

GLOSSARY

- A'a** — A Hawaiian term for basaltic lava flows that are typically rough and jagged with a clinkery surface.
- Acre-Foot** — Amount of water that will cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot.
- Active Preference (grazing)** — Current authorized use including livestock grazing and conservation use. Active use may constitute a portion, or all, of permitted use. Active use does not include temporary non-use or suspended use of forage within all or a portion of an allotment.
- Adaptive Management** — A type of natural resource management that implies making decisions as part of an ongoing process. It is a continuous process of planning, implementing, monitoring, evaluating, and incorporating new information into strategies to meet goals and objectives. It also provides a model for adjusting goals and objectives as new information develops and public desires change.
- Adit** — A nearly horizontal passage in an underground mine, driven from the surface, by which a mine may be entered, ventilated, or dewatered.
- Age Class** — An age grouping of trees according to an interval of years, usually 20 years. A single age class would have trees that are within 20 years of the same age, such as 1-20 years or 21-40 years.
- Aggradation** — The building up of land surfaces by sedimentation or deposition of mineral matter.
- Air Quality** — Class I Area - Areas designated under the Clean Air Act that are afforded this highest level of protection from air pollutants; generally consist of wilderness areas, national parks, and wildlife refuges.
- Class II Area** — Areas not designated as Class I; additional air pollutant inputs may be permitted up to certain limits.
- Airshed** — A geographic area that shares the same air.
- Allotment** — An area allocated for livestock use by one or more qualified grazing permittees, including prescribed numbers and kinds of livestock under one plan of management.
- Allotment Management Plan (AMP)** — A documented program that applies to livestock grazing on public lands, prepared by consulting, cooperating, and coordinating with the permittee(s), lessee(s), or other interested publics.
- All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV)** — Small three-wheel and four-wheel recreational motor vehicles capable of operating in rugged terrain.
- Alluvium** — Any sediment deposited by flowing water, as in a river bed, floodplain, or delta.
- Animal Unit** — One cow, one wild horse, two burros, or five sheep.
- Animal Unit Month (AUM)** — The amount of forage required to sustain one mature cow or the equivalent (e.g., five sheep or five goats), based on an average daily forage consumption of 26 pounds of dry matter per day. The equivalent animal units for other ungulate species, based on a weight conversion (3 percent body weight per day), are: 10.5 for antelope; 7.6, deer; 2.1, elk; 1.2, moose; 0.9, wild horses; and 5.2, sheep.
- Annual Vegetation** — Plants that complete their life cycles and die in one year or less.
- Appropriate Management Response (AMR)** — Specific actions taken in response to a wildland fire to implement protection and fire use objectives.
- **Category A:** private lands, BLM facilities, and other areas with values where fire would not be desired.
 - **Category B:** areas where a variety of appropriate fire suppression techniques would be applied to meet the resource objectives specified in the Plan/EIS and other site-specific activity plans.
- Aquifer** — A saturated, permeable sediment or rock that can transmit significant quantities of water under hydraulic gradients.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)	— An area of public lands where special management attention is required to protect resources and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values; fish and wildlife resources; or other natural systems or processes; or to protect humans from natural hazards.
Basalt Beneficial Use	— Fine-grained, dark-colored igneous rocks that are either intrusive or extrusive. — A use of water, such as domestic, municipal, agricultural, mining, livestock watering, recreation, wildlife, or power generation, that provides a benefit.
Best Management Practice (BMP)	— Practices based on current scientific information and technology that, when applied during the implementation of management actions, ensure that adverse impacts are minimized. BMPs are based on site-specific evaluation and represent the most effective and practical means to achieve management goals for a given site.
Biological Diversity (Biodiversity)	— The variety of life and its processes and the interrelationships within and among various levels of ecological organization. Federal resource management agencies must examine the implications of management actions and development decisions on regional and local biodiversity.
Biological Soil Crust	— A complex mosaic of mosses, lichens, algae, cyanobacteria, and fungi that occupies the soil surface in arid and semiarid plant communities. These organisms weave through the soil and essentially glue the surface particles together, forming a protective coating against erosive forces.
Blister	— A blister is formed by the swelling of the crust that occurs as a result of the expansion of gas or vapor beneath a flow; typically about 1 meter (3.3 feet) in diameter and hollow.
Block Lava Bomb	— Lava with a surface of angular blocks and forms from very dense lava. — Pyroclastic fragments greater than 64 millimeters (2.5 inches) in diameter that were molten or plastic at the time of ejection. The shape of a bomb is determined by the viscosity of the magma, velocity of flight, length of flight, the rate at which the lava cooled, the rate of expansion of gases, and the type of deformation that occurred upon impact.
Breadcrust Bomb	— A crust that cooled during flight such that as gases within it continued to expand, the crust cracked much like bread rising in an oven.
Broadcast Burn	— A prescribed fire that burns a designated area. These controlled fires can reduce wildfire hazards, improve forage for wildlife and livestock, or encourage the successful regeneration of trees.
Brood Rearing Butte	— Caring for young birds hatched at one time. — A detached low mountain or high mound rising abruptly from the general level of the surrounding plain; applied to peculiar elevations in the Rocky Mountain Region.
Cairn	— A formation of stones intentionally piled by humans.
Cambrian Period	— From 500 million to about 544 million years ago, in which marine invertebrates were common.
Candidate Species	— Species not protected under the Endangered Species Act but under consideration by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for inclusion on the list of federally threatened or endangered species.
Carbonate	— A salt or carbonic acid, like limestone.
Carrying Capacity	— The character of use that can be supported over a specific time by an area developed at a certain level without causing excessive damage to either the physical environment or the experience of the visitor.
Cation	— An electrically charged particle (ion) with a positive charge.
Cheatgrass	— A variety of woodland and meadow grasses of the genus <i>Bromus</i> ; native to temperate regions.



Chemical Control	— The use of pesticides and herbicides to control pests and undesirable plant species.
Cenozoic	— The most recent era of geologic history (65 million years ago until the present) during which the earth's modern landforms, animals, and plants came into being.
Cinder	— Uncemented, glassy, vesicular (holes created by escaping gas bubbles) pyroclastic material. Cinder can be thought of as "volcanic froth."
Cinder Cone	— A steep, conical hill that is formed by the accumulation of cinders, spatter, and other pyroclastic material.
Cinder Garden	— Gardens that develop on cinder deposits with little to no soil development.
Class of Livestock	— The species of domestic livestock - cattle and sheep.
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.
Collector Road	— A road that serves small land areas; collector roads are usually connected to a larger road or state highway.
Community	— An assemblage of plant and animal populations in a common spatial arrangement.
Consultation, Coordination, and Cooperation	— A process prescribed by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of involving the permittee(s), lessee(s), federally recognized Native American tribes, and interested publics in the development of allotment management plans and other management programs on public lands. The process also includes trust responsibilities to federally recognized Native American tribes.
Consumptive Use	— Recreation activities that consume natural resources. Hunting and fishing are regarded as consumptive recreation because wildlife species are consumed. Rockhounding is consumptive because nonrenewable resources are removed.
Cow-pie Bomb	— Also known as a cow-dung or pancake bomb, a cow-pie bomb forms from very fluid lava that is still plastic when it lands, causing it to flatten upon impact; some still have a liquid core upon impact.
Crater	— A circular depression in a volcano that formed from a gradual accumulation of pyroclastic material around the vent, an explosive eruption or collapse.
Critical Habitat, Designated	— Specific parts of an area occupied by a federally listed threatened or endangered plant or animal at the time it is listed that contain physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species or that may require special management or protection. Critical habitat may also include specific areas outside an area occupied by a federally listed species if the Secretary of the Interior determines that these areas are essential for the conservation of the species.
Cultivar	— A cultivated plant or animal that has no known wild ancestry.
Cultural Landscape	— A geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.
Cultural Property	— The definite location of a past human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory, historic documentation, or oral evidence. Cultural properties include prehistoric and historic archaeological remains, or architectural sites, structures, objects, or places with important public and scientific uses.
Cultural Resource	— The fragile and nonrenewable remains of human activity that are found in historic districts, sites, buildings, and artifacts and that are important in past and present human events.

- Cultural Resource Inventory** — Section 110 inventories - surveys done in response to the federal proactive responsibility to protect cultural resources
 Section 106 inventories — inventories done in response to the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act. There are three types:
 — **Class I** - literature review and file search
 — **Class II** - intensive pedestrian survey of a sample of an area
 — **Class III** - intensive pedestrian survey of an entire area
- Cumulative Impact** — The effect on the environment that would result from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. Cumulative impacts can result from similar projects or actions, as well as from projects or actions that have similar impacts (40 CFR 1508.7).
- Current Annual Growth Deferment** — The amount of forage produced by a plant in one growing season.
 — Nongrazing, either by delay or discontinuance of grazing, from the beginning of plant growth until the seed is set or the equivalent stage of vegetative reproduction.
- Desired Future Condition** — Used to describe the future condition of resources needed to meet management objectives. Desired future condition is based on ecological, social, and economic considerations during the land and resource management planning process.
- Desired Plant Community** — The plant community that provides the vegetation attributes required for meeting or exceeding RMP vegetation objectives. The desired plant community must be within an ecological site's capability to produce these attributes through natural succession, management action, or both.
- Developed Recreation** — Recreation that requires facilities that, in turn, result in concentrated use of the area. For example, skiing requires ski lifts, parking lots, buildings, and roads. Campgrounds require roads, picnic tables, and toilet facilities.
- Dipteran** — An insect having usually a single pair of functional wings (anterior pair) with the posterior pair reduced to small knobbed structures and mouth parts adapted for sucking or lapping or piercing (i.e., true flies).
- Dispersed Recreation** — Recreation that does not occur in a developed recreation site, such as hunting, backpacking, and scenic driving.
- Diversity (Species)** — (1) The absolute number of species in a community, species richness; and (2) a measure of the number of species and their relative abundance in a community; low diversity refers to few species or unequal abundance; high diversity refers to many species or equal abundance.
- Easement** — A right or privilege one may have on another's land.
- Ecological Succession** — An ecosystem's gradual evolution to a stable state or climax. If, through the ability of its populations and elements, an ecosystem can absorb changes, it tends to persist and become stable through time.
- Ecosystem** — A functioning system composed of a community of animals, plants, and bacteria and its interrelated physical and chemical environment.
- Ecotone** — A transition area between two distinct habitats, where the ranges of the organisms in each bordering habitat overlap, and where there are organisms unique to the transition area.
- Endangered Species** — Any animal or plant species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. These species are listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act.
- Endemic** — Having a natural distribution confined to a particular geographical region.



Environmental Assessment (EA)	— A concise public document that a federal agency prepares under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to provide sufficient evidence and analysis to determine whether a proposed agency action would require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a Finding of No Significant Impact. A federal agency may also prepare an EA to aid its compliance with NEPA when no EIS is necessary or to facilitate the preparation of an EIS when one is necessary.
Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)	— A detailed written statement that is required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for a proposed major federal action that would significantly affect the quality of the human environment. The findings from the document are published in a Record of Decision (ROD).
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 socioeconomic groups, should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from the operation or execution of federal programs and policies. Executive Order 12898 directs federal agencies to make achieving environmental justice part of their missions by identifying and addressing disproportionately high and adverse effects of agency programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations.
Eolian Process	— Wind erosion, transport, or deposition.
Ephemeral Erosion	— Short-lived; usually only one day.
Erosion	— The wearing away of land surface either by natural weathering processes (including water, wind, or ice) or human or animal activities.
Erosion Blanket	— Material such as straw, jute matting, or rock that is applied to the land surface to minimize the erosion of soil particles caused by the impact of raindrop splash and by flowing water.
Ethnographic Resource	— A site structure, object, landscape, or natural resource feature assigned traditional legendary, religious, subsistence, or other significance in the cultural system of a group traditionally associated with it.
Exotic Plant Community	— An assemblage of plants that are not indigenous to the area, such as cheat grass, yellow star thistle, and medusa head rye.
Exotic Species	— An animal or plant species that is not a part of an area's original fauna or flora.
Extirpated	— Completely gone from an area; destroyed completely.
Fault	— A fracture or fissure in the earth's surface.
Fauna	— The animal life of an area.
Fecal Coliform/ Fecal Streptococcus	— Types of bacteria found in animal waste.
Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)	— A public document issued by a federal agency that briefly presents the reasons why an action for which the agency has prepared an Environmental Assessment does not have potential for a significant effect on the human environment and thus will not require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement.
Fire Condition Class (FCC)	— A classification for vegetation communities relative to the departure of the fire regime (frequency and severity of fire) from historic conditions. There are three fire condition classes ranging from FCC1 (low departure) to FCC3 (high departure): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — FCC1 represents low departure from the historic fire regime. Key ecosystem components include a healthy mosaic of various successional stages for each vegetation type. For example, these components would include

- sage brush steppe communities with native perennial grass and forb understories, or aspen or Douglas fir communities with trees of variable age, openings to allow tree regeneration, and an abundance of understory grasses and forbs.
- FCC2 represents moderate departure from the historic fire regime, resulting in some risk of more frequent fire return intervals and/or greater levels of severity.
- FCC3 represents high departure from the historic fire regime, resulting in high risk of resource loss due to frequent fire return intervals and/or high levels of severity. An example of FCC3 is an area that was formerly low-elevation sagebrush steppe that is currently dominated by an understory or monoculture of cheatgrass.
- Fire Cycle** — The average time between fires in a given area.
- Fire Fountain** — A rhythmic vertical fountain-like eruption of lava.
- Fire Suppression** — All work and activities associated with fire extinguishing operations, beginning with the discovery and continuing until the fire is completely extinguished.
- Fissure Cave** — A cave formed from a fissure, i.e., an elongated fracture or crack related to volcanic action.
- Fissure/Vent** — An elongate fracture or crack at the surface from which molten rock and volcanic gases escape onto surface.
- Floodplain** — Level streamside land that may be subject to flooding.
- Flora** — The plant life of an area.
- Forage** — Vegetation of all forms available and of a type used for animal consumption.
- Forb** — A broadleaf plant that has little or no woody material in it.
- Four-Wheel Drive (4WD)** — Trucks, cars, or sport utility vehicles with high clearance and the ability to operate off pavement, on rugged terrain, as well as on highways.
- Fragmentation** — ±The process of dividing habitats into smaller and smaller units until their utility as habitat is lost.
- Fuel Loading** — The accumulation of natural combustible materials (fuel) that could burn in a fire.
- Fugitive Dust** — Particulate matter emissions that do not pass through a stack, chimney, vent, pipe, or similar opening.
- Gateway Community** — A towns in the areas surrounding the Monument; such towns often serve as entrance points for visitors to the Monument.
- Geographic Information System (GIS)** — GIS is both a database designed to handle geographic data and a set of computer operations that can be used to analyze the data. In a sense, GIS can be thought of as a higher-order map.
- Geomorphic Process** — A process that changes the form of the earth, such as volcanic activity, running water, and glacial action.
- Geomorphology** — A subdiscipline of geography concerned with the study of the form and development of the landscape. It includes such specializations as sedimentology.
- Grazing Management Practice** — A technique used to manage livestock. Such techniques include season, duration (amount of the time that grazing occurs), intensity of use, numbers of livestock, kind of livestock, and distribution (ways to affect distribution include salting, herding, and water development).
- Grazing Plan or Program** — A combination of grazing management and/or facilities used to ensure an expectation of meeting or making significant progress toward meeting the Standards for Rangeland Health.
- Great Rift** — The Great Rift volcanic rift zone is a belt of open cracks, eruptive fissures, shield volcanoes, and cinder cones, which varies in width between approximately 1 and 5 miles. It begins north of the Monument, approximately 6 miles



from the topographic edge of the Snake River Plain, in the vent area of the Lava Creek flows in the southern Pioneer Mountains. The Great Rift extends southeasterly from the Lava Creek vents for more than 50 miles to somewhere beneath the Wapi Lava Field.

- Ground Fire** — A fire that burns along the forest floor and does not affect trees with thick bark or high crowns.
- Groundwater** — Water that has percolated downward from the ground surface through the soil pores.
- Habitat** — The natural abode of a plant or animal, including all biotic, climatic, and soil factors affecting life.
- Herbaceous** — Pertaining to or characteristic of an herb (fleshy-stemmed plant), as distinguished from the woody tissue of shrubs and trees.
- Hornito** — A rootless spatter cone (fed by lava from within an underlying lava tube) that has a steep sided, inverted cone shape and is formed from an accumulation of pyroclastic materials. Also called Rootless Vent.
- Hydrologic Cycle** — The circulation of water in the atmosphere, on the surface of the earth, in the soil, and in the underlying rocks.
- Hydrology** — The science of dealing with the study of water on the surface of the land, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere.
- Igneous Rock** — Rock (such as granite and basalt) that has solidified from a molten or partially molten state.
- Indicator** — Components or attributes of a rangeland ecosystem that can be observed and/or measured; an indicator provides evidence of the function, productivity, health, and/or condition of the ecosystem.
- Indigenous (species)** — Any species of wildlife native to a given land or water area by natural occurrence.
- Inflation Structure** — An inflation structure occurs along a crack where the swelling of underlying lava causes one side to become uplifted relative to the other, whether due to degassing or the influx of more lava.
- Inholding** — A non-federal parcel of land that is completely surrounded by federal land.
- Integrated Pest Management (IPM)** — IPM evaluates alternatives for managing forest pest populations, based on the consideration of pest-host relationships.
- Invasive Species** — A non-native species (with respect to a particular ecosystem) whose introduction cause or is likely to cause harm to the economy, environment, or human health.
- Irretrievable** — One of the categories of impacts mentioned in the National Environmental Policy Act to be included in environmental impact statements. An irretrievable effect applies to a loss of production or a commitment of renewable natural resources. For example, when an area is used as a ski area, some or all of the timber production there is irretrievably lost. If the ski area closes, timber production could resume; the loss of timber production during the time that the area was devoted to winter sports is irretrievable. However, the loss of timber production during that time is not irreversible, because it would be possible for timber production to resume if the area was no longer used as a ski area.
- Irreversible** — A category of impacts mentioned in environmental impact statements that applies to non-renewable resources, such as minerals and archaeological sites. Irreversible effects can also refer to effects of actions that can be renewed only after a very long period of time, such as the loss of soil productivity.
- Karst** — An area underlain by limestone in which erosion has formed sinkholes, fissures, caverns, and underground streams.

Kiosk	— A stall set up in a public place where one can obtain information, e.g., tourist information.
Kipuka	— < kee' poo ka > Hawaiian word meaning "key", or opening such as for a door. A mound of older land, usually covered by vegetation, which is surrounded by a younger lava flow.
Lacustrine Landscape	— Relating to or living near lakes. — A large land area composed of interacting ecosystems that are repeated due to factors such as geology, soils, climate, and human impacts.
Late Pleistocene-Holocene	— Beginning about 11,000 years ago, the end of the glacial period ("Ice Age") due to the multiple expansion and retreat of glaciers.
Lava	— Lava is magma (molten rock) that has erupted onto the earth's surface; also used to refer to magma after it has solidified.
Lava Curb	— Lava curbs form when blobs of lava floating in a river of lava accumulate on the edges of the flow and begin to build out. If the curbs build out far enough on either side to connect to each other and create a crust, they create a new lava tube roof.
Lava Field	— A large contiguous area of lava formed from a lava flow.
Lava Flow	— A lava flow can be described as an outpouring of molten rock onto the earth's surface forming a river or sheet.
Lava Fountains	— A vertical eruption of lava from a vent or along a fissure. Lava fountains can reach a height of 2,000 ft.
Lava Lake	— A lake of molten lava, usually basaltic, contained in a vent, crater, or broad depression of a shield volcano.
Lava Toe	— Small, bulbous extensions of lava that form at the front of pahoehoe flows by breaking through crusts on the flow front.
Lava Tub	— Lava tubes form when the surface of flowing lava congeals, forming a crust. The lava underneath the solidified crust continues to flow, now insulated from the cooling air. When the lava eruption ceases, and if the tube drains, a large tubular cave may be left behind.
Leasable Mineral	— A mineral such as oil shale, oil and gas, phosphate, potash, sodium, geothermal resources, and all other minerals that may be developed under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended.
Lee (or Leeward) Side	— The side of something that is sheltered from the wind.
Lek	— An assembly area where birds, especially sage grouse, carry on display and courtship behavior.
Levee	— A natural or human-made feature of the landscape that restricts the movement of water into or through an area.
Licensed Vehicle	— A motor vehicle operating under a current state registration.
Lichen	— A mutualistic association of a fungus and a photosynthetic organism.
Limited Designation (motorized travel)	— BLM designation meaning that some restrictions apply to motorized travel on a specified route or in a specified area.
Lithic Scatter	— Pertaining to or composed of stone scatter; a form of an archaeological resource.
Litter	— Dead plant or animal material on the soil surface.
Livestock Development; Livestock Management Facility	— A physical facility such as a fence, water development, or corral that can be used to handle and control livestock.
Loess	— Unconsolidated, silt-sized particles with accessory clay and sand particles that are deposited primarily by the wind. Loess that has filtered down into cracks in the lava and between the cinders provides the growth medium for vegetation.
Magma	— Molten rock beneath the earth's surface.



Management Framework Plan (MFP)	— Bureau of Land Management land use plan, predecessor to the Resource Management Plan (RMP).
Mechanical Treatment	— The use of mechanical equipment for seeding, brush management, and other management practices.
Mechanized Vehicle	— Mechanical transport designed to replace human labor and/or human physical capabilities. Mechanized vehicles include mountain bikes, horse drawn wagons, big game carriers, handcarts, and hang gliders.
Mesic	— Conditioned by a temperate moist climate; neither dry nor wet; pertaining to conditions of medium moisture supply.
Metamorphic	— Pertaining to, produced by, or exhibiting certain changes that minerals or rocks may have undergone since their original deposition, especially applied to the recrystallization that sedimentary rocks have undergone through the influence of heat and pressure, after which they are called metamorphic rocks.
Microbiotic Crust	— Community of non-vascular primary producers that occur as a "crust" on the surface of soils and made up of a mixture of algae, lichens, mosses, and cyanobacteria (bluegreen algae).
Midden	— The accumulation of debris and domestic waste products resulting from human use, especially an accumulation of shells or of cinders, bones, and other refuse on the supposed site of the dwelling places of prehistoric tribes. The long-term disposal of refuse can result in stratified deposits, which are useful for relative dating.
Mineral Material	— A material such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and clay, which is not obtainable under the mining or leasing laws but that can be acquired under the Mineral Materials Act of 1947, as amended.
Mineral Rights	— The ownership of all minerals, including all rights needed for access, exploration, development, mining, ore dressing, and transportation.
Mineral Soil	— Soil that consists mainly of inorganic material, such as weathered rock, rather than organic matter.
Mineral Withdrawal	— A withdrawal of public lands that are potentially valuable for leasable minerals. This precludes the disposal of the lands except with a mineral reservation, or unless the lands are found to not be valuable for minerals.
Minority	— Defined by the U.S. Census as individuals who are members of the following population groups: American Indian or Alaskan Native; Asian or Pacific Islander; Black, not of Hispanic origin; or Hispanic.
Mitigation; Mitigating Measures	— Constraints, requirements, or conditions imposed to reduce or eliminate an anticipated impact on an environmental, socioeconomic, or other resource value from a proposed action.
Modification	— A fundamental change in the provisions of a lease stipulation, either temporarily or for the term of the lease. A modification may include an exemption from or alteration to a stipulated requirement. The modification may or may not apply to all other sites within the leasehold to which the restrictive criteria apply.
Motorized Vehicle	— Vehicle powered by an engine, usually internal combustion.
Multiple Use Management	— Multiple use is defined in the Federal Policy and Management Act of 1976 as follows: "The management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resource or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform with changing needs and conditions; the use of some land 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 historic values; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of the uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest output."

- Museum Collection** — Objects, specimens, and archival and manuscript collections that are important resources providing valuable information about processes, events, and interactions among people and the environment.
- National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)** — The allowable concentrations of air pollutants in the ambient (public door) air specified in 40 CFR 50. NAAQS 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).
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)** — The federal law that established a national policy for the environment and requires federal agencies to (1) become aware of the environmental ramifications of their proposed actions, (2) fully disclose to the public proposed federal actions and provide a mechanism for public input to federal decision making, and (3) prepare environmental impact statements for every major action that would significantly affect the quality of the human environment.
- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)** — The official list, established by the National Historic Preservation Act, of the nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. The NRHP lists archaeological, historic, and architectural properties (districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects) nominated for their local, state, or national significance by state and federal agencies and approved by the National Register Staff.
- National Wild and Scenic Rivers System** — Established by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1958 to protect rivers and their immediate environments that have outstanding scenic, recreation, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, and other similar values and are preserved in free-flowing conditions. The system provides for the designation of three types of rivers: Recreation, Scenic, and Wild.
- Native Species** — Plants or animals indigenous to the area.
- Natural Quiet** — Refers to the state of having only natural sources of sound; for example, wind, rustling leaves, water, and animal calls.
- Naturalness** — In Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act, the wilderness characteristic in which an area "generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of people's work substantially unnoticeable."
- Night Sky** — A sky free of artificial light sources and related light pollution.
- Non-native Species** — Plants or animals that are not indigenous to the area. (See also Exotic Species.)
- Nonpoint Source Pollution** — Pollution whose source is not specific in location. The sources of the discharge are dispersed, not well defined, or constant. Rainstorms and snowmelt often make this type of pollution worse. Some examples are sediments from logging activities and runoff from agricultural chemicals.
- Non-renewable Resource** — A resource whose total quantity does not increase measurably over time, so that each use of the resource diminishes the supply.
- Nonvascular Plant** — Plants that do not have specialized tissues for conducting water and synthesizing foods, such as any moss or liverwort.
- Notice of Intent** — A notice in the Federal Register of the intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement on a proposed action.



Noxious Weed	— According to the Federal Noxious Weed Act (Public Law 93-629), a weed that causes disease or has other adverse effects on humans and their environment and is therefore detrimental to public health and the agriculture and commerce of the United States.
Nutrient Cycle	— The cyclical process by which plants and animals use chemical compounds and elements in the soil, water, and atmosphere to produce plants and animals, and the decomposition of plants and animals to return chemical compounds and elements to the soil, water, and air for future use.
Obligate	— Essential, necessary, unable to exist in any other state, mode, or relationship. See <i>Sagebrush Obligate</i> .
Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV)	— Any motorized vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel over lands, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other terrain.
Off-Highway Vehicle	— A designations that applies to all off-road vehicles, regardless of the purposes Management Designation for which they are being used. Emergency vehicles are excluded. The OHV designation definitions have been developed in cooperation with representatives of the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, and BLM state and district personnel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Open: Designated areas and trails where OHVs may be operated. The BLM designation meaning that motorized travel on a specific route or in a specific area is permitted. — Limited: Designated areas and trails where the use of an OHV is subject to restrictions, such as limiting the dates and times of use (seasonal restrictions), limiting use to designated roads and trails, and limiting use to existing roads and trails. Combinations of restrictions are possible. — Closed: Designated areas, roads, and trails where the use of an OHV is permanently or temporarily prohibited. Emergency use of vehicles is allowed.
Pahoehoe	— A Hawaiian term for a basaltic lava flow that has a smooth, billowy, or ropy surface.
Paleoecology	— The study of the relationship of extinct organisms or groups of organisms to their environments.
Paleontological Resource (Fossil)	— The physical remains of plants and animals preserved in soils and sedimentary rock formations. Paleontological resources are important for understanding past environments, environmental change, and the evolution of life.
Paleontology	— The study of the fossil record of past geological periods and of the phylogenetic relationships between ancient and contemporary plant and animal species.
Palustrine	— Non-tidal inland wetlands dominated by terrestrial and emergent vegetation.
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, typically averaging one micron or smaller in diameter.
Perennial Vegetation	— A plants that has a life cycle of three or more years.
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 and is expressed in animal unit months (AUMs).
Permittee	— A person or organization legally permitted to graze a specific number and class of livestock on designated areas of public land during specified seasons each year.
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.
Phreatic	— Of or relating to groundwater.

Pictograph	— An aboriginally painted design on natural rock surfaces. Red ochre is the most frequently used pigment, and natural or abstract motifs may be represented.
Pioneer Plants	— A plants that establishes itself first on disturbed areas or bare soil.
Pit Crater	— A circular-shaped depression with steep to vertical walls that formed by col lapse of the ground that results from the removal of support such as from the withdrawal of the underlying magma. Also known as a volcanic sink.
Playa	— A dried-up, flat-floored area representing the bottom of a shallow, undrained lake basin in which water accumulates and often is quickly evaporated.
Pleistocene Age	— The latest major geological epoch from 11,000 to 2 million years ago, the time of human evolution. Also known as the "Ice Age" due to the multiple expansion and retreat of glaciers.
Pre-existing Use	— Land use that may not conform to a zoning ordinance but existed prior to the enactment of the ordinance.
Prescribed Burning	— Controlled application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state, under specified environmental conditions which allow the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and at the same time to produce the fire line intensity and rate of spread required to attain planned resource management objectives.
Prescribed Fire	— A controlled application of fire to natural fuels under conditions of weather, fuel moisture, and soil moisture that would allow the 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 for one or more objectives for wildlife, livestock, and watershed values. The overall objectives are to employ fire scientifically to realize maximum net benefits at minimum environmental damage and acceptable cost.
Prescribed Natural Fire	— A naturally ignited fire allowed to burn under designated conditions to meet resource management objectives. Also called "Wildland Fire for Resource Benefit" and Wildland Fire Use, which see..
Pressure Plateau	— A pressure plateau forms from a sill-like injection of new lava beneath the crust of an earlier flow that has not completely solidified.
Pressure Ridge	— Elongated uplift of the congealing crust of a lava flow believed to have been caused by the pressure of the underlying, still flowing, lava.
Public Land	— Any land or interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, with out regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except for (1) land located on the Outer Continental Shelf and (2) land held for the benefit of American Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos.
Pumice	— A light colored, frothy volcanic rock having the composition of rhyolite. It is often buoyant enough to float on water.
Pyroclastic	— A term that refers to volcanic rock material that is formed by a volcanic explosion or by ejection from a volcanic vent.
Quartzite	— A granular stone formed of fused quartz grains. Commonly white, yellow or red. Used as a raw material, for flaked stone tools.
Radiocarbon Dating	— An absolute dating method based on the radioactive decay of Carbon-14 contained in organic materials.
Rafted Block	— A volcanic fragment that was caught up in a lava flow and detached from its source, such as a piece of crater-wall carried off much like an iceberg.
Range Management	— The art and science of planning and directing range use intended to yield the sustained maximum animal production and perpetuation of the natural resources.
Rangeland	— Land on which the potential natural vegetation is predominantly grasses, grasslike plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing or browsing. It includes



	natural grasslands, savannas, many wetlands, some deserts, tundra, and areas that support certain forb and shrub communities.
Rangeland Condition	— The present status of a unit in terms of its specific values or potential.
Rangeland Health	— The degree to which the integrity of the soil and ecological processes of rangeland ecosystems is maintained.
Rangeland Improvement	— Any activity or program 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, and wild horses and burros. Rangeland improvements include land treatments (such as chaining, seeding, or burning), water developments, fences, and trails.
Raptor	— Bird of prey, such as the eagle, falcon, hawk, owl, or vulture.
Record of Decision (ROD)	— A document signed by a responsible official recording a decision that was preceded by the preparation of an Environment Impact Statement.
Reclamation	— The reconstruction of disturbed ecosystems by returning the land to a condition approximate or equal to that which existed before 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 Visitor Day	— Any recreational activity taking place within a 24-hour period, or portion thereof, for each individual recreating on public lands.
Rehabilitation	— The activities necessary to repair damage or disturbance caused by wildfire or the fire suppression activity. Rehabilitation treatments can include herbicide use to control weeds and seeding with desirable vegetation.
Residual Vegetation	— The amount, cover, and species composition of the vegetation on a site after it has been grazed for a period of time.
Resource Management Plan (RMP)	— A land use plan as described by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act to guide resource management and use allocation on public lands and resources administered by the BLM.
Rest	— Nongrazing for a specified period of time, generally a full growing season up to one full year.
Revegetation	— The reestablishment and development of a plant cover either by natural means or by artificial means such as reseeding.
Restoration	— Actions that proactively treat degraded vegetation with the intent of meeting resource management objectives. Restoration treatments can include prescribed fire, herbicide use to control weeds, and seeding with desirable vegetation.
Ribbon Bomb	— A strand of fluid lava ejected from a vent that takes the shape of a thin, twisted ribbon.
Rift Zone	— An area characterized by an open volcanic fissure.
Right-of-Way (ROW)	— A permit or an easement that authorizes the use of public land for certain specified purposes, commonly for pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, and reservoirs. It is also the reference to the land covered by such an easement or permit.
Right-of-Way Corridor	— A parcel of land that has been identified by law, Secretarial Order, through a land use plan, or by other management decision as being the preferred location for existing and future right-of-way grants and suitable to accommodate one type of right-of-way or one or more rights-of-way that are similar, identical, or compatible.
Riparian Area/Habitat	— A form of wetland transition between permanently saturated wetlands and uplands. Such areas exhibit vegetation or physical characteristics that reflect permanent surface or subsurface water influence.

- Riparian Habitat** — An area of land directly influenced by permanent (surface or subsurface) water, which has visible vegetation or physical characteristics reflective of permanent water influence.
- Riparian Vegetation** — Plants adapted to moist growing conditions along streams, waterways, ponds, or other permanent water body.
- Road** — A transportation facility used primarily by vehicles having four or more wheels, documented as such by the owner and maintained for regular and continuous use. Includes the following classes:
 - **Class A Roads** generally are paved and have a surface of asphalt, concrete, or similar continuous material. In addition to U.S. Highway 20/26/93, the only Class A roads in the project area are the loop drive, spur roads, and associated parking areas in the original NPS Monument. Class A roads are found only in the Frontcountry Zone.
 - **Class B Roads** are improved roads constructed with a natural or aggregate surface, and they may have berms, ditches, or culverts. Regular maintenance allows passage by standard passenger and commercial vehicles such as cars, light trucks and some heavy trucks. In the Monument, seasonal conditions and lack of snow removal can render these roads impassable. Class B roads are found primarily in the Passage Zone.
 - **Class C Roads** have an unimproved natural surface and may be either constructed or established over time by the repeated passage of vehicles. The natural surface may be dirt, sand, or rock. A minimal amount of maintenance, if any at all, is limited primarily to spot surface grading to allow vehicle passage within the original road corridor. Class C roads accommodate a much smaller range of vehicles than Class B roads, usually high clearance two-wheel drive and four-wheel drive vehicles. Seasonal conditions or wet weather can render these roads impassable at any time. Class C roads are found primarily in the Passage and Primitive zones.
 - **Class D Roads** are primitive roads that were not constructed, but were established over time by the passage of motorized vehicles. These roads receive no maintenance or grading. Occasional emergency repairs or limited maintenance might be performed for resource protection and administrative purposes. These roads are generally referred to as "two-tracks." The condition of these roads varies from sometimes passable by a passenger car, to only suitable for high clearance four-wheel drive vehicles. Seasonal conditions or wet weather can render these roads impassable at any time. Class D roads are found primarily in the Primitive Zone.
- Rootless Vent Route** — See *Hornito*.
— A roadlike feature used by vehicles having two, three, four, or more wheels, but not declared a road by the owner and which receives no maintenance to guarantee regular and continuous use.
- Sagebrush Obligates** — Restricted to sagebrush habitats during the breeding season or year-round.
- Sagebrush Steppe Community** — A semi-arid plant community characterized by a predominance of big sagebrush and other sagebrush species, plus grasses and forbs.
- Saleable Minerals** — Minerals that can be sold under the Material Sale Act of 1947, as amended. Included are common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, and clay.
- Scoping** — The ongoing process to determine public opinion, receive comments and suggestions, and determine issues during the environmental analysis process. Scoping can involve public meetings, telephone conversations, and letters.
- 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.



Seasonal Utilization	— The amount of utilization that has occurred before the end of the growing season.
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. Also called "passive, continuous grazing."
Resource Advisory Councils (RACs)	— Advisory councils appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and consisting of representatives of major public land interest groups (commodity industries, recreation, environmental, and local area interests) in a state or smaller area. RACs advise the Bureau of Land Management, focusing on a full array of multiple use public land issues. RACs also help develop fundamentals for rangeland health and guidelines for livestock grazing.
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 Consultation	— Also known as the 36 CFR 800 process. Discussions between a federal agency official and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, a State Historic Preservation Officer, and other interested parties concerning historic properties that could be affected by a specific undertaking. Section 106 is the part of the National Historic Preservation Act that outlines the procedure. The procedure is codified in 36 CFR 800.
Sedimentary Rock	— A rock (such as sandstone, limestone, and shale) that has been formed from sediments or from transported fragments deposited in water.
Seedling	— A tree grown from seed that has not reached a height of 3 feet or a diameter of 2 inches.
Sensitive Species	— A plant and animal species not yet officially listed, but which is undergoing status review for listing on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's official threatened and endangered list; species whose populations are small and widely dispersed or restricted to a few localities; and species whose numbers are declining so rapidly that official listing may be necessary. Sensitive species are listed by the Bureau of Land Management State Directors.
Shelly Pahoehoe	— A type of pahoehoe lava that forms from highly gas-charged lava, often near vents or tube skylights, with a surface that consists of broken blisters, small open lava tubes, and thin crusts. In the Craters of the Moon Lava Field, surface crusts are typically about 10 centimeters (3.9 inches) thick.
Shield Volcano	— A broad, gently sloping volcano that has a flattened dome shape not unlike that of a knight's shield. Shield volcanoes usually cover a large area and form from overlapping and interfingering, low viscosity lava flows.
Significant Progress	— Measurable and/or observable (for example, through the use of photography or approved qualitative procedures) changes in the indicators that demonstrate improved rangeland health.
Silt	— Earthy sediment of fine particles of rock and soil suspended in and carried by water.
Slabby Pahoehoe	— A type of pahoehoe with a surface that consists of a jumbled arrangement of jagged plates, or slabs, of pahoehoe that were rafted, sheared, tilted, upturned, overturned, and heaped on each other.
Spatter	— An accumulation of very fluid pyroclasts (ejected material).
Spatter Cone	— A low, steep sided cone formed from the accumulation of spatter ejected from a vent or fissure.
Spatter Rampart	— A broad, elongate embankment of spatter that is built by a curtain of fire and forms along either side of a fissure.

Special Management Areas	— An area containing one or a combination of unique resources or values that receive more intensive management (such as ACECs, Special Recreation Management Areas, or Wild and Scenic Rivers).
Special Status Species	— Wildlife and plant species either federally listed as threatened or endangered, proposed threatened or endangered, candidate species, state-listed as threatened or endangered, or listed by a Bureau of Land Management State Director as sensitive or determined priority.
Speleothem	— A mineral deposit of calcium carbonate that precipitates from solution in a cave.
Spindle Bomb	— A volcanic bomb with a twisted shape. Spindle bombs form from blobs of fluid lava that often take on a smooth stoss side (front side), a rougher lee side (backside) marked by ribs and fluting caused by frictional resistance to air, and have prominent, usually twisted, projections on either side that form as ribbon bombs separately.
Spiny Pahoehoe	— A type of pahoehoe with a surface that consists of elongate vesicles that formed from stretching of very viscous lava, giving it a surface texture of small ridges or spines.
Squeeze Up	— A bulbous blob of viscous, molten lava that was forced by pressure up through a fracture or opening in solidified lava.
Successional Stage	— A stage of development of a plant community with another. Conditions of the prior plant community (or successional stage) create conditions that are favorable for the establishment of the next stage.
SUM06 Statistic	— The sum of hourly average ozone concentrations greater than 0.06 parts per million; used to assess potential air quality impacts relating to ozone levels.
Sustainable	— The yield of a natural resource that can be produced continually at a given intensity of management is said to be sustainable.
Sustainability	— The ability of an ecosystem to maintain ecological processes and functions, biological diversity, and productivity over time.
Suspended Animal Unit Months (AUMs)	— Temporary withholding from active use, through a decision issued by the authorized officer or by agreement, of part or all of the permitted use in a grazing permit or lease.
Sustained Productivity the Range	— Maintaining the production capability of the rangeland for long periods of time (100 years or more).
Tachylyte	— A black, green, or brown volcanic glass that forms when basaltic magma is rapidly chilled.
Tailings	— The waste matter from ore after the extraction of economically recoverable metals and minerals.
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.
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."
Tension Fractures	— Tension fractures result from stresses that pull rocks apart.
Tephra	— Volcanic ash.
Tertiary Period	— The earlier (5 million to 12 million years ago) of the two geologic periods in the Cenozoic era of geologic time.
Threatened and Endangered Species	— As defined in the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Public Law 93-205; 87 Stat. 884), "endangered species" is "any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range" and a "threatened species" is "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) overutilization 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.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	— Total concentration of salts in solution. High TDS solutions can change the chemical nature of water, exert varying degrees of osmotic pressure, and often become lethal to aquatic life.
Traditional Lifeway Value	— A value that is 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.
Traditional Cultural Property	— A cultural property that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with a living community's cultural practices or beliefs that (a) are rooted in that community's history and (b) are important in maintaining the community's continuing cultural identity.
Trail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — A linear feature constructed (or established by past use), with a single tread designated, designed, and intended for travel primarily by foot, beasts of burden, two-wheeled vehicles (such as mountain bikes and motorcycles), and various special equipment or machinery generally used for individual travel. Facilities used by jeep or four-wheel drive are typically classified as "roads" or "ways." Trails are sometimes referred to as "single track." — Class 1 Trails are restricted to non-motorized/non-mechanized travel (wheelchairs are allowed). Examples of permitted forms of travel are foot travel, pack animal, and horseback. Examples of prohibited forms of travel on Type 1 trails are mountain bikes and all motorized vehicles. Class 1 trails may be further restricted, for example, to foot travel only. — Class 2 Trails are open to motorized/mechanized travel in addition to foot travel, pack animal, horseback, and other forms of passage. Examples of prohibited forms of travel are any vehicle with a footprint wider than an 18-inch tread (all-terrain vehicles, four-wheelers, and four-wheel-drive vehicles).
Tree Mold	— A tree mold or lava tree forms when lava flows around a tree and chills, leaving behind a "mold" of the space occupied by the tree or an impression of the charred wood. Tree molds can also be horizontal if the tree was knocked down by the lava flow.
Tuff	— A compacted pyroclastic deposit of volcanic ash and dust that may contain up to 50 percent sediments such as sand or clay.
Tumulus (plural, Tamuli)	— A dome or mound-shaped structure on the crust of a lava flow caused by pressure from the difference in rates of flow beneath the crust. Unlike a volcanic blister, a tumulus is a solid structure.
Turbidity	— Muddiness created by stirring up sediment or having foreign particles suspended.
Two-Wheel Drive (2WD)	— A vehicle with clearance generally lower than with a 4WD and not designed to travel off pavement.
Understory	— The trees and woody shrubs growing beneath the overstory in a stand of trees.
Ungulates	— Hoofed animals, including ruminants but also deer and elk.

- Untrammeled** — Not subject to human controls and manipulations that hamper the free play of natural forces. A word describing desired wilderness conditions used in the Wilderness Act.
- Utilization** — The portion of forage that has been consumed (or destroyed) by livestock, wild horses, wildlife, and insects during a specified period. The term is also used to refer to a pattern of such use (43 CFR 4100.0-5).
- Valid Existing Rights** — Locatable mineral development rights that existed when the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) 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 right" determination.
- Vascular Variety Class** — Having vessels for circulating or transmitting plant or animals fluids.
— A way to classify landscapes according to their visual features. This system is based on the premise that landscapes with the greatest variety or diversity have the greatest potential for scenic value.
- Vegetation Treatment** — Changing the characteristics of an established vegetation type for the purpose of improving rangeland forage or wildlife habitat resources. Treatments are designed for specific areas and differ according to the area's suitability and potential. The most common land treatment methods alter the vegetation by chaining, spraying with pesticides, burning, and plowing, followed by seeding with well-adapted desirable plant species.
- Vesicle** — A cavity or variable space in lava formed by the entrapment of a gas bubble while the lava was solidifying.
- Visitor Day** — Twelve visitor hours that one or more persons may aggregate continuously, intermittently, or simultaneously.
- Visitor Use** — Passive or active recreational activity on public land, which may involve either consumptive or non-consumptive use of the resources.
- Visual Resource** — A part of the landscape important for its scenic quality. It may include a composite of terrain, geologic features, or vegetation.
- Visual Resource Management (VRM)** — A tool used by the Bureau of Land Management to help characterize and preserve the quality of visual resources. VRM classes are determined on the basis of overall scenic quality, distance from travel routes, and sensitivity to change:
 - **Class I:** Provides primarily for natural ecological changes only. It is applied to wilderness areas, some natural areas, and similar situations where management activities are to be restricted.
 - **Class II:** Changes in the basic elements caused by a management activity may be evident in the characteristic landscape, but the changes should remain subordinate to the visual strength of the existing character.
 - **Class III:** Contrasts to the basic elements caused by management activity may be evident and begin to attract attention in the landscape, but the changes should remain subordinate in the existing landscape.
 - **Class IV:** Contrasts may attract attention and be a dominant feature in the landscape in terms of scale, but the change should repeat the basic element of the characteristic landscape.
- Volcanic Rift Zone** — An elongate system of crustal fractures associated with underlying dike complexes.



Volcanic Sink	See <i>pit crater</i> .
Volcano	— A vent in the earth's surface through which magma, gases, or ash may erupt. The structure produced by ejected material.
Watershed	— An area that collects and discharges runoff to a given point. It is often used synonymously with drainage basin or catchment.
Way	— A road-like feature used by vehicles having four or more wheels, but not declared a road by the owner, and which receives no maintenance to guarantee its regular and continuous use.
Wayside	— The edge of a road, path, or way (roadside).
Wetland	— Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and which under normal circumstances will support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Typical wetlands include marshes, shallow swamps, sloughs, lakeshores, bogs, wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats, and riparian areas.
Wilderness Area	— An area of federal land designated by the United States Congress and defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964 as a place "where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." Designation is aimed at ensuring that these lands are preserved and protected in their natural condition. Wilderness areas, which generally cover at least 5,000 acres or more, offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; such areas may also contain ecological, geological, or other features that have scientific, scenic, or historical value.
Wilderness Inventory	— A written description of resource information and accompanying map of public lands that meet the wilderness criteria as established under Section 603(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act.
Wilderness Study Area (WSA)	— An area designated by a federal agency as having wilderness characteristics, thus making it worthy of consideration by Congress for wilderness designation. While Congress considers whether to designate a WSA as a permanent wilderness, the federal agency managing the WSA does so in a manner as to prevent the impairment of the area's suitability for wilderness designation.
Wildfire	— An unwanted wildland fire, regardless of ignition source, which is unplanned, has escaped control, or does not meet management objectives and therefore requires a suppression response.
Wildland Fire	— Any nonstructure fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland.
Wildland Fire Use	— A naturally ignited fire allowed to burn under designated conditions to meet resource management objectives. Also called "Wildland Fire for Resource Benefit" and Prescribed Natural Fire, which see.
Withdrawal	— The removal or "withholding" of public lands from the operation of some or all of the public land laws (settlement, sale, mining, and or mineral leasing). An action that restricts the use or disposal of public lands, segregating the land from the operation of some or all of the public land and/or mineral laws and holding it for a specific public purpose. Withdrawals may also be used to transfer the jurisdiction of management to other federal agencies.
Xenolith	— An inclusion of a foreign body of rock in an igneous rock.
Xeriscaping	— Landscaping with drought-tolerant vegetation.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

°F	degrees Fahrenheit
µg/m ³	micrograms per cubic meter
ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
AGI	Areas of Geologic Interest
AMP	Allotment Management Plan
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
ATV	all-terrain vehicle
AUM	animal unit month
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practice
CBA	Choosing by Advantages
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRMP	Cultural Resource Management Plan
DOE	United States Department of Energy
EA	Environmental Analysis
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESR	emergency stabilization or rehabilitation
ESRP	Eastern Snake River Plain
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FCC	Fire Condition Class
FCRPA	Federal Cave Resources and Protection Act
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act



FMDA	Fire Management Direction Amendment
FMP	Fire Management Plan
FY	fiscal year
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMP	General Management Plan
GPS	Global Positioning System
I	Interstate
ICBEMP	Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project
ICDC	Idaho Conservation Data Center
IDFG	Idaho Department of Fish and Game
IDL	Idaho Department of Lands
IDPL	Idaho Department of Public Lands
IDPR	Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
IMBA	International Mountain Biking Association
IMP	Interim Management Policy
IMPROVE	Interagency Monitoring of Protected Environments Program
INEEL	Idaho National Environmental and Engineering Laboratory
INPS	Idaho Native Plant Society
ITD	Idaho Transportation Department
LAC	Limits of Acceptable Change
lbs/acre	pounds per acre
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MFP	Management Framework Plan
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MGM2	Money Generation Model (NPS cost estimating software)
Monument	Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards

NADP	National Atmospheric Deposition Program
NAGPRA	National American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NNL	National Natural Landmark
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NRV	natural range of variability
NTN	National Trends Network
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
OHV	off-highway vehicle
PL	Public Law
Plan/EIS	Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement
PM	particulate matter (PM10 = PM less than 10 microns in diameter; PM2.5 = PM less than 2.5 microns in diameter)
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
ppm/hr	parts per million per hour
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
R&PP	Recreation and Public Purposes Act
RAC	Resource Advisory Committee
RMIS	Recreation Management Information System
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RNA	Reserved Natural Area
ROW	right-of-way



RV	recreational vehicle
SCORTP	State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Tourism Plan
SH	State Highway
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
Stat.	Statute
Strategy	Interior Columbia Basin Strategy
SUM06	the sum of hourly average ozone concentrations greater than 0.06 parts per million
U.S.	United States
US	United States Highway ##
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDI	United States Department of the Interior
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USRD	Upper Snake River District
VRM	Visual Resource Management
WS	Wildlife Services of the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
WSA	Wilderness Study Area

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