (Fire) Attack: An aggressive fire suppression action consistent with firefighter and public safety and values to be protected.

Injection: The forcing, under abnormal pressure, of material (downward from above, upward from below, or laterally) into a pre-existing deposit or rock, either along some plane or weakness or into a pre-existing crack or fissure.

Interdisciplinary Team: A group of individuals with different training, representing the physical sciences, social sciences, and environmental design arts, assembled to solve a problem or perform a task. The members of the team proceed to a solution with frequent interaction so that each discipline may provide insights to any stage of the problem and disciplines may combine to provide new solutions. The number and disciplines of the members preparing the plan vary with circumstances. A member may represent one or more discipline or Bureau program interest.

Interim Management Policy: Policy that guides management of existing Wilderness Study Areas. The policy balances the various uses of Wilderness Study Areas with the requirement to protect the lands wilderness values.

Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA): The Department of the Interior, Office of Hearings and Appeals board that acts for the Secretary of the Interior in responding to appeals of decisions on the use and disposition of public lands and resources. Because the Interior Board of Land Appeals acts for and on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, its decisions usually represent the Department's final decision but are subject to the courts.

Intermediate Goods and Services: Goods and services that are purchased for further reprocessing and resale, as opposed to final goods and services, which are sold to ultimate users. For example, wool would be an intermediate good, whereas a wool shirt would be a final good.

Intermittent Stream: A stream that occasionally is dry or reduced to pool stage.

Invasive Species: With respect to a particular ecosystem, any animal or plant that is not native to that ecosystem whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm, or harm to human health.

Inversion: A layer of air in which the temperature increases with elevation.

Invertebrates: Animals without backbones or internal bony skeletons.

Isopleth: A line on a map connecting points at which a given variable has a specified constant value.

-J-

Jurisdiction: The legal right to control or regulate use of a transportation facility. Jurisdiction requires authority, but not necessarily ownership.

-K-

K-factor: Soil erodibility factor.

Karst: A region with underground drainage and many cavities, underlain by limestone in which erosion has formed sinkholes, fissures, caverns, and underground streams.

-L-

Lacustrine: Pertaining to, formed in, growing in, or inhabiting lakes.

Land Classification: A process for determining the suitability of public lands for certain types of disposal or lease under the public land laws or for retention under multiple use management.

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: 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 MFPs.

Land Use Plan Decision: establishes desired outcomes and actions needed to achieve them. Decisions are reached using the BLM 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.

Leachate: The liquid that has percolated through and dissolved minerals out of ore.

Leaching: The separating or dissolving of soluble constituents from a rock or ore by chemical solutions or water.

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, gas, and geothermal.

Lease: Minerals Program: (1) A legal document that conveys to an operator the right to drill for oil and gas; (2) the tract of land, on which a lease has been obtained, where producing wells and production equipment are located. Lands and Realty Program: An authorization to possess and use public lands for a fixed period of time.

Lease Notice: Provides more detailed information concerning limitations that already exist in law, lease terms, regulations, and operational orders. A Lease Notice also addresses special items the lessee would consider when planning operations, but does not impose new or additional restrictions

Lease Stipulation: A modification of the terms and conditions on a standard lease form at the time of the lease sale/issuance.

Lee (Slope): The side of a slope sheltered from the wind.

Legal Description: A written land description based upon either an approved and filed Federal land survey executed as a part of the United States Public Land Survey System or, where specifically authorized under Federal law, upon a protraction diagram. In the absence of the foregoing, the term means a written description, approved by the authorized officer, which defines the exterior boundaries of a tract of land by reference to a metes and bounds survey or natural or other monuments.

Lentic: Standing water habitats, as in lakes, ponds, bog, marshes, or meadows.

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

Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC): A framework for establishing acceptable and appropriate resource and social conditions in recreation settings. A system of management planning.

Lithology: The physical characteristics of a rock, generally as determined megascopically or with the aid of a low-power magnifier.

Litter: The uppermost layer of organic debris on the soil surface, essentially the freshly fallen or slightly decomposed vegetal material.

Livestock Operation: The management of a ranch or farm so that a significant portion of the income is derived from the production of livestock.

Load-bearing Capacity: The ability of a soil to withstand compressive forces without deforming or collapsing.

Loading: The total amount of a pollutant generated from a specific area of land or received by a water resource during a fixed period of time.

Loamy: Intermediate in texture and properties between fine- and course-textured soils.

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.

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; also the claim acquired by an act of location.

Lotic: Running water habitats such as rivers, streams, and springs.

-M-

Macropores: The largest pore spaces in a soil.

Maintenance: The work required keeping a facility in such a condition that it may be continuously utilized at its original or designed capacity and efficiency, and for its intended purposes.

Maintenance intensities (Transportation System Assets): BLM Route Maintenance Intensities provide guidance for appropriate “standards of care” to recognized routes within the BLM. Recognized routes by definition include Roads, Primitive Roads, and Trails carried as Assets within the BLM Facility Asset Management System (FAMS). Maintenance intensities provide consistent objectives and standards for the care and maintenance of BLM routes based on identified management objectives. They are consistent with land-use planning management objectives (for example, natural, cultural, recreation setting, and visual). They provide operational guidance to field personnel on the appropriate intensity, frequency, and type of maintenance activities that should be undertaken to keep the route in acceptable condition and provide guidance for the minimum standards of care for the annual maintenance of a route. They do not describe route geometry, route types, types of use or other physical or managerial characteristics of the route. Those items are addressed as other descriptive attributes to a route. Maintenance intensities provide a range of objectives and standards, from “identification for removal” through frequent and intensive maintenance. (There are currently 4 levels of maintenance intensity.)

Management Decision: A decision made by the BLM or NPS to manage public lands. Management decisions include both land use plan decisions and implementation decisions.

Management Framework Plan (MFP): Planning decision document prepared before the effective date of the regulations implementing the land use planning provisions of the FLPMA, which establishes, for a given area of land, land-use allocations, coordination guidelines for multiple-use, and objectives to be achieved for each class of land use or protection.

Management Practices: Any actions or practices that improve or maintain basic soil and vegetation resources, and better manage livestock. Management practices typically consist of Rangeland Improvements AMPs that establish and grazing systems: seasons-of-use, utilization levels, stocking rate etc., which allows the achievement of standards in conformance with the guidelines.

- Mesozoic:** The era of geologic history (245 million to 65 million years ago) during which the world's animal and plant life changed dramatically. The Mesozoic is called the age of the dinosaurs because it witnessed the evolution and extinction of these creatures.
- Metamorphic Rock:** Any rock derived from preexisting rocks by mineralogical, chemical, and structural changes, essentially in the solid state, in response to marked changes in temperature, pressure, shearing stress, and chemical environment at depth in the earth's crust.
- Microbiotic Crusts:** Lichens, mosses, green algae, fungi, cyanobacteria, and bacteria growing on or just below the surface of soils.
- Microclimate:** Local site-specific climatic conditions that differ from the general climate because of local differences in elevation and exposure.
- Microhabitat:** A small habitat within a larger one in which environmental conditions differ from those in the surrounding area. A hole in a tree trunk or an animal carcass is a microhabitat within a forest.
- Mineral:** Any solid or fluid inorganic substance that can be extracted from the earth for profit.
- Mineral Claimant:** A person, association, corporation, or government that claims minerals rights or title in the public lands.
- 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 minerals, including rights necessary for access, exploration, development, mining, ore dressing, and transportation operations.
- 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 Mineral Materials Act of 1947, as amended.
- Mineral Prospect:** A mineral property whose value has not been proved by exploration.
- Mineral Reserves:** Known mineral deposits that are recoverable under present conditions but are as yet undeveloped.
- Mineral Rights:** Mineral rights outstanding are third-party rights, an interest in minerals not owned by the person or party conveying the land to the United States. It is an exception in a deed that is the result of prior conveyance separating title of certain minerals from the surface estate.
- Mineral Withdrawal:** A formal order that withholds federal lands and minerals from entry under the Mining Law of 1872 and closes the area to mineral location (staking mining claims) and development.
- Minimize:** To reduce the adverse impact of an operation to the lowest practical level.
- 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 single 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 Claim Validity Examination:** An examination of a mining claim by a mineral examiner to determine if the claim has a discovery or if all requirements for a millsite claim have been met. All claims for which a patent application has been filed must undergo such an exam.
- Mining District:** An area, usually designated by name, with described or understood boundaries, where minerals are found and mined under rules prescribed by the miners, consistent with the Mining Law of 1872.
- Mining Location:** A mining claim on public lands.

Mitigation Measures: Methods or procedures that reduce or lessen the impacts of an action.

Monitoring: The periodic observation and orderly collection of data on 1) changing conditions of public land related to management actions and 2) the effects of implementing decisions.

Modification: A change in a Plan of Operations that requires some level of review by BLM because it exceeds what was described in the approved Plan of Operations.

Mollic Epipedon: A thick, dark, humus rich surface soil layer that has a high base saturation of bivalent cations. It typically forms under grasslands or grassy chaparrals.

Mollisols: A soil that has a mollic epipedon overlying mineral material.

Monitoring (plan monitoring): The process of tracking the implementation of land use plan decisions and collecting and assessing data/information necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of land use planning decisions.

Mosaic Pattern: The intermingling of plant communities and their successional stages in such a manner as to give the impression of an interwoven design.

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; the use of some lands 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 but not limited to, 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 lands 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 greatest unit output.

-N-

National Ambient Air Quality Standards: The allowable concentrations of air pollutants in the ambient (public outdoor) air. 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) and secondary standards (allowing an adequate margin of safety to protect the public welfare). Welfare is defined as including (but not limited to) 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 (NEPA) of 1969: An Act that encourages productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment and promotes efforts to prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; enriches the understanding or the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation, and establishes the Council on Environmental Quality.

National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS): A system of Congressional, Presidential, or other designated areas managed by the BLM, the components of which include National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Historic Trails, National Scenic Trails, the California Desert Conservation Area, and the Headwaters Forest Reserve.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): A register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects, significant in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture, established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

- National Wild and Scenic Rivers System:** A system of nationally designated rivers and their immediate environments that have outstanding scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, and other similar values and are preserved in a free-flowing condition. The system consists of three types of streams: (1) recreation rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad and that may have some development along their shorelines and may have undergone some impoundments or diversion in the past, (2) scenic rivers or sections of rivers free of impoundments with shorelines or watersheds still largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads, and (3) wild rivers or sections of rivers free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trails, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted.
- Native Species, Plant or Vegetation:** A species that, with respect to a particular ecosystem, historically occurred or currently occurs in that ecosystem. Executive Order 11987 more broadly defines “native” as any species naturally occurring either presently or historically in any ecosystem of the United States.
- Naturalness:** For designated wilderness character: An area which generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man’s work substantially unnoticeable. (From Section 2(c), Wilderness Act.) For wilderness characteristics: Lands and resources exhibit a high degree of naturalness when affected primarily by the forces of nature and where the imprint of human activity is substantially unnoticeable. Attributes of the lands and resources on public lands, which, taken together, are an indication of an area’s naturalness. These attributes may include the presence or absence of roads and trails, fences and other improvements; the nature and extent of landscape modifications; the presence of native vegetation communities; and the connectivity of habitats.
- Negligible Impact:** Impact that is small in magnitude and importance and is difficult or impossible to quantify relative to those occurring naturally or due to other actions.
- No Surface Occupancy:** A fluid minerals leasing constraint that prohibits occupancy or disturbance on all or part of the lease surface to protect special values or uses. Lessees may exploit the fluid mineral resources under the leases restricted by this constraint through use of directional drilling from sites outside the area.
- No Surface Disturbance:** In general, this applies to an area where an activity is allowed so long as it does not disturb the surface.
- Nondiscretionary Closures:** Areas closed to fluid mineral development by law, regulation, or Executive Order.
- Non-native:** A species that is not a part of the original flora or fauna of the area in question (synonymous with introduced flora or fauna).
- Non-Native Invasive Species:** Species that were not components of pre-European settlement vegetative communities: which have been introduced, either deliberately or inadvertently; which have the capacity to aggressively invade new habitats, displacing and out-competing native species, and; whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.
- Nonuse:** Available grazing capacity which is not permitted during a given time period.
- Non-point Source Pollution:** Any non-confined area from which pollutants are discharged into a body of water.
- Notice of Review Species:** A species that is being considered as a candidate for listing as either endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.
- Notice:** The notification a mining operator must submit to BLM of the intention to begin an operation that will disturb 5 acres or less a year within a mining claim or project area. The intent of a Notice is to permit operations with limited geographic disturbance to begin after a quick review for potential resource conflicts and to eliminate the need for federal action. A Notice requires no special forms, but an operator must submit specific information. BLM must complete its review of the Notice within 15 calendar days of its receipt unless more information is needed to determine if the operation would cause unnecessary or undue degradation.

Notice of Noncompliance: An authorized officer's decision, sent to the mining operator and claimant, that (1) details provisions of the regulations that a mining operation has violated and (2) states corrective actions that the operator must take within a specified time.

Notice to Lessees: A written notice issued by the BLM to implement regulations and operating orders, and serve as instructions on a specific item(s) of importance within a state, district, or area.

Notice-level Operation: A mining or exploration operation involving more than casual use but requiring that the operator submit only a Notice rather than a Plan of Operations.

Noxious Weeds: A plant species designated by Federal or State law as generally possessing one or more of the following characteristics: aggressive and difficult to manage; parasitic; a carrier or host of serious insects or disease; or nonnative, new, or not common to the United States.

-O-

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

Ochric Epipedon: A surface horizon of mineral soil that is too light in color, too high in chroma, too low in organic carbon, or too thin to be a plaggen, mollic, umbric, anthropic or histic epipedon, or that is both hard and massive when dry.

Official Use: Use by an employee, agent, or designated representative of the Federal Government or one of its contractors, in the course of their employment, agency, or representation. Also, use by an employee of the State agency having lands or responsible for managing resources within the Planning Area after consultation, cooperation and coordination with the BLM and/or NPS.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV; off-road 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 used for emergency purposes; (3) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the authorized officer, or otherwise officially approved; (4) vehicles in official use; and (5) any combat or combat support vehicle when used for national defense (43 CFR 8340.0-5 (a)).

Off-road: Vehicle travel that is not contained within the travelway, shoulder, or roadside of roads, primitive roads, or trails, or routes. In areas where travel is specifically restricted to roads, trails, or routes that have been designated for vehicle travel, off-road travel would refer to travel that passes outside these linear features unless exceptions are specified. Off-road travel commonly is referred to as "cross-country" travel.

Off-target: Recreation actions that promote a different market than the specific targeted primary recreation-tourism market for a given SRMA and/or the specified recreation niche for a RMZ within an SRMA.

Old Growth: Forested stands meeting, or with the capability to meet, the following criteria; at least 40 contiguous acres; contain mature trees with at least 15 trees per acre greater than 20 inches in diameter; a multilayered canopy with two or more age classes; contain snags and down woody material; contains understory plants.

One-Hundred-Year Flood: A hydrologic event with a magnitude that has a recurrence interval of 100 years.

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.

Open OHV Area Designation: 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 subparts 43 CFR 8341 and 8342.

Operating Rights (working interest): Any interest held in a lease with the right to explore for, develop, and produce leased substances.

Operator: Any person who has taken formal responsibility for the operations conducted on the leased lands.

Ore Reserves: The portion of a mineral deposit that can be profitably mined. Use of this term implies detailed knowledge of all the geological, engineering, economic, and environmental parameters that might affect the profitability of an operation. For a new mining project or for the mining of new zones in an existing mine, a formal feasibility study is conducted to evaluate all the project's parameters.

Ochric Epipedon - A surface horizon of mineral soil that is too light in color, too high in chroma, too low in organic carbon, or too thin to be a plaggen, mollic, umbric, anthropic or histic epipedon, or that is both hard and massive when dry.

Ore: A mineral deposit of high enough quality to be mined at a profit.

Ore Body: A mineralized mass whose characteristics have been determined and deemed commercially viable. The term ore body is used once the economic limits of the mineralized mass and its grade have been examined.

Organic Loading: The total amount of organic matter generated from a specific area of land or received by a water resource during a fixed period of time.

Orographic Effect: The effect of mountains on the passing flow of air. Mountains may cause lifting or diverting of air, creation of clouds, and decreases in leeward precipitation.

Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude: *For designated wilderness:* Superior or excellent condition favorable for avoiding the sights, sounds, and evidence of other people in the area or attaining a state of being alone or remote from others. A lonely or secluded place. *For manage for wilderness characteristics:* when the sights, sounds, and evidence of other people are rare or infrequent (and) where visitors can be isolated, alone or secluded from others.

Outstanding Opportunities for Primitive/Unconfined Recreation: *For designated wilderness:* Superior or excellent situations favorable for non-motorized, non-mechanical (except as provided by law), and undeveloped types of recreation activities. Provides dispersed, undeveloped recreation, either through the diversity in the number of primitive and unconfined recreational activities possible in the area or the outstanding quality of one opportunity. *For manage for wilderness characteristics:* where the use of the area is through non-motorized, non-mechanical means, and where no or minimal developed recreation facilities are encountered.

Outwash: An area of soil washed from steep side slopes of a hill, mesa, mountain, etc. It forms a mound or delta of dirt where the water deposits the soil after a heavy precipitation event.

Overstory: The layer of foliage in a forest canopy.

-P-

Paleontological Resources (Fossils): The physical remains of plants and animals preserved in soils and sedimentary rock formations.

Paleontology: A science dealing with the life forms of past geological periods as known from fossil remains.

Paleosol: Ancient soil deposit. Paleosols often contain evidence about some of the earliest cultures to inhabit North America.

Paleozoic: An era of geologic time between the Precambrian and the Mesozoic (about 550 million to 245 million years ago) whose beginning witnessed an explosion in the diversity of multicelled animals and whose conclusion experienced the greatest mass extinctions in history.

Palustrine: A system of wetlands that includes all non-tidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses, or lichens.

Parent Material (Soil): Disintegrated and partly weathered rock from which soil has formed.

- Particulate Matter:** Fine liquid or solid particles suspended in the air and consisting of dust, smoke, mist, fumes, and compounds containing sulfur, nitrogen, and metals.
- Passerine Birds:** Birds of the order Passeriformes, which includes perching birds and songbirds such as blackbirds, jays, finches, warblers, and sparrows. More than half of all birds belong to this order.
- Patent or other document of conveyance:** A land patent, a deed, or some other similar instrument in the chain of title to realty that has been issued by the United States under laws administered by the BLM or its predecessors pertaining to the disposal of the public lands of the United States or of an interest therein.
- Pay Gravel:** Placer gravel of good to strong profitability.
- Percentage of Use:** Grazing use of current vegetation growth, usually expressed as a percentage of volume removed.
- Perennial Stream:** A stream that flows continuously during all seasons of the year.
- Perennial Vegetation:** Plants that have a life cycle of 3 or more years.
- Period of Use:** The time of livestock grazing on a range area based on type of vegetation or stage of vegetative growth.
- Permit:** A short-term revocable authorization to use public lands for specified purposes that involve either little or no land improvement, construction, or investment.
- 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.
- Permitted Use:** (Recreation) those who are granted certain non-exclusive uses on the public lands and operate under a permit (such as a Special Recreational Permit) or use recreation facilities that provide standard or standard and expanded amenities (such as Recreation Use Permit).
- Personal Income:** The sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors' income, rental income of persons, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments to persons, less personal contributions for social insurance.
- Petroglyph:** A figure, design, or indentation carved, abraded, or pecked into a rock.
- pH:** A measure of acidity or hydrogen ion activity. Neutral is pH 7.0. All values below 7.0 are acidic, and all values above 7.0 are alkaline.
- Photosynthesis:** The manufacture by plants of carbohydrates and oxygen from carbon dioxide and water in the presence of chlorophyll, using sunlight as an energy source.
- Phreatophyte:** A plant that absorbs its water from a permanent supply in the ground.
- Phyla:** In taxonomy, the primary divisions of the plant and animal kingdoms.
- Physiographic Province:** A region defined by a unified geologic history and a characteristic geologic structure and climate that differs from adjoining regions.
- Pictograph:** A figure or design painted onto a rock.
- Placer:** An alluvial deposit of sand and gravel containing valuable minerals such as gold.
- Placer Claim:** A mining claim located upon gravel or ground whose mineral contents are extracted by the use of water.
- Placer Deposit:** A mass of gravel, sand, or similar material resulting from the crumbling and erosion of solid rocks containing particles of gold or other valuable minerals that have been derived from rocks or veins.

Placer Mining: A method of mining in which the overburden is removed to expose gold-bearing gravel deposits beneath. The gravel is then sluiced to separate the gold.

Plan: A document that contains a set of comprehensive, long range decisions concerning the use and management of Bureau and Park administered resources in a specific geographic area.

Plan of Development: A mandatory plan, developed by an applicant of a mining operation or construction project that specifies the techniques and measures to be used during construction and operation of all project facilities on public land. The plan is submitted for approval to the appropriate Federal agency before any construction begins.

Plan of Operations: A plan for mining exploration and development that an operation must submit to BLM for approval when more than 5 acres a year will be disturbed or when an operator plans to work in an area of critical environmental concern or a wilderness area. A Plan of Operations must document in detail all actions that the operator plans to take from exploration through reclamation.

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 Area: A geographical area for which land use and resource management plans are developed and maintained.

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.

Pleistocene Megafauna: Large mammals that inhabited North America before the end of the last glaciation and that became extinct. Such animals include the mammoth, mastodon, camel, giant sloth, *Bison antiquus*, and *Bison occidentalis*.

Population: Within a species, a distinct group of individuals that tend to mate only with members of the group. Because of generations of inbreeding, members of a population tend to have similar genetic characteristics.

Porosity: A rock, soil, or other material's property of containing interstices. Porosity is commonly expressed as a percentage of the bulk volume of a material occupied by interstices.

Potential Natural Community: The biotic community that would become established if all successional sequences were completed without interferences by man under the present environmental conditions.

Potential Wild and Scenic River: A flowing body of water or estuary or a section, portion, or tributary thereof including rivers, streams, creeks, runs, kills, rills, and small lakes.

Precambrian Era: The earliest era of geological history, extending from 4.5 billion to 540 million years ago and encompassing 7/8 of the earth's history. Just before the end of the Precambrian, complex multicellular organisms, including animals, evolved.

Precious Metal: A general term for gold, silver, or any of the minerals of the platinum group.

Prehistoric: Refers to the period wherein American Indian cultural activities took place before written records and not yet influenced by contact with nonnative culture(s).

Preliminary Transportation Network: A temporary travel management network identified during the land use planning process when it is not practical to define or delineate the final travel management network, due to size or complexity of the area, controversy, incomplete data, or other constraints.

Preplan: Describes the purpose, location, issues to be resolved, participants' roles and responsibilities, budget and schedule.

Prescribed Fire: The introduction of fire to an area under regulated conditions for specific management purposes.

Presuppression: All actions involved in the location or allocation of suppression resources in order to be prepared to suppress wildland fires.

Prevention of Significant Deterioration: A regulatory program based not on the absolute levels of pollution allowable in the atmosphere but on the amount by which a legally defined baseline condition will be allowed to deteriorate in a given area. Under this program, geographic areas are divided into three classes, each allowing different increases in nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide concentrations..

Primary Pollutant: A pollutant emitted directly from a source.

Prime Farmland: Land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is also available for these uses.

Primitive Road: A linear route used by four wheel drive or high clearance vehicles. Primitive Roads do not normally meet any BLM road design standards.

Project: Physical improvements constructed on public lands for the benefit of wildlife or livestock. Examples include corrals, water catchments, pipelines, fences, wells, cattle guards, etc.

Project Area: The area of land upon which an operator conducts mining operations, including the area needed for building or maintaining of roads, transmission lines, pipelines, or other means of access.

Project Plan: A type of implementation plan (see implementation plan). A project plan typically addresses individual projects or several related projects. Examples of project plans include prescribed burn plans, trail plans, and recreation site plans. Project plans typically include detailed survey and design information.

Proper Functioning Condition (PFC): Riparian-wetland areas are functioning properly when: a) adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate stream energy associated with higher waterflows, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality; b) filter sediment, capture bedload, and aid floodplain development; c) improve flood-water retention and ground-water recharge; d) develop root masses that stabilize streambanks against cutting action; e) 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 f) support greater biodiversity. Riparian functionality is a result of the interaction between geology, soil, water, and vegetation:

Proprietary Income: Payments received by the self-employed as income, including income received by private business owners, doctors, and lawyers.

Protest: Application for review of a land use plan decision by a higher administrative level.

Prudent Operator: An operator who in good faith tries to develop a mineral operation, doing the best possible job, both economically and environmentally.

Public Land: Land or interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf, and land held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos.

Public Use Site: Any cultural property found to be appropriate for use as an interpretive exhibit in place, or for related educational and recreational uses by member of the general public.

-Q-

Quarry: An open or surface working, usually for the extraction of stone, slate, limestone, etc.

Quaternary: The younger of the two geologic periods or systems in the Cenozoic Era.

-R-

Rain Shadow: An area on the leeward side of mountains that is relatively dry because the mountains block the movement of moisture-laden winds and cause most of the precipitation to fall on the windward side.

Range Development: A structure, excavation, treatment or development to rehabilitate, protect, or improve public lands to advance range betterment.

Ramet: An upright and flowering branch from a root system.

Range Trend: The direction of change in range condition.

Range Betterment Fund: A fund established by Congress in FLPMA comprised of 50 percent of the grazing fees collected by the U.S. Treasury. This fund is used for on-the-ground rehabilitation, protection, and improvement of the public lands that will arrest rangeland deterioration and improve forage conditions with resulting benefits to wildlife, watershed protection, and livestock production.

Rangeland: Land used for grazing by livestock and big game animals on which vegetation is dominated by grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs.

Rangeland Improvements: Any activity or program, structural or nonstructural, on or relating to rangelands that is designed to improve forage production, change vegetation composition, control patterns of use, provide water, stabilize soil and water conditions, and enhance habitat for livestock, wildlife. Rangeland improvements include land treatments (e.g., chaining, seeding, burning, chemical, etc.), stockwater developments, fences, corrals, and trails etc.

Range Readiness: Stage of plant development at which grazing may begin in an area/pasture/allotment without damage to vegetation or soil.

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

Reach: A specified length of a stream or channel.

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

Recharge Area: An area that absorbs water that eventually reaches the zone of saturation in one or more aquifers.

Reclamation: The process of stabilizing disturbed areas to protect both disturbed and adjacent undisturbed areas from unnecessary degradation and returning the disturbed area to a condition approximate or equal to that which existed prior to disturbance, or to a stable and productive condition compatible with the land use plan.

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

Record of Noncompliance: An administrative compliance procedure and document that BLM issues to an operator who has not resolved a notice of noncompliance.

Recreational Shooting: “The discharge of any firearm for any lawful, recreational purpose other than the lawful taking of a game animal.” (From the “Final Report: Tucson Basin Shooting on Public Lands Workshops Project”, June 2006, page 13). Recreational shooting typically includes unstructured activities such as target shooting, sighting-in rifles and plinking in open country. It does not include the legitimate and legal pursuit of game or shooting at controlled, permitted ranges or other sport shooting venues such as skeet fields, trap fields, sporting lays courses, etc.

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 non-participating community residents as a result of their interaction with visitors and guests within their community and/or interaction with the BLM and other public and private recreation-tourism providers and their actions.

Recreation Management Zones (RMZ): Subunits within a SRMA managed for distinctly different recreation products. Recreation products are comprised of recreation opportunities, the natural resource and community settings within which they occur, and the administrative and service environment created by all affecting recreation-tourism provides, within which recreation participation occurs.

Recreation Niche: The place or position within the strategically targeted recreation-tourism market for each SRMA that is most suitable (i.e., capable of producing certain specific kinds of recreation opportunities) and appropriate (i.e., most responsive to identified visitor or resident customers), given available supply and current demand, for the production of specific recreation opportunities and the sustainable maintenance of accompanying natural resource and/or community setting character.

Recreation Opportunities: Favorable circumstances enabling visitor's engagement in a leisure activity to realize immediate psychological experiences and attain more lasting, value-added beneficial outcomes.

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

Recreation River: 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

Recreation Setting Character Conditions: The distinguishing recreational qualities of any landscape, objectively defined along a continuum ranging from primitive to urban landscapes, expressed in terms of the nature of the component parts of its physical, social and administrative attributes. These recreational qualities can be both classified and mapped. This classification and mapping process should be based on variation that either exists (i.e., setting descriptions) or is desired (i.e., setting prescriptions) among component parts of the various physical, social, and administrative attributes of any landscape. The recreation opportunity spectrum is one of the existing tools for doing this.

Recreation Settings: The collective, distinguishing attributes of landscapes that influence, and sometimes actually determine, what kinds of recreation opportunities are produced.

Recreation-Tourism Market: Recreation tourism visitors, affected community residents, affecting local governments and private sector businesses, or other constituents 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 SRMA- destination, community, or undeveloped.

Recreation Use Permit: Recreation Use Permits (RUPs) are authorizations for the use of developed facilities which meet the fee criteria established by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LWCFA) of 1964, as amended or subsequent authority. RUPs are issued to ensure that the people of the United States receive a fair and equitable return for the use of these facilities to help recover the cost of construction, operation, maintenance, administration, and management of the permits.

Rehabilitation: Effort undertaken to repair or improve damaged lands (such as from wildfire) unlikely to recover naturally to management approved conditions, utilizing native and or nonnative plant species to obtain a stable plant community that will protect the burned area from erosion and invasion by weeds.

- Relict:** A remnant or fragment of the vegetation of an area that remains from a former period when the vegetation was more widely distributed.
- Research Natural Area:** An area where natural processes predominate and which is preserved for research and education. Research Natural Areas must meet the relevance and importance criteria of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and are designated as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.
- Residual Ground Cover:** That portion of the total vegetative ground cover that remains after the livestock grazing season.
- 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 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.
- Resource Management Plan (RMP):** A land use plan as prescribed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act which establishes, for a given area of land, land-use allocations, coordination guidelines for multiple-use, objectives and actions to be achieved.
- Restoration:** The process of returning ecological integrity to the area, and to obtain a plant community that is similar in appearance and function to the historic community.
- 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.
- Rhyolite:** A group of extrusive igneous rocks with the same composition as its intrusive equivalent, granite.
- Rift:** A system of fractures or faults in the earth's crust and the associated valley or depression.
- Right-of-Way (ROW) or Right-of-Way Grant:** Used to authorize the use of public lands for certain specified purposes, commonly for pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, reservoirs, etc.; also, the public lands BLM authorized a holder to use or occupy under a grant.
- Right-of-Way Corridor:** A parcel of land with specific boundaries identified by law, Secretarial order, the land use planning process, or other management decision, as being a preferred location for existing and future rights-of-way and facilities. The corridor may be suitable to accommodate more than one type of right-of-way use or facility or one or more right-of-way uses or facilities which are similar, identical, or compatible.
- Rill:** A channel formed in the soil surface by ephemeral running water, usually considered to be less than 1 foot deep.
- 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.
- River Classification:** The process whereby designated rivers are classified as wild, scenic and/or recreational according to criteria established in Section 2(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

River Designation: The process whereby rivers are added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System by an act of Congress or by administrative action of the Secretary of the Interior with regard to state-designated rivers under Section 2(a)(ii) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

River Eligibility: Qualification of a river for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System through the determination (professional judgment) that it is free-flowing and, with its adjacent land area, possesses at least one river-related value considered to be outstandingly remarkable.

River Suitability: Referring to a river's suitability for Congress to designate as a National Wild and Scenic River.

Riverine: A system of wetlands that includes all wetland and deep-water habitats contained within a channel that lacks trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, and emergent mosses or lichens.

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. (*See "*maintenance intensities*" definition)

Roadside - a general term denoting the area adjoining the outer edge of the road.

Rock Art: Petroglyphs or pictographs; rock incisions, carvings, or paintings placed on rocks.

Rockshelter: Naturally-formed recess in a rock formation which provided shelter to prehistoric occupants.

Rotation: A technique performed while cementing, whereby casing is rotated in the hole in order to move the cement slurry uniformly around the casing to eliminate channeling and provide an effective cement bond on the casing and formation walls.

Route: any motorized, non-motorized, or mechanized transportation corridor. Corridor may either be terrestrial or a waterway. "Roads", "primitive roads", and/or "trails" are considered routes.

Route Designation: an implementation level decision that determines a designation status for an inventoried route, resulting from the use of the Route Evaluation Tree© in the land use planning process. One of five designations are possible:

1) Close: A route that is permanently closed to all motorized and mechanized vehicle use. Physical closure includes restoring (by natural or mechanical means) the travelway to the degree possible to blend with surrounding landscape, as well as installation of physical barriers and signing at the original departure point, if necessary. Route Evaluation Report© designations = C

2) Mitigate Limit: A route that is limited to use by certain parties or entities with valid, vested, or implied rights of access, or to certain vehicle types, seasons of use, etc., in concert with mitigation action(s) aimed at reducing/eliminating certain estimated impacts identified during the route designation process. "Administrative use only" is one example, where a route is open to administrative motorized vehicle uses and public non-motorized vehicle uses and certain mitigation action may apply, though public mechanized vehicle use limits may vary. Route Evaluation Report© designations = ML. "Open to all users for non-motorized uses only" is another example, where a route is open to one or more uses such as horseback, foot or mechanized vehicles, but is not open to motorized vehicle uses. Route Evaluation Report© designations = ML.

3) Limit: A route that is limited to use by certain parties or entities with valid, vested, or implied rights of access, or to certain vehicle types, seasons of use, etc. "Administrative use only" is one example, where a route is open to administrative motorized vehicle uses and public non-motorized vehicle uses and no special mitigation action applies, though public mechanized vehicle use limits may vary. Route Evaluation Report© designations = L.

4) Mitigate Open: A route that is open for all motorized and mechanized vehicle uses, in concert with mitigation action(s) aimed at monitoring/reducing/eliminating certain estimated impacts identified during the route designation process. Route Evaluation Report© designations = MO

5) Open: A route that is open for all motorized and mechanized vehicle uses and no special mitigation action applies. Route Evaluation Report© designations = O

Run-in: Water that flows into a site from adjacent uplands, synonymous with run-on.

Runoff: The water that flows on the land surface from an area in response to rainfall or snowmelt.

-S-

Sabkha: A salt flat which is inundated only occasionally.

Saleable Minerals: Common variety minerals on the public lands, such as sand and gravel, which are used mainly for construction and are disposed of by sales or special permits to local governments.

Saline water: Water containing high concentrations of salt.

Salinity: A measure of the mineral substances dissolved in water.

Satisfactory Big Game Habitat Condition: Big game habitat which does not have any habitat component deficiencies.

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

Scarify: To break the surface of the soil with a narrow bladed instrument.

Scenic Byways: A component of the national scenic byway system which focuses on scenic corridors along major secondary and primary highways. A scenic byway has roadside corridors of special aesthetic, cultural, or historic value. An essential part of the highway is its scenic corridor. The corridor may contain outstanding scenic vistas, unusual geologic or other elements – all providing enjoyment for the highway traveler.

Scenic Quality: Scenic quality is described as the visual appeal of an area. Scenery is classified as A, B, or C, with A being the highest scenic quality. The rating is based on seven key factors: landform, vegetation, water, color, adjacent scenery, scarcity, and cultural modifications.

Scenic River: A river or section of a river that is free of impoundments and whose shorelines are largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads.

Scoping: The process of identifying the range of issues, management concerns, preliminary alternatives, and other components of an environmental impact statement or land-use planning document. It involves both internal and public viewpoints.

Season-long Use: Grazing throughout the growing period, with little or no effort to control the amount of distribution of livestock use in area/pasture/allotments.

Seasonal Grazing: Grazing use throughout a specific season.

Secondary Pollutant: A pollutant that is formed by a chemical or photochemical reaction in the atmosphere rather than emitted from an identifiable source.

Secondary Range: Areas where livestock grazing occurs but at lower intensities than primary range, due to less favorable conditions of forage production, terrain, distance from water source, or other factors.

Section 7 Consultation: The requirement of Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act that all federal agencies consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service if a proposed action might affect a federally listed species or its critical habitat.

- Section 106 Compliance:** The requirement of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act that any project funded, licensed, permitted, or assisted by the Federal Government be reviewed for impacts to historic properties and that the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be allowed to comment on a project.
- Sediment Yield:** The amount of sediment produced in a watershed, expressed in tons, acre feet, or cubic yards, of sediment per unit of drainage area per year.
- Sediment:** Soil, rock particles and organic or other debris carried from one place to another by wind, water or gravity.
- Sedimentary Rock:** Rock resulting from consolidation of loose sediment that has accumulated in layers.
- Sedimentation:** The process or action of depositing sediment.
- Seedbank:** Seeds stored in the soil, generally as hard seed, that are viable and will germinate given the proper conditions. The seedbank is primarily built up by seed produced by plants growing on or next to the site over many years. Species long gone may still be represented in the seedbank, if their seed is long lived.
- Segregation:** The removal for a limited period, subject to valid existing rights, of a specified area of the Federal lands from appropriation under the public land laws and mineral laws, pursuant to the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to allow for the orderly administration of the Federal lands.
- Selenium:** A chemical element of the sulfur group.
- Sensitive Lands:** Any areas recognized in BLM land use or activity plans where BLM has determined that a Plan of Operations is required to provide detailed review of project effects on unique, irreplaceable, or outstanding historical, cultural, recreational, or natural resource values, such as threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat.
- Sensitive Species:** All species that are under status review, have small or declining populations, live in unique habitats, or need special management. Sensitive species include threatened, endangered, and proposed species as classified by the Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service.
- Seral:** Pertaining to the successional stages of biotic communities.
- Seral Community:** A successional plant community that differs in species composition from the climax or potential natural community.
- Setting Character:** The condition of any recreation system, objectively defined along a continuum ranging from primitive to urban in terms of variation of its component physical, social, and administrative attributes.
- Shaft:** A vertical or inclined opening to an underground mine.
- Shoulder -** The portion of the roadway contiguous to the travelway for accommodation of stopped vehicles.
- Shrub:** A low, woody plant, usually with several stems, that may provide food and/or cover for animals.
- Significance Criteria:** Criteria identified for specific resources used to determine whether or not impacts would be significant.
- Significant:** An effect that is analyzed in the context of the proposed action to determine the degree or magnitude of importance of the effect, either beneficial or adverse. The degree of significance can be related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts.
- Siliceous:** Containing silica (silicon dioxide).
- Silviculture:** The science and art of producing and tending a forest.
- Slash:** The branches, bark, tops, cull logs and broken or uprooted trees left on the ground after logging.

Slope: The degree of deviation of a surface from the horizontal.

Soil Compaction: Increasing the soil bulk density, and concomitantly decreasing the soil porosity, by the application of mechanical compression forces to the soil.

Soil Horizon: A layer of soil or soil material roughly parallel to the land surface and differing from adjoining genetically related layers in physical, chemical, and biological properties or characteristics, such as color, structure, and texture.

Soil Map Unit: (i) A conceptual group of one to many delineations identified by the same name in a soil survey that represent similar landscape areas comprised of either: (1) the same kind of component soil, plus inclusions, or (2) two or more kinds of component soils, plus inclusions, or (3) component soils and miscellaneous area, plus inclusions, or (4) two or more kinds of component soils that may or may not occur together in various delineations but all have similar, special use and management, plus inclusions, or (5) a miscellaneous area and included soils.

Soil Productivity: The capacity of a soil to produce a plant or sequence of plants under a system of management.

Soil Profile: A vertical section of the soil from the surface through all of its horizons.

Soil Regime: The layer of soil or growth media roughly parallel to the land surface upon which plants and their roots will penetrate and grow.

Soil Series: A group of soils having genetic horizons (layers) that, except for texture of the surface layer, have similar characteristics and arrangement in profile.

Soil Structure: The physical constitution of soil material as expressed by size, shape, and the degree of development of primary soil particles and voids into naturally or artificially formed structural units.

Soil Texture: The relative proportions of the three size groups of soil grains (sand, silt, and clay) in a mass of soil.

Solitude and Primitive/Unconfined Recreation: Visitors may have outstanding opportunities for solitude, or primitive and unconfined types of recreation when the sights, sounds, and evidence of other people are rare or infrequent, where visitors can be isolated, alone or secluded from others, where the use of the area is through non-motorized, non-mechanical means, and where no or minimal developed recreation facilities are encountered.

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA): A public lands unit identified in land use plans to direct recreation funding and personnel to fulfill commitments made to provide specific structured recreation opportunities (i.e., activity, experience, and benefit opportunities). Both land use plan decisions and subsequent implementing actions for recreation in each SRMA are geared to a strategically identified primary market-destination, community, or undeveloped.

Special Recreation Permit: Special Recreation Permits (SRPs) are authorizations which allow for recreational uses of the public lands and related waters. They are issued as a means to control visitor use, protect recreational and natural resources, provide for the health and safety of visitors. Commercial SRPs are also issued as a mechanism to provide a fair return for the commercial recreational use of public lands.

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

Species Composition: A term relating the relative abundance of one plant species to another using a common measurement; the proportion (percentage) of various species in relation to the total on a given area.

Species Diversity: The number, different kinds of, and relative abundances of species present in a given area.

Species of Concern: A taxa whose conservation status may be of concern to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This ranking includes species formerly recognized as Candidate Category 2.

- Split-Estate:** Land whose surface rights and mineral rights are owned by different entities. Such a condition commonly occurs when surface rights are owned by the Federal Government and the mineral rights are privately or state owned.
- Spur:** A route that exists for a unique use, such as access to a specific use or feature. Uses include but are not limited to recreational, commercial. Features include, but are not limited to campsites, mines or range developments. Spur route is connected to a designated route. Spur routes should be designated in the transportation plan.
- Stabilized Dunes:** Sand dunes that have enough vegetative cover so that they have mostly ceased drifting and migrating with the wind.
- Stand Age:** The age of a group of trees occupying a specific area.
- Standard:** A description of the physical and biological conditions or degree of function required for healthy, sustainable lands (e.g., land health standards). To be expressed as a desired outcome (goal).
- Standard Lease Terms and Conditions:** Areas may be open to leasing with no specific management decisions defined in a Resource Management Plan.
- State Implementation Plan:** 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.).
- Stipulations:** Requirements that are part of the terms of a mineral lease. Some stipulations are standard on all Federal leases. Other stipulations may be applied to the lease at the discretion of the surface management agency to protect valuable surface resources and uses.
- Strategic Minerals:** Minerals essential to the national defense for the supply of which during war we are wholly or partly dependent upon sources outside the continental limits of the United States, and for which strict measures are needed to control conservation and distribution.
- 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.
- Stratigraphy:** The arrangement of strata, especially as to geographic position and chronologic order of sequence.
- Stream Order:** A stream classification system based on the number of tributaries a stream has. The smallest unbranched tributary in a watershed is designated an Order 1 stream. A stream formed by the confluence of two Order 1 streams is designated an Order 2 stream. A stream formed by the confluence of two Order 2 streams is designated an Order 3 stream, and so on.
- Streambank Erosion:** The removal, transport, deposition, recutting and bedload movement of material by concentrated flows.
- Structural Condition:** The vegetative structure of a group of plants, vegetative structure is the form or appearance of a stand and can include plant size (height and diameter), arrangement of plants in the landscape in both the horizontal and vertical dimensions, stem density, percent cover, and other measures of biomass quantity.
- Sub-basin:** A division of a river basin, according to standards of the United States Geological Survey, consisting of several hundred square miles.
- Subsoil:** The B horizon of soils with distinct profiles, or the soil below the plowed soil in soils with weak profile development.

Substrate: The mineral or organic material that forms the bed of a stream; the base upon which an organism lives; the surface on which a plant or animal grows or is attached.

Summer Range: Range that is grazed mainly during the summer growing season.

Surface Erosion: Erosion that removes materials from the surface of the land as distinguished from gully, or channel erosion.

Suspended Sediment: The very fine soil particles that are maintained in suspension in water for a considerable time by the upward components of turbulent currents or because they are fine enough to form a colloidal suspension.

Sustainability: The ability of an ecosystem to maintain ecological processes and functions, biological diversity, and productivity over time.

Sustainable Annual Harvest: The yield that a forest can produce continuously from a given level of management.

Sustained Yield: Maintenance of an annual or regular periodic output of a renewable resource from public land consistent with the principles of multiple use.

-T-

Take: As defined by the Endangered Species Act, 'to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct.'

Taxa: A group of organisms sharing common characteristics in varying degrees of distinction and constituting one of the categories in taxonomic classification, such as a phylum, order, family, genus, or species.

Terrestrial Species: Ground-dwelling plants and animals.

Threatened Species: Any plant or animal species defined under the Endangered Species Act as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range; listings are published in the *Federal Register*.

Thriving Natural Ecological Balance: Condition of the public range that: (1) sustains healthy populations of wild horses and burros, wildlife, and livestock on public land, and (2) protects a desired plant community from deterioration.

Thrust Fault: A reverse fault that is characterized by a low angle of inclination with reference to a horizontal plane.

Timber Base: Commercial forestland judged to be environmentally and economically suitable and available for the continuous production of timber; the land from which the allowable cut is calculated and harvested.

Timber Production Capability Classification: The process of partitioning forestland into major classes indicating relative suitability to produce timber on a sustained yield basis.

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

Total Preference: The total number of animal units of livestock grazing on public lands, apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee or lessee. The active preference and suspended preference are combined to make up the total grazing preference.

Total Suspended Particulates: All particulate matter, typically less than 70 microns in effective diameter.

Total Suspended Solids: A term that describes the quantity of solid material in a sample of material.

Trace Metals: Metals that are present in small concentrations.

Traditional Cultural Property (TCP): A tangible place important to a community today and has been important to that community for at least 50 years. It has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and has definable boundaries. Not all TCPs are eligible or listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Traditional Lifeway Values: Values that are important for maintaining a group's traditional system of religious belief, cultural practice, or social interaction. A group's shared traditional lifeway values are abstract, nonmaterial, ascribed ideas that cannot be discovered except through discussions with members of the group. These values may or may not be closely associated with definite locations.

Trail: A linear route managed for human powered, stock, 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. Examples would be hiking, equestrian, mountain biking, motorcycle "trails".

Transpiration: The photosynthetic and physiological process by which water in plants is transported as water vapor to the atmosphere.

Transportation Linear Disturbances: Man-made linear features that are not part of BLM's Transportation System. Linear disturbances may include engineered (planned) as well as unplanned single- and two-track features.

Transportation Linear Features: The broadest category of physical disturbance (planned and unplanned) on BLM land. Transportation-related linear features include engineered roads and trails, as well as user-defined, non-engineered roads and trails created as a result of the public use of BLM land. May include roads and trails identified for closure or removal as well as those that make up the BLM's defined transportation system.

Transportation Plan: A transportation facility plan shown on forms and maps of all existing and planned access routes needed to use, protect, and administer the public lands.

Transportation System: The sum of the BLM's recognized inventory of linear features (roads, primitive roads, trails) formally recognized and approved as part of the BLM's transportation system.

Travelway: The portion of the roadway for the movement of vehicles, exclusive of the shoulder (BLM Manual 9100).

Travel Management Areas (TMA): Polygons or delineated areas where a rational approach has been taken to classify areas open, closed, or limited, and have identified and/or designated 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.

Travel Management Network: a system of areas, roads, and/or trails that addresses all resource use aspects (recreational, traditional, casual, agricultural, industrial, educational etc.) and accompanying modes and conditions of travel on the public lands.

Treatment: Any management practice or procedure applied to a resource to achieve desired results.

Trend Plot: A square or rectangular shaped outline on the ground marked by rebar or angle iron wherein plants are counted, measured, noting mortality causes and fruiting quantities.

Trophic Level: The level in a nutritive series of an ecosystem in which a group of organisms in a certain stage in the food chain secures food in the same general manner. The first or lower trophic level consists of producers (green plants), the second level consists of herbivores, the third level consists of secondary carnivores, and the fourth level consists of reducers (decomposers).

Tuff: A compacted pyroclastic deposit of volcanic ash and dust that may contain up to 50% sediments such as sand or clay.

Turbidity: An interference to the passage of light through water due to insoluble particles of soil, organics, microorganisms and other materials.

-U-

Unallotted Lands: Public lands open to grazing which currently have no livestock grazing authorized.

Uncommon Variety Minerals: Stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and cinder deposits that have distinct and special properties making them commercially valuable in a manufacturing, industrial, or processing operation. Such minerals are locatable under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended. In determining a deposit's commercial value, the following factors may be considered: quality and quantity of the deposit, geographic location, accessibility to transportation, and proximity to market or point of use.

Unconformity: A substantial break or gap in the geologic record where a rock unit is overlain by another that is not next in stratigraphic succession, such as an interruption in the continuity of a depositional sequence of sedimentary rocks or a break between eroded igneous rocks and younger sedimentary strata. It results from a change that caused deposition to cease for a considerable span of time, and it normally implies uplift and erosion with loss of the previously formed record.

Unconsolidated Aquifer: An aquifer that occurs in sediment that is loosely arranged or unstratified, or whose particles are not cemented together.

Undeveloped Recreation-Tourism Market: National, regional, and/or local recreation-tourism visitors, communities, or other constituents who value public lands for the distinctive kinds of dispersed recreation produced by the vast size and largely open, undeveloped character of their recreation settings. Major investments in facilities are excluded within SRMAs where BLM's strategy is to target demonstrated undeveloped recreation-tourism market demand. Here, recreation management actions are geared toward meeting primary recreation-tourism market demand to sustain distinctive recreation setting characteristics; however, major investments in visitor services are authorized both to sustain those distinctive setting characteristics and to maintain visitor freedom to choose where to go and what to do in response to demonstrated demand for undeveloped recreation.

Ungulates: Hoofed animals, including ruminants but also horses, tapirs, elephants, and swine.

Uplands: Lands at higher elevations than alluvial plains or low stream terraces; all lands outside the riparian-wetland and aquatic zones.

URTD: Upper Respiratory Distress Syndrome is a respiratory disease of desert tortoise populations in the Mojave Desert. The disease generally reduces fitness of the animals and may result in death.

User Day: Any calendar day, or portion thereof, for each individual accompanied or serviced by an operator or permittee on the public lands or related waters; synonymous with passenger day or participant day.

Utilization (rangeland): The proportion of the current year's forage production that is consumed or destroyed by grazing animals. Utilization is usually expressed as a percentage.

-V-

Valid Existing Rights: (Minerals) Locatable mineral development rights that existed when the Federal Land Policy and Management Act was enacted on October 21, 1976. Some areas are segregated from entry and location under the Mining Law to protect certain values or allow certain uses. 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.

Vascular: Having vessels for circulating or transmitting plant or animals fluids.

Vegetation Community: An assemblage of plant populations in a common spatial arrangement.

Vegetation Treatments: Land treatment projects undertaken to alter the existing vegetation communities, designed to improve the production of species desired.

Vegetation Manipulation: Altering existing vegetation communities to ensure production of the species desired.

Vegetation Type: A plant community with distinguishable characteristics described by dominant vegetation present.

Vegetation Habitat Management Area (VHA) – priority vegetation areas, riparian, previously defined habitat management areas, ESA conservation/recovery areas

Viable: Capable of sustaining a healthy and reproducing population over a long period of time.

Visitor Day: 12 visitor hours, which may be aggregated continuously, intermittently, or simultaneously by one or more people.

Visual Resource Management (VRM) Classes: Categories assigned to public lands based on scenic quality, sensitivity level, and distance zones. There are four classes. Each class has an objective which prescribes the amount of change allowed in the characteristic landscape.

Visual Resources: The visible physical features of a landscape (topography, water, vegetation, animals, structures, and other features) that constitute the scenery of an area.

Vital Signs: NPS standards and monitoring program to assess the condition of key natural resources and ecological processes on NPS lands in order to prevent or reverse resource degradation.

-W-

Waiver: Permanent exemption from a lease stipulation. The stipulation no longer applies anywhere within the leasehold.

Warm-season Plants: Plants whose major growth occurs during the spring, summer, or fall, and are usually dormant in winter.

Water Quality: The chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water with respect to its suitability for a particular use.

Water Table: The surface in a groundwater body where the water pressure is atmospheric. It is the level at which water stands in a well that penetrates the water body just far enough to hold standing water.

Watershed: All lands enclosed by a continuous hydrologic drainage divide that lay upslope from a specific point on a stream.

Watershed Approach: A framework to guide watershed management that: (1) uses watershed assessments to determine existing and reference conditions; (2) incorporates assessment results into resource management planning; and (3) fosters collaboration with all landowners in the watershed. The framework considers both ground and surface water flow within a hydrologically defined geographical area.

Wetlands: Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water often and long enough to support and under normal circumstances do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted to saturated soil conditions.

Wild Horses and Burros: All unbranded and unclaimed horses and burros using public lands as all or part of their habitat.

Wild, Scenic or Recreational River: Three classes that is traditionally referred to as a “Wild and Scenic River.” Designated river segments are classified as wild, scenic and/or recreational, the segments cannot overlap.

- Wilderness Character:** Key qualities of a designated wilderness or wilderness study area are listed in section 2(c) of the “Wilderness Act of 1964” and were used by BLM in its original wilderness inventory. Those qualities include size, naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude, and outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined type of recreation. Other qualities may include ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.
- Wilderness Characteristics:** Features of the land associated with the concept of wilderness that may be considered in land use planning when BLM determines that those characteristics are reasonably present, of sufficient value (condition, uniqueness, relevance, importance) and need (trend, risk), and are practical to manage.” (BLM I.M. 2003-275) These features are not part of designated wilderness areas (WA) or wilderness study areas (WSA).
- Wilderness Study Area (WSA):** A designation made during the official BLM wilderness review period or through the land use planning process of a roadless area found to have wilderness character as described in Section 2 (c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964.
- Wilderness:** A congressionally designated area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, that is protected and managed to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected mainly by the forces of nature, with human imprints substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres or is large enough to make practical its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value.
- Wildfire:** A fire on wildlands not meeting management objectives and thus requiring a suppression response.
- Wildland:** An area in which development is essentially non-existent, except for roads, railroads, powerlines, and similar transportation facilities. Structures, if any, are widely scattered.
- Wildland Fire:** Any fire occurring on the wildlands, regardless of ignition source, damages, or benefits.
- Wildland Fire Situation Analysis:** A decision-making process that evaluates alternative management strategies against selected safety, environmental, social, economical, political, and resource management objectives as selection criteria.
- Wildland Fire Use:** Wildland fire used to protect, maintain, and enhance resources and, when possible, allowed to function in its natural ecological role. Use of fire will be based on approved Fire Management Plans and will follow specific prescriptions contained in operational plans.
- Wild River:** Those rivers or sections of rivers free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watershed or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. They represent vestiges of primitive America.
- Wildland Fire:** Any nonstructure fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland.
- Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI):** Wildland-Urban Interface is the line, area, or zone where structures and other human developments meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.
- Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHA) –** Areas allocated for management focus on priority wildlife species or habitats. Examples include areas managed for bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, desert tortoise, riparian, etc.
- Winter Range:** Range that is grazed during winter.

Withdrawal: Withholding an area of Federal land from settlement, sale, location, or entry under some or all of the general land laws (i.e., mining laws, land disposal laws), for the purpose of limiting activities under those laws in order to maintain other public values in the area or reserving the area for a particular public purpose or program (i.e., monument, water, cultural, etc.); or transferring jurisdiction over an area of Federal land (i.e., Forest Service, National Park Service), other than property governed by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (40 U.S.C. 472), from one department, bureau, or agency.

Woodland: A forest community occupied primarily by noncommercial species such as juniper, mountain mahogany, or quaking aspen; all western juniper forest lands are classified as woodlands, since juniper is classified as a noncommercial species.

-X-

Xenolith: A fragment of a rock included in another rock.

Xerophyte: A plant structure adapted for life and growth with a limited water supply esp. by means of mechanisms that limit transpiration or that provide for the storage of water.

Xylem: A complex tissue in the vascular system of higher plants that functions chiefly in conduction but also in support and storage; and typically constitutes the woody element.

-Y-

Yucca: Plant of the lily family having long often rigid fibrous leaves on a woody base and bearing a large panicle of white blossoms.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A&AIA	Airport and Airway Improvement Act
ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ADA	Arizona Deer Association
ADBSS	Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society
ADC	Animal Damage Control
ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
ADOT	Arizona Department of Transportation
AGFD	Arizona Game and Fish Department
AML	Animal Management Level
AMP	Allotment Management Plan
AMR	Appropriate Management Response
APD	Application for Permit to Drill
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (US Department of Agriculture)
ARPA	Archaeological Resource Protection Act
ASIA	Arizona Strip Interpretive Association
ASLD	Arizona State Land Department
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
AUM	Animal Unit Month
BA, BO	Biological Assessment, Biological Opinion
BBM	Benefits Based Management
BLM	United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practices
C	Closed
CBA	Choosing by Advantages
CBW	Composition by Weight
CDP	Census Designated Place
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	Cubic Feet Per Second
CIP	Comprehensive Interpretive Plan
CWA	Clean Water Act
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DFC	Desired Future Condition
DMP	Draft Management Plan
DOI	Department of Interior
DPC	Desired Plant Composition
DWMA	Desert Wildlife Management Area
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMZ	Experimental Management Zones
EO	Executive Order
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERMA	Extensive Recreation Management Area
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FAA	United States Federal Aviation Administration
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
FLTFA	Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act

Arizona Strip Draft Plan/DEIS

FO
 FRCC
 GIS
 GCNRA
 GMP
 gpm
 GPO
 GSENM
 GRCA
 HABS
 HMAP
 HMP
 HUC
 IBLA
 IM
 IMP
 JKA
 LAC
 LAME
 LEIS
 LUP
 MBF
 MDF
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 MSO
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 NAAQS
 NAGPRA
 NAU
 NCA
 NEPA
 NHPA
 NLCS
 NHT
 NM
 NOA
 NOI
 NPS
 NRA
 NRCS
 NREL
 NRHP
 NSO
 O
 OHV
 P

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Field Office
 Fire Regime/Condition Class
 Geographic Information System
 Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
 General Management Plan
 Gallons per Minute
 Government Printing Office
 Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
 Grand Canyon National Park
 Historic American Building Survey
 Herd Management Area Plan
 Habitat Management Plan
 Hydrologic Unit Codes
 Interior Board of Land Appeals
 Instruction Memorandum
 Interim Management Policy
 James Kent Associates
 Limits of Acceptable Change
 Lake Mead National Recreation Area
 Legislative Environmental Impact Statement
 Land Use Plan
 Thousand Board Feet
 Mule Deer Foundation
 Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics
 Mitigate Limit, Limit
 Management Plan
 Mitigate Open
 Memorandum of Understanding
 Mexican Spotted Owl
 Megawatts
 National Ambient Air Quality Standards
 Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act
 Northern Arizona University
 National Conservation Area
 National Environmental Policy Act
 National Historic Preservation Act
 National Landscape Conservation System
 National Historic Trail
 Non-motorized
 Notice of Availability
 Notice of Intent
 United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service
 National Recreation Area
 United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service
 National Renewable Energy Laboratory
 National Register of Historic Place
 No Surface Occupancy
 Open
 Off-highway Vehicle
 Primitive

Arizona Strip Draft Plan/DEIS

PFC
pH
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PL
PLO
PSD
PWR
RAC
RCA
RCRA
RET
RMiS
RMP
RMZ
RN
ROD
ROS
ROW
R&PP
RR
RS
SHPO
S&G
SPM
SPNM
SRMA
SRP
SW
T&E
TCP
TMA
TMDL
URDS
USBR
USC
USDA
USDOI
USFWS
USGS
USFS
VER
VHA
VRI
VRM
WHA
WMP
WNSO
WSA
W&SR
WUI

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Proper Functioning Condition
Acid – Alkaline measurement
Paiute Tribe of Utah
Public Law
Public Land Office
Prevention of Significant Deterioration
Public Water Reserves
Resource Advisory Council (BLM)
Resource Conservation Area
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
Route Evaluation Tree Process ©
Recreation Management Information System
Resource Management Plan
Recreation Management Zone
Roaded Natural
Record of Decision
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
Right-of-Way
Recreation and Public Purposes
Rural Roaded
Revised Statute
State Historic Preservation Office
Standards and Guides
Semi-Primitive Motorized
Semi-Primitive Non-motorized
Special Recreation Management Area
Special Recreation Permit
Southwest
Threatened and Endangered
Traditional Cultural Property
Travel Management Area
Total Maximum Daily Load
Upper Respiratory Distress Syndrome
United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation
United States Code
United States Department of Agriculture
United States Department of Interior
United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service
United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
Valid Existing Rights
Vegetation Habitat Management Area
Visual Resource Inventory
Visual Resource Management
Wildlife Habitat Management Area
Wilderness Management Plan
Waivable No Surface Occupancy
Wilderness Study Area
Wild and Scenic Rivers
Wildland Urban Interface