

GLOSSARY

Defines the technical terms used throughout this plan and the appendices.

ACQUIRED LANDS. Lands in Federal ownership which were obtained by the government through purchase, condemnation, gift, or exchange.

ACRE-FOOT (AC-FT). Volume of water that will cover one acre of land to a depth of one foot; equals 43,560 cubic feet or 325,851 gallons.

ADJUDICATION. A formal court proceeding which results in the determination of the validity and extent of a water right.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. Photographs taken of the earth's surface from an aircraft. Both color and infra-red aerial photos can be produced which show surface features. Photographs can indicate vegetation changes and water content associated with fractures where caves may be located.

AGGREGATE. Any of several hard, inert materials, such as sand, gravel, slag, or crushed stone, used for mixing with a cementing or bituminous material to form concrete, mortar, or plaster, or used alone, as in railroad ballast or graded fill.

AIR POLLUTION. The general term alluding to the undesirable addition of substances (gases, liquids, or solid particles) to the atmosphere that are foreign to the natural atmosphere or are present in quantities exceeding natural concentrations.

ALKALI LAKES. Shallow plate-like depressions in central portions of basins that drain internally, collect runoff and evaporate rapidly; salt playas.

ALLOTMENT. An area of land designated and managed for grazing of livestock.

ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (AMP). A livestock grazing activity plan for a specific allotment based on multiple-use resource management objectives. The AMP considers livestock grazing in relation to other uses of the rangelands and in relation to renewable resources (i.e., watershed, veg-

etation and wildlife). An AMP includes the seasons of use, number of livestock permitted on the allotment, grazing system, and the rangeland developments needed. AMPs are prepared in consultation, cooperation and coordination with the permittee(s), lessee(s) or other involved affected parties.

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

ANNUAL WATER YIELD. The total streamflow volume that passes a specified point in a watershed during a year. It generally equals total precipitation and irrigation, less evapotranspiration losses and deep seepage losses.

AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC). Areas within the public land where special management attention is needed to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historical, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and provide safety from natural hazards.

AUTHORIZED OFFICER. Any person authorized by the Secretary of the Interior to administer regulations.

AVOIDANCE AREA. An environmentally sensitive area where rights-of-way would be granted only in cases where there is a prevailing need and no practical alternative location exists, and then only with appropriate provisions to protect the sensitive environmental components.

BENEFICIAL USE. The basis, the measure, and the limit of a water right. Agricultural, commercial, industrial, and recreational uses are all considered to be beneficial.

GLOSSARY

BERM. An embankment or mound of earth or other material. Examples of the use of a berm include use around a tank battery in an oil field to contain spilled fluids or as a barrier across a road or trail to prohibit travel by motor vehicles.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP). Methods, measures, or practices selected on the basis of site-specific conditions to ensure that water quality will be maintained to its highest practicable level. BMPs include, but are not limited to structural and nonstructural controls, operations, and maintenance procedures. BMPs can be applied before, during, or after pollution producing activities to reduce or eliminate the introduction of pollutants into receiving waters (40 CFR 130.2, EPA Water Quality Standards Regulation). Each BMP should identify: (1) specific management objectives, (2) a thorough description of the practice(s) to be used, and (3) a plan for monitoring the effectiveness of the practice(s) toward meeting the stated objectives, so they can be refined overtime. Examples of specific BMPs for New Mexico rangelands are given by New Mexico State University (1983).

BIODIVERSITY. Refers to the variety of life and its processes and includes the variety of living organisms, the genetic differences among them, and the communities and ecosystems in which they occur.

CALICHE. A brown or white material commonly found as a subsoil deposit in and or semi-arid climates which is composed largely of calcium carbonate.

CAVE. Any naturally occurring void, cavity, recess, or system of interconnected passages which occurs beneath the surface of the earth or within a cliff or ledge (including any cave resource therein, but not including any vug, mine, tunnel, aqueduct, or other manmade excavation) and which is large enough to permit an individual to enter, whether or not the entrance is naturally formed or manmade. The term "cave" includes any natural pit, sinkhole, or other feature which is an extension of the entrance. Refer also to "Significant Cave."

CAVE EXPLORATION. The act of entering a naturally occurring void, cavity, recess or system of interconnected passages which occurs beneath the

surface of the earth, ledge, or cliff to investigate, study or analyze contents, hazards and extent; to travel into new territories for adventure or discovery.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS. The process of determining whether the lands are more valuable or suitable for transfer or use under particular or various public land laws than for retention in federal ownership for management purposes.

COMMUNITY. A group of plants and animals living together in a common area having close interactions.

COMMUNITY PIT. A site from which nonexclusive disposals of mineral materials can be made.

CONDITION. FUNCTIONAL-AT RISK (Riparian, Wetland). Riparian-wetland areas that are in functional condition but an existing soil, water, or vegetation attribute makes them susceptible to degradation .

CONDITION, NON-FUNCTIONAL (Riparian, Wetland). Riparian-wetland areas that clearly are not providing adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris to support proper functioning condition. The absence of certain physical attributes, such as a floodplain where one should be, are indicators of non-functioning conditions.

CONDITION. PROPER FUNCTIONING (Riparian, Wetland). Riparian-wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to: (a) dissipate stream energy associated with high water flow, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality; (b) filter sediment, capture bedload, and aid floodplain development; (c) improve floodwater retention and groundwater 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. The functioning condition of riparian/wetland areas is a result of interaction among geology, soil, water, and vegetation.

GLOSSARY

CONDITION, UNKNOWN (Riparian, Wetland). Riparian-wetland areas for which sufficient information is lacking to make any form of determination about functional condition.

CONDITION OF APPROVAL (COA). A requirement appended to a use authorization that must be met in order to be in conformance with the authorization. Conditions of approval may be standard practices that are routinely applied or may be special requirements developed through the NEPA process. Conditions of approval usually are applied to mitigate the impacts of an action. Conditions of approval do not modify any rights granted by a lease (e.g., an oil and gas lease). Also, refer to LEASE, PERMIT, and STIPULATION in the Glossary.

CONDITIONAL WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION. The point in time that the fire exceeds the definable boundaries of the prescribed natural fire parameters, conditional suppression will become full suppression. (Total acres will not be a concern but exceeding the defined boundaries will indicate an escaped fire analysis.)

CONSERVATION (ARCHAEOLOGY). A level of management applied to cultural resources exhibiting uniqueness or relative scarcity of similar cultural properties; research potential that surpasses current state of the art; or singular historic importance or architectural interest.

COORDINATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CRMPA). A plan for management of one or more grazing allotments that involve all the affected resources, e.g., range, wildlife, watershed, minerals, and recreation.

CORRIDOR. A linear strip of land forming a passageway between two points in which transportation and/or utility systems exist or may be located. A designated corridor is the preferred location for existing and future rights-of-way grants that have been identified by law, by secretarial order, through land use planning, or by other management decision.

CRUCIAL HABITAT. Portions of the habitat of a wildlife population that, if destroyed or adversely modified, would result in a reduction of the popula-

tion to a greater extent than destruction of other portions of the habitat.

CRITICAL HABITAT. Any air, land, or water area, including elements thereof, which have been determined (and published in the Federal Register) to be essential to the survival of wild populations of an endangered or threatened species or to be necessary for their recovery to a point at which the measures provided pursuant to the ESA are no longer necessary.

CULTURAL RESOURCE. The fragile and non-renewable remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor reflected in districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features that were of importance in human events. These resources consist of physical remains, areas where significant human events occurred even though evidence of the event no longer remains, and the environment immediately surrounding the actual resource and oral history or ethnographic accounts of lifeways and customs.

DESIGNATION. The official identification and naming of a general area or site on public land. Lands may be designated when they are either (1) withdrawn, (2) given special status by act of Congress, or (3) established by an approved land use plan.

DESIGNATED USES. Surface water uses specified by the Water Quality Control Commission for which water quality standards have been established. Designated uses apply whether or not they are being attained.

DESIRED PLANT COMMUNITY (DPC). The plant community which provides the vegetation attributes required for meeting or exceeding RMP vegetation objectives. The DPC must be within an ecological site's capability to produce these attributes through natural succession, management action, or both. A specific description of the vegetation needed to meet the vegetation objectives of a detailed activity plan or implementing action can be described as a desired plant community. Seeding mixtures under DPC would emphasize the use of native species and avoid noxious weeds and exotic species.

GLOSSARY

DISTRICT. The specific area of public lands administered by a district manager.

DIVERSION. A man-made construction that diverts water from its natural source to be put to beneficial use.

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

DRASTIC. A method developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for evaluating the potential for groundwater pollution. The name “DRASTIC” is an acronym for the seven hydrogeologic factors that the method uses to produce the Drastic Index. The Index is a numerical value which helps prioritize areas with respect to groundwater contamination vulnerability. The factors are: Depth to water; Recharge; Aquifer media; Soil media; Topography (i.e., slope); Impact of the vadose zone; and, Conductivity (hydraulic) of the aquifer.

ECOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY (ESI). The effort and documentation needed to establish realistic, achievable, and measurable vegetation management objectives.

ECOSYSTEM. A complex self-sustaining natural system which includes living and nonliving components of the environment and the circulation of matter and energy between organisms and their environment.

ENDANGERED SPECIES (FEDERAL). An animal or plant species whose prospects of survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy and in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range, as defined by the USFWS under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. Whether a species is threatened or endangered is determined by the following factors: (1) present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range; (2) over utilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes; (3) disease or predation; (4) inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; or (5) other natural or human-made factors. Also, see “Threatened Species (Federal)” in the Glossary.

ENDANGERED SPECIES (STATE). Any species or subspecies whose prospects of survival or recruitment in New Mexico are in jeopardy. Also, see “Threatened Species (State)” in the Glossary.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA). The procedure for analyzing the impacts of some proposed action on a given environment and the documentation of that analysis. An EA is similar to an environmental impact statement (EIS) but is generally smaller in scope. An EA may be preliminary to an EIS.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS). The procedure for analyzing the impacts (both beneficial and adverse) of a proposed action on a given environment, and the documentation of that analysis.

EPHEMERAL STREAM. A stream that flows in direct response to surface runoff.

EPHEMERAL. A stream or portion of a stream that flows in direct response to precipitation, lasts for a short period of time and is not influenced by ground water sources. Also pertains to playa lakes which can be intermittently wet.

EXCHANGE. A trading of public lands (surface or subsurface estates) that usually do not have high public value, for lands in other ownerships which do have value for public use, management and enjoyment. The exchange may be for the benefit of other Federal agencies as well as BLM.

EXCLUSION AREAS. Areas where future rights-of-way may be granted only when mandated by law.

EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS (ERMA). Areas where recreation is unstructured and dispersed and where minimal recreation-related investments are required. ERMAs provide recreation visitors the freedom of choice with minimal regulatory constraint. These areas consist of the remainder of land areas not included in Special Recreation Management Areas within a resource area.

GLOSSARY

FEDERAL CAVE RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT (FCRPA) OF 1988. The purposes of this act are (1) to secure, protect, and preserve significant caves on federal lands for the perpetual use, enjoyment, and benefit of all people; and (2) to foster increased cooperation and exchange of information between governmental authorities and those who utilize caves located on federal lands for scientific, education, or recreational purposes.

FEDERAL LAND. Land owned by the United States and administered by the federal government. Federal land includes public lands (see Public Lands in the Glossary).

FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT (FLPMA) OF 1976. Public Law 94-579, gives the BLM legal authority to establish public land policy; to establish guidelines for administering such policy; and to provide for the management, protection, development, and enhancement of the public land. Often referred to and pronounced “flipma.”

FEDERAL RESERVED WATER RIGHT. A water right which is reserved by the federal government when land is withdrawn from the public domain for a particular purpose, such as national parks, forests, and monuments. The amount of water reserved is only that necessary to fulfill the intended purpose.

FLOODPLAIN. See “One Hundred-Year Floodplain” in the Glossary.

FLOWLINE. The surface pipe through which oil, water, or gas travels from a well to processing equipment or to storage.

FRAGILE SOIL. A soil that is easily damaged by use or disturbance. Examples include soils that are susceptible to compaction or other mechanic damage to their structure, or soils that are highly erodible when disturbed.

FULL WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION. All necessary resources and tactics are utilized to halt fire spread at a minimum acreage with the most cost effective suppression tactics.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS). Through the use of computer technology, GIS allows the input, storage, analysis, and display of a great volume and variety of physically locatable data (i.e., data which is known to exist at some specific place or area on the ground).

GRANT. A gift of public lands either in quantity or in place. Also, the document or the action which conveys land or an interest in land.

GRAZING CAPACITY. The maximum livestock stocking rate possible without inducing damage to vegetation or related resources such as watershed. This incorporates factors such as suitability of the rangeland for grazing as well as the proper use which can be made on all of the plants within the area. Normally expressed in terms of acres per animal unit month (AC/AUM) or sometimes referred to as the total AU Ms that are available in any given area, such as an allotment. Areas that are unsuitable for livestock use are not computed in the grazing capacity. Grazing capacity may or may not be the same as the stocking rate.

GRAZING DISTRICT. Means the specific area within which the public lands are administered under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act. Public lands outside grazing district boundaries are administered under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

GROUND WATER. Subsurface water contained in interconnected pores between soil or rock particles in a zone of saturation. Groundwater includes underground lakes and streams in karst areas.

HABITAT. The place where an animal or plant normally lives during its life cycle often characterized by dominant food, cover, water, and space (e.g., the stream habitat, the forest habitat).

HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN (HMP). A written and officially approved plan for a specific geographical area of public land which identifies wildlife habitat and related objectives, establishes the sequence of actions for achieving objectives, and outlines procedures for evaluating accomplishments.

GLOSSARY

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL. Any substance posing a threat to the health or safety of persons or the environment. These include any materials meeting the Environmental Protection Agency's criteria for ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity.

INFORMATION (ARCHAEOLOGY). A level of management applied to cultural resources. Most sites fall into this category and would be studied for the information that could be retrieved from them. The process of extracting information often destroys the site. These sites could be lithic scatters, campsites and other types of sites.

INSTREAM FLOW. The surface streamflow that is necessary to maintain resources such as water quality, fisheries, recreation, and riparian habitat. Usually expressed in terms of minimum flow requirements.

INTERMITTENT STREAM. A stream that does not flow year round but has some association with ground water for surface or subsurface flows.

KARST. A landform where the topography has been formed chiefly by the dissolving of rock. In some cases, the dissolving of rock may be extensive enough to form passages through which an individual could pass. Surface expressions include sinking streams, swalletts, springs and resurgences, and the presence of sinkholes and caves. Surface streams are few, with most of the drainage being underground. These features are important for ground-water recharge of karst systems.

LEASE. An authorization to possess and use public land for a fixed period of time (usually long term). Also, any contract, profit-share arrangement, joint venture, or other agreement issued or approved by the United States Government under a mineral leasing law that authorizes exploration for, extraction of, or removal of oil and gas resources.

LEASE NOTICE. An attachment to an oil and gas lease that transmits information at the time of lease issuance to assist a lessee in submitting acceptable plans of operation, or to assist in administration of leases. A Lease Notice is used to disclose a situation or condition known to exist that could affect

lease operations. Lease Notices are not a basis for denial of lease operations.

LEGAL ACCESS. In the context of access to public lands, especially public land tracts that may be adjacent to or surrounded by land of other ownerships, legal access exists when a person can reach a given public land tract without trespassing, such as from a public road or highway, or from another tract of public land. (See "Physical Access.")

LENTIC. Pertaining to static, calm, or slow moving water or aquatic habitats, such as a marsh.

LEK. A specific area (also termed display, gobbling, booming or strutting grounds) where two or more prairie chicken cocks congregate, typically year after year, for courtship displays in early spring, and vary in size from one-eighth acre to several acres.

LOCATABLE MINERALS. Minerals subject to disposal and development through the Mining Law of 1872 (as amended). Includes all "valuable mineral deposits" including metallic and nonmetallic minerals such as gold, lead, barite, fluorspar or high calcium limestone. It also includes uncommon varieties of sand, stone, gravel, cinders, pumice, pumicite and clay. Also included are all valuable minerals that are not excluded under the leasable and salable minerals.

LOTIC. Pertaining to fast-moving water, such as rivers and streams.

MALPAIS. A Spanish word meaning rough country underlain by dark basaltic lava.

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN (MFP). A planning decision document now replaced by RMPs that establishes for a given planning area land use allocations, coordination guidelines for multiple use, and management objectives to be achieved for each class of land use or protection.

MODERN URBAN (U). Areas with recreation opportunities to experience affiliation with individuals and groups are prevalent as in the convenience of sites and opportunities. Experiencing the natural environmental, and the use of outdoor

GLOSSARY

skills are largely unimportant. One of the six classes of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS).

MOIST SOILS MANAGEMENT. Water level manipulation (drawdown) used as a wetland management tool for pastures to optimize food production for waterfowl.

MINERAL MATERIALS. Minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite and clay which are not obtainable under the mining or leasing laws but which can be obtained under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended. Also known as saleable minerals.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT. Management of public lands and their various resource values so they are used in the combination best meeting the present and future needs of the American people. Such a concept allows for the most judicious use of some or all of the resources over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions. Relative resource values are considered, not necessarily the combination of uses that would give the greatest potential economic return or the greatest unit output.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES. A list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture.

NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM. The National Trails System is composed of four types of trails: (1) national recreation trails; (2) national scenic trails; (3) national historic trails; and (4) connecting or side trails. National recreation trails provide for numerous outdoor recreation activities in a variety of urban, rural, and remote areas. They may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior or by the Secretary of Agriculture where lands administered by that agency are involved.

NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION (NPS). The alteration of waters by activities not regulated as point sources, which degrade the quality or adversely affect the biological community inhabiting the waters.

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY (NSO). A condition of surface use attached to a lease or other authorization applied to minerals exploration and development which prohibits occupancy of only the land surface or to protect other identified resource values.

NOXIOUS WEED. A plant that causes disease or has other adverse effects on the human environment and is, therefore, detrimental to the agriculture and commerce of the United States and public health. Generally, noxious weeds possess one or more of the characteristics of being aggressive and difficult to manage, parasitic, a carrier or host of harmful insects or disease, and being either native, new to, or not common in, the United States. In most cases, however noxious weeds are normative species. Noxious weeds are designated and regulated by various state and federal laws.

OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE (OHV). Any motorized vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other terrain.

Open: Vehicle travel is permitted in the area (both on and off roads) if the vehicle is operated responsibly in a manner not causing, or unlikely to cause significant, undue damage to or disturbance of the soil, wildlife, wildlife habitat, improvements, cultural, or vegetative resources of other authorized uses of the public lands.

Limited: Designated areas and trails where the use of an OHV is subject to restrictions, such as limiting the number on types of vehicles allowed, or dates and times of use (seasonal restrictions); limiting use to designated roads and trails. Combinations of restrictions are possible, such as limiting use to certain types of vehicles during certain times of the year.

Closed: Designated areas, roads, and trails where the use of an OHV is permanently or temporarily prohibited. Emergency use of vehicles is allowed.

GLOSSARY

ONE HUNDRED-YEAR FLOOD. The flood that will be equaled or exceeded an average of once every one hundred years; i.e. the flood that has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

ONE HUNDRED-YEAR FLOODPLAIN. The area adjacent to a stream or body of water that would be inundated at the peak of the one hundred-year flood. The floodplain delineated on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMS) or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps (FHBMS) published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency will be used for management purposes. When a FIRM or FHBM map is not available for the area of interest, the best available information will be used.

PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT). Payments to local or state governments based on ownership of federal land and not directly dependent on production of outputs or receipt sharing.

PERENNIAL STREAM. Surface water normally flows throughout the year except during infrequent years of drought.

PERMIT (GRAZING). A document authorizing use of the public lands within grazing districts under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act for the purpose of grazing livestock.

PERMIT (LAND). A short-term (generally under 3 years), revocable authorization to use public lands for specific purposes.

PETROGLYPH. A form of rock art manufactured by incising, scratching, or pecking designs into rock surfaces.

PHREATOPHYTE. A type of plant common to arid regions which has an extensive root system to draw water directly from the water table.

PHYSICAL ACCESS. In the context of access to public lands, especially public land tracts that may be adjacent to or surrounded by land of other owners, physical access exists when a person can physically reach a given public land tract. The existence of physical access does not always mean that legal access exists. In some cases, taking advantage of physical access may involve trespass. (See "Legal Access.")

PIPELINE. A system of connected lengths of steel or plastic pipe, laid either in the earth or on the surface, that is used for transporting petroleum, petroleum products, chemicals, natural gas, or other fluids.

PLAYA. A shallow, nearly level, often saline, dry lake bed. Playas vary considerably in materials, salinity, and hydrologic regime. In general, playas: (1) collect surface runoff in closed basins; (2) are poorly vegetated; (3) are ephemeral flooded; and (4) have a thin surface of nongravelly, fine-textured sediment.

POINT SOURCE POLLUTION. Pollution discharged from any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance into a water body; e.g., effluent from a pipe. Point source pollution does not include return flow from irrigated agricultural land.

PRECIPITATION. Any or all forms of water particles, liquid or solid, that fall from the atmosphere and reach the ground.

PRESCRIBED FIRE OR BURN. The skillful application of fire to natural fuels under conditions of weather, fuel moisture, soil moisture, etc., that would allow confinement of the fire to a predetermined area and at the same time produce the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to accomplish certain planned benefits to one or more objectives of wildlife management, livestock management, hazard reduction, etc. Its objective is to employ fire scientifically to realize maximum benefits at minimum damage and acceptable cost.

PRESCRIPTION. A written statement defining objectives to be attained as well as temperature, humidity, wind direction and wind speed, fuel moisture content, and soil moisture under which a fire will be allowed to burn, generally expressed as acceptable ranges of the various indices, and the limit of the geographic area to be covered.

PRIMITIVE (P). Areas with recreation opportunities for isolation from the sights and sounds of man, to feel a part of the natural environment, to have a high degree of challenge and risk, and to use outdoor skills. One of the six classes of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS).

GLOSSARY

PUBLIC LANDS. Any land and interest in land owned by the United States within the several states and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of the Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except (1) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf; and (2) lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos.

PUBLIC VALUES AND INTERPRETATION (ARCHAEOLOGY). A level of management of cultural sites which contribute to the belief systems and folkways of a cultural group such as locations having religious significance. Public interpretive sites would have qualities that would lend themselves to being utilized as recreation, education, and interpretive areas.

QUARRYING (MINING). The extraction of building stone or other valuable nonmetallic constituent from a surface mine, or quarry.

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

RANGE IMPROVEMENT. An authorized activity or program on or relating to rangelands which is designed to improve production of forage; range vegetative composition; control patterns of use; provide water; stabilize soil and water conditions; and provide habitat for livestock, wild horses or burros, and wildlife. The term includes, but is not limited to structures, treatment projects, and use of mechanical means to accomplish the desired results.

RAPTOR. A bird of prey, such as an eagle, hawk, or owl.

RECLAMATION. The reconstruction of disturbance by returning the land 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. The immediate goal of reclamation is to stabilize disturbed areas and protect both disturbed and adjacent undisturbed areas from unnecessary degradation .

RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES ACT (R&PP). The Act of June 14, 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869, 869-4). Allows the disposal of public lands to any state, local, federal, or political instrumentality or nonprofit organization or any recreational or public purpose, at the discretion of the authorized officer.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (ROS). A continuum used to characterize recreation opportunities in terms of setting, activity, and experience opportunities. Six classes are included: primitive (P), semi-primitive nonmotorized (SPNM), semi-primitive motorized (SPM), roaded natural (RN), rural (R), and modern urban (U). Refer to the individual definitions in this glossary.

RESERVATION. A withdrawal of a permanent nature, dedicated to a specific public purpose.

RESOURCE AREA (RA). The smallest administrative subdivision of a BLM district. A resource area is administered by an area manager.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP). A written land use plan that outlines BLM's decisions and strategies for management of the resources in a particular area. The RMP has been used by the BLM since 1980.

RESTRICTED AREAS. Areas where mitigation such as seasonal restrictions is required to protect resource values.

RIGHT-OF-WAY (ROW). The legal right for use, occupancy, or access across land or water areas for a specified purpose or purposes. Also, the lands covered by such a right. Examples are roads, powerlines, pipelines, water wells, and communities sites. It does not grant an estate of any kind.

RIPARIAN. Situated on or pertaining to the bank of a river, stream, or other body of water. Normally used to refer to the plants of all types that grow rooted in the water table or streams, ponds, springs, etc.

RIPARIAN AREAS. Riparian areas are a form of wetland transition between permanently saturated wetlands and upland areas. These areas exhibit veg-

GLOSSARY

etation or physical characteristics reflective of permanent surface or subsurface water influence. 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 are typical riparian areas. Excluded are such sites as ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent upon free water in the soil.

ROADED NATURAL (RN). Areas with about equal recreation opportunities for affiliation with other user groups and for isolation from sights and sounds of humans. Involves the opportunity to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment. Challenge and risk opportunities are not very important except in specific challenging activities. The practice of outdoor skills may be important. Opportunities for both motorized and nonmotorized recreation are present. One of the six classes of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS).

RURAL (R). Areas with recreation opportunities to experience affiliation with individuals and groups are prevalent as is the convenience of sites and opportunities. These factors are generally more important than the natural setting. Opportunities for wildland challenges, risk taking, and testing of outdoor skills are unimportant, except in activities involving challenge and risk. One of the six classes of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS).

LEASABLE MINERALS. See Mineral Materials.

SCOPING PROCESS. An early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action. Scoping may involve public meetings, field interviews with representatives of agencies and interest groups, discussions with resource specialists and managers, written comments in response to news release, direct mailings and articles about the proposed action, and scoping meetings.

SEDIMENT YIELD. A quantitative measure of the total sediment outflow from a watershed over a given period of time at a specified point in the channel. Sediment yield is the difference between the total

erosion from slopes, channels, and mass wasting, and the amount of sediment deposited before reaching the specified point in the channel.

SEEPS. Is where ground water percolates to the surface and forms a saturated area.

SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED (SPM). Areas with some recreation opportunity for isolation from the sights and sounds of humans, but not as important as for primitive opportunities. Involves the opportunity to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment, to have moderate challenge and risk, and to use outdoor skills. Provides an explicit opportunity to use motorized equipment while in the area. One of the six classes of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS).

SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED (SPNM). Areas with some recreation opportunity for isolation from the sights and sounds of humans, but not as important as for primitive opportunities. Involves the opportunity to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment, to have moderate challenge and risk, and to use outdoor skills. One of the six classes of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS).

SIGNIFICANT CAVE. A cave located on federal lands that possesses one or more of the following features, characteristics, or values (1) Biota; (2) Cultural; (3) Geologic/ Mineralogic/Paleontologic; (4) Hydrologic; (5) Recreational; (6) Educational or Scientific.

SIGNIFICANT KARST. An area in which sinkholes or other features, such as lineaments, provide points of recharge to an aquifer that is the source of water for human, livestock, or wildlife use, or which provides a primary recharge zone for cave-related hydrologic systems.

SINKHOLE. A closed depression formed when the ground surface collapses above voids created by the solution of carbonate or evaporite rocks. Water levels typically fluctuate rapidly in sinkholes because of their close connection to groundwater.

GLOSSARY

SLOPE. The inclination of the land surface to the horizontal. When expressed as a percent, slope equals the change in elevation divided by the horizontal distance, with the result multiplied by 100 percent. Thus, a slope of 20 percent is a change in elevation of 20 feet for every 100 feet horizontally.

SOLID LEASABLE MINERALS. The chlorides, sulfates, carbonates, borates, silicates or nitrates of potassium or sodium and related products; sulphur in the States of Louisiana and New Mexico and on all acquired lands; phosphate, including associated and related minerals; asphalt in certain lands in Oklahoma; and gilsonite (including all vein-type solid hydrocarbons).

SPECIAL EMPHASIS AREAS. An area containing one or a combination of unique resources or values that receive more intensive management (e.g., ACECS, WSAS, and SRMAS.)

SPECIAL HABITAT FEATURE. A specific component of a habitat site requiring individual consideration, including geological anomalies (cliffs), aquatic situations (seeps), or manmade structures (windmill). A feature may be present in the habitat site because of animal use (booming grounds). Special habitat features may affect wildlife positively or negatively.

SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (SRMA). Areas requiring explicit recreation management to achieve BLM's recreation objectives and to provide specific recreation opportunities. SRMAs are listed in this plan which also define SRMA management objectives. BLM's recreation investments are concentrated in these areas.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES. Wildlife and plant species either federally listed or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened, state-listed species, or BLM-determined priority species (sensitive species).

SPRING. Where water is discharged from a fixed point and the flow usually forms a small channel.

STATE APPROPRIATIVE WATER RIGHT. A water right licensed by the New Mexico State Engineer once proof of beneficial use is established.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER (SHPO). A position within state governments responsible for coordinating state participation in the implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act. This officer serves as an assistant and consultant when identifying cultural properties, assessing effects to them, and considering alternatives to avoid or reduce those effects.

STIPULATION. A requirement, usually dealing with protection of the environment, that is made a part of a lease, grant, or other authorizing document. In the case of oil and gas leases, a provision that modifies standard lease rights and is attached to and made a part of the lease. Also, refer to "CONDITION OF APPROVAL" in the Glossary. The following represent the major stipulations on BLM lands:

No Surface Occupancy Stipulation (NSO): A stipulation in which use or occupancy of the land surface for fluid mineral exploration or development is prohibited to protect identified resource values.

Timing Limitation Stipulation: A stipulation which prohibits surface use during specified time periods to protect identified resource values. This stipulation does not apply to the operation and maintenance of production facilities unless the findings of analysis demonstrate the continued need for such mitigation and that less stringent, project specific mitigation measures would be insufficient.

Controlled Surface Use Stipulation (CSU): A stipulation in which use and occupancy is allowed (unless restricted by another stipulation), but identified resources values require special operational constraints that may modify the lease rights.

STRUTTING GROUND. Synonymous with Lek.

SUITABILITY. The adaptability of an area to grazing by livestock or wildlife.

SUITABLE RANGE. Rangeland that is accessible to livestock, which can be grazed on a sustained-yield basis without damaging the resource.

SURFACE DISTURBANCE. Any action that removal of soil or vegetation and expose the mineral

GLOSSARY

soil to erosive processes. Used in the literal context of actual, physical disturbance and movement or removal of the land surface and vegetation.

SURFACE WATER. All water located at the surface of the land, such as streams, rivers, and lakes.

THREATENED SPECIES (Federal). Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Whether a species is threatened or endangered is determined by the following factors: (1) present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range; (2) over utilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes; (3) disease or predation; (4) inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; or (5) other natural or human-made factors. Also, see “Endangered Species (Federal)” in the Glossary.

THREATENED SPECIES (State). Any species or subspecies that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range in New Mexico. Also, see “Endangered Species (State)” in the Glossary.

TURBIDITY. A condition in water caused by the presence of suspended matter which results in the scattering and absorption of light. Generally, a measure of fine suspended matter in water.

VALUE. As used in the RMP/EIS, a value refers to a natural resource or characteristic of a natural resource that is not usually a commodity or is difficult to quantify in terms of a unit of measurement. Examples of values in this context are listed in FLPMA and include scientific, scenic, air and atmospheric, historical, archeological and ecological resources.

VEGETATION RESOURCE CONDITION OBJECTIVES (VRCO). In general terms the kinds, types, amounts or appearance of vegetation that will provide the goods, values, and services needed on a geographic area.

VEGETATION TREATMENTS. Methods used to manage the growth and spread of vegetation. A vegetative management practice can either be a direct

management of the vegetation itself, for example prescribed fire or indirect management like a change in the number of livestock utilizing the vegetation, or a change in the time frames when livestock are utilizing the vegetation.

VIABILITY INDEX. A mathematical model used to predict the suitability of a pasture for pronghorn populations using variables such as pasture size, ruggedness, number of fall forb species and anticipated fall sheep stocking rate. See Appendix 12 of the Draft Roswell RMP/EIS.

VISUAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (VRM). The inventory and planning actions taken to identify visual values and to establish objectives for managing those values; and the management actions taken to achieve the visual management objectives.

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM) CLASSES. VRM Classes are based on relative visual ratings of inventoried lands. Each class describes the different degree of modification allowed to the basic elements of the landscape. The following are the minimum management objective for each class.

Class 1: Natural ecological changes and very limited management activity are allowed. Any contrast created within the characteristic landscape must not attract attention. This classification is applied to Visual Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, and other similar situations.

Class II: Changes in any of the basic elements (form, line, color, texture) caused by a management activity should not be evident in the landscape. A contrast may be seen but should not attract attention.

Class III: Contrasts to the basic elements caused by a management activity may be evident and begin to attract attention in the landscape. The changes, however, should remain subordinate in the existing landscape.

GLOSSARY

Class IV: Contrasts may attract attention and be a dominant feature in the landscape in terms of scale. However, the changes should repeat the basic elements of the landscape.

Rehabilitation Area: Change is needed or change may add acceptable visual variety to an area. This class applies to areas where the naturalistic character has been disturbed to a point where rehabilitation is needed to bring it back into character with the surrounding landscape. This class would apply to areas identified in the scenic evaluation where the quality class has been reduced because of unacceptable cultural modification. The contrast is inharmonious with the characteristic landscape. It may also be applied to areas that have the potential for enhancement; i.e., add acceptable visual variety to an area or site. It should be considered an interim or short term classification until one of the other VRM class objectives can be reached through rehabilitation or enhancement. The desired visual resource management class should be identified.

WATER QUALITY STANDARD. Regulations which specify designated uses for surface waters of the state, and water quality criteria to protect those uses. Standards are specified by the Water Quality Control Commission, in accordance with Section 303 of the Clean Water Act.

WETLANDS. Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support and which, under normal circumstances, do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands include marshes, shallows, swamps, lake shores, bogs, muskegs, wet meadows, estuaries, and riparian areas.

WILDERNESS. The definition contained in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 is as follows: "A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." Wilderness is an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation,

which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

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

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA (WSA). A roadless area which has been found to have wilderness characteristics.

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS. Those characteristics of wilderness as described in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act. These include size, naturalness, solitude, primitive and unconfined type of recreation, and supplemental values.

WILDLIFE. Includes all species of animals, birds, mollusks, crustaceans, amphibians, reptiles, or their progeny or eggs which, whether raised in captivity or not, are normally found in a wild state. Feral horses and burrows are excluded .

WITHDRAWAL. Removal or withholding of public lands, by statute or secretarial order, from operation of some or all of the public land laws. A mineral withdrawal is the closing of an area to mineral location and development activities. A mineral withdrawal includes public lands potentially valuable for solid leasable minerals, precluding the disposal of the lands except with a mineral reservation clause unless the lands are found not to contain a valuable deposit of minerals.