

**GLOSSARY, INDEX, AND  
LITERATURE CITED**

# GLOSSARY

**ACTIVITY PLAN** — Activity plan is a generic term for any plan that provides details for management of a specific site. It implements decisions made in a RMP and is the most detailed level of BLM planning. Activity plans may be centered on a single resource. Examples are AMPs for livestock management and HMPs for wildlife management. However, BLM prefers to write activity plans that address all resources on a particular site. In this case, the plan is referred to as a CRMP. Examples of site-specific details included in these plans are: management objectives, location of a fence, placement of signs, dates of grazing by livestock, kinds and density of seeds to be included in seeding, costs of materials, economic analysis, and year action is to be completed.

**ALLOTMENT** — An allotment is an area of land where one or more livestock operators graze their cows or sheep. BLM, state-owned, and private lands may be included. Allotments are usually bounded by fences and/or natural barriers to livestock movement and are commonly subdivided into pastures to help in vegetation management.

**ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (AMP)** — An AMP is an activity plan (see above) that gives the details for managing livestock in a specific allotment (see above). The heart of an AMP addresses: (1) the number of livestock that will be allowed in an allotment, (2) the time of the year they will be there, and (3) the length of time they will remain.

**ALLUVIAL VALLEY FLOOR (AVF)** — The unconsolidated stream-laid deposits holding streams where water availability is sufficient for subirrigation or flood irrigation agricultural activities. Does not include upland areas, which are generally overlain by a thin veneer of colluvial deposits composed chiefly of debris from sheet erosion, deposits by unconcentrated runoff or slopewash, together with talus, or other mass-movement accumulations and windblown deposits.

**ALLUVIUM** — Unconsolidated clay, silt, sand, and gravel which has been deposited in valley floors by stream action.

**AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (AAQS)** — The permissible level of various pollutants in the atmosphere, as contrasted with emission standards which are the permissible levels of pollutants emitted by a given source.

**AQUIFER** — A formation, group of formations, or part of formation that contains enough saturated permeable material to yield significant quantities of water to wells and springs.

**ATTAINMENT AREA** — A physical, geographical area in which all AAQs are less than the air quality standard.

**BURIED-VALLEY AQUIFERS** — Sand and gravel deposits within drift-filled valleys and buried glacial drift. These aquifers occur within valleys that were eroded as much as several hundred feet into bedrock prior to and during the Pleistocene ice age.

**COAL STUDY AREA (CSA)** — An area of land that has sufficient coal development potential and federal coal ownership to identify areas as acceptable for further consideration for coal leasing and possible development of new mine areas and facilities.

**COAL WITH DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL** — Coal with overburden of 200 feet or less, a stripping ratio of 20:1 or less, and a seam thickness of 5 feet or greater.

**COORDINATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CRMP)** — A CRMP is an activity plan (see above) in which management of all pertinent resources on a site are addressed. CRMPs help ensure that the objectives of different resource programs, e.g., range, wildlife, recreation, archeology, are met in an efficient, coordinated manner.

**COUTEAU (COTEAU)** — A range of hills or an escarpment forming the edge of a plateau. In North Dakota, it refers to the Missouri Couteau that rises in a line generally northwest to southeast along the eastern edge of the Missouri (River) Plateau.

**CULTURAL RESOURCES** — Fragile and nonrenewable remains of past human activity, occupation, or endeavor as reflected in districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, or natural features.

**ENDANGERED SPECIES** — Any plant or animal species that is 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.

**FLOODPLAIN** — An area adjoining a body of water or stream that has been or may be covered by floodwater.

**HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN (HMP)** — An HMP is an activity plan (see above) that gives the details for management of one or more wildlife species or habitats in a specified geographic area.

**INFILTRATION** — The flow of a fluid into a substance through pores or small openings; connotes flow into a soil, in contrast with percolation, which connotes flow through a porous substance.

**ISSUE** — An element or topic of concern, interest or dispute as to its importance or management in a multiple-use approach to public land and its resources.

**LAND PATTERN ADJUSTMENT** — Repositioning the ownership of land surface and/or mineral estate by exchange, sale, etc.

**LAND REPORT** — A report substantiating and documenting the environmental effects and decisions of proposed lands and realty actions.

**LAND USE PLAN** — A comprehensive plan to guide future management of public lands and minerals. Development of land use plans involves an interdisciplinary approach to achieve an appropriate balance of multiple uses.

**LOCATABLE MINERALS** — Generally the metallic minerals subject to the filing of claims and development specified in the Mining Law of 1872, includes bentonite, uranium.

**LONG TERM** — Any natural process such as growth or regrowth of vegetation, or development of productive topsoil requiring 20 years or more.

**MULTIPLE USE** — Management of the various surface and subsurface resources, so that they are utilized in the combination of ways that will best meet the present and future needs of the public, without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land or the quality of the environment.

**MULTIPLE USE TRADEOFF** — Resource values of concern not covered by the unsuitability criteria which may

eliminate additional coal deposits from further consideration for leasing. These tradeoffs protect resource values of a locally important or unique nature not included in the unsuitability criteria.

**PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES** — The nonrenewable remains of past living organisms.

**PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION (PSD)** — A planning and management process for allocation and use of air resources. Maximum allowable increases in air quality over baseline concentrations for SO<sub>2</sub> and particulates are set for each area within the state, based upon its classification: Class I, Class II, or Class III. The maximum allowable increases or increments cannot be exceeded by a new source or by a modification to an existing source which emits SO<sub>2</sub> particulates.

**RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES (R & PP)** — A lease or patent transferring the use or ownership of public land to a governmental or nonprofit entity for recreational and other public uses.

**RIPARIAN AREA** — A specialized form of wetland with characteristic vegetation restricted to areas along, adjacent to or contiguous with rivers and streams, also, periodically, flooded lake and reservoir areas, as well as lakes with stable water.

**SALEABLE MINERALS** — Common varieties of mineral materials such as scoria, sand, stone, and gravel, as well as petrified wood; may be disposed of through free use permits or sales.

**SHORT TERM** — Any natural process such as growth or regrowth of vegetation requiring up to five years.

**SPECIAL STIPULATIONS** — These are conditions or requirements attached to a lease or contract that apply in

addition to standard stipulations (see below). They frequently provide additional protection of the environment from resource developments, e.g., coal mining, oil and gas development. Special stipulations become effective by their specification on a RMP.

**STANDARD STIPULATIONS** — These are conditions or requirements attached to a lease or contract that detail specific actions to be taken or avoided during resource development, e.g., coal mining, oil and gas development. They usually provide basic protection of the environment.

**THREATENED SPECIES** — Any plant or animal species that is likely to become an endangered species throughout all or a significant portion of its range, as defined by the USFWS under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

**TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (TDS)** — The dry weight of dissolved material, organic and inorganic, contained in water or waste. Dissolved solids cannot be removed by filtration, and excessive dissolved solids makes water unpalatable for drinking and unsuitable for industrial use. Generally reported in mg/l.

**UNSUITABILITY CRITERIA** — The 20 criteria described at 43 CFR 3461.1, the application of which results in an assessment of federal coal lands as suitable or unsuitable for all or certain methods of surface coal mining.

**WILDLIFE THRESHOLD** — This is a leaseable acreage of wildlife habitat beyond which no further leasing will be allowed without a joint review of the situation by BLM, USFWS, and NDGFD. Thresholds are calculated for each CSA individually. Acreages above the threshold are preliminary excluded from further consideration for coal leasing under the multiple-use tradeoff screen.

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