

CHAPTER 8
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
APD	Application for Permit to Drill
ATV	All Terrain Vehicle
AUM	Animal Unit Month
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BYU	Brigham Young University
COA	Conditions of Approval
CSU	Controlled Surface Use
CUP	Central Utah Project
DFS	Diamond Fork System
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FSM	Forest Service Manual
GIS	Geographical Information System
GWT	Great Western Trail
LN	Lease Notice
M	Modification
MIS	Management Indicator Species
MM	Maximum Modification
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NF	National Forest
NFMA	National Forest Management Act
NFS	National Forest System
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NL	No Lease
NSO	No Surface Occupancy
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
P	Preservation

PAOT	People At One Time
PR	Partial Retention
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
R	Retention
R	Rural
RARE	Roadless Area Review and Evaluation
RFDS	Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario
RN	Roaded Natural
RNA	Roaded Natural Appearing
RNA	Research Natural Area
ROD	Record of Decision
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
RPA	Resource Planning Act
RVD	Recreation Visitor Day
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SLT	Standard Lease Terms
SPM	Semi-primitive Motorized
SPNM	Semi-primitive Non-motorized
SUPO	Surface Use Plan of Operations
T&E	Threatened and Endangered
TL	Timing Limitation
UDWR	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
VQO	Visual Quality Objective

GLOSSARY

Abandonment	Termination of operation for production from a well. Permanent abandonment involves plugging the well and removal of installations.
Alluvial Fans	A fan-shaped deposit of sand, gravel, and fine material from a stream where its gradient lessens abruptly.
Animal Unit Months (AUM)	The amount of forage necessary to sustain one cow and one calf or its equivalent for one month.
Anticlinal Noses	A fold, generally convex upward, whose core contains the stratigraphically older rocks which plunges to one end without closure.
Application for Permit to Drill	An application to drill a well submitted by a lessee or operator to the BLM. The APD consists of a Drilling Plan that discusses downhole specifications and procedures (reviewed by the BLM) and a Surface Use Plan of Operations (SUPO) that examines surface uses, including access roads, well site layout, cut and fill diagrams, reclamation procedures, production facility locations, etc. (reviewed by the Forest Service). The approved APD is a contract between the operator and the federal government and cannot be changed or modified unless authorized by the BLM and the Forest Service.
Aquifer	A layer of material that contains water; the part of a water-drive reservoir that contains the aquifer.
Biodiversity	The diversity or numbers of species that collectively represent the living plants and animals within a local, regional, or continental landscape.
Boreal Forest	The forest consisting chiefly of conifers extending across northern North America from Newfoundland to Alaska.

Bureau of Land Management	The Department of the Interior agency responsible for managing most federal government subsurface minerals. It has surface management responsibility for federal lands designated under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.
Cementation Changes	The process of precipitation of a binding material around grains or minerals in rocks.
Condition of Approval (COA)	Conditions or provisions (requirements) under which an Application for a Permit to Drill or a sundry Notice is approved.
Controlled Surface Use (CSU)	A stipulation attached to a lease that allows use and occupancy (unless restricted by another stipulation) with identified resource values requiring special operational constraints that may modify the lease rights. CSU is used as an operating guideline, not as a substitute for No Surface Occupancy (NSO) or Timing Lease (TL) stipulations.
Critical Winter Range	The area available to and used by big game (large mammals normally managed for sport hunting) through the winter season.
Critical Habitat	Specific areas within a geographical area occupied by a threatened or endangered species on which are found those physical and biological features (1) essential to the conservation of the species and (2) which may require special management considerations or protection. Critical habitat shall not include the entire geographic area which can be occupied by the threatened and endangered species.
Critical Summer Range	The area available to and used by big game (large mammals normally managed for sport hunting) during the summer months which generally provide high quality forage, security, and lack of disturbance.

Cumulative Effects Analysis	The analysis of impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor, but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.
Development Well	A well drilled in proven (oil and/or gas) territory (usually within one mile of an existing well).
Directional Drilling	The intentional deviation of a wellbore from vertical to reach subsurface areas off to one side from the drilling site.
Diversity	(1) The relative abundance of wildlife species, plant species, communities, habitats, or habitat features per unit of area. (2) The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within the area covered by a Land and Resource Management Plan (36 CFR Part 219.3(g)).
Downwarp	Depression of any extensive part of the earth's surface relative to some other parts.
Drill Stem Test	A test of the productive capacity of a well when still full of drilling mud.
Ecosystem	All organisms in a community plus the associated abiotic environmental factors.
Ecotonal Areas	A transition zone or strip of vegetation between two communities which has characteristics of both kinds of neighboring vegetation as well as characteristics of its own.
Endangered Species	Any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range, other than a species of the Class Insecta determined by the Secretary to constitute a pest whose

protection under the Endangered Species Act would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to man.

Ephemeral	Refers to short-lived existence.
Erosion	The wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice, or other geological agents, including such processes as gravitational creep.
Facies	The aspect, appearance, and characteristics of a rock unit, usually reflecting the conditions of its origin; especially as differentiating the unit from adjacent or associated units.
Fault	A fracture or fracture zone along which there has been displacement of the sides relative to one another parallel to the fracture.
Floodplain	The lowland and relatively flat area adjoining inland waters, including at a minimum, that subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.
Fold	A curve or bend of a planar structure such as rock strata, bedding planes, foliation, or cleavage. A fold is usually a product of deformation, although its definition is descriptive and not genetic and may include primary structures.
Forage	All browse and herbaceous foods that are available to grazing animals.
Forb	An herbaceous plant that is not a grass nor grasslike (such as a sedge), e.g., sunflower, geranium.
Full Time Equivalent Employee	The equivalent of an employee who works 2080 hours per year (for example, two part-time employees working 20 hours per week each is equivalent to one full-time employee).

Geomorphic	Of, or pertaining to, the figure of the earth or the form of its surface.
Gullying	Removal of soil by running water, with formation of channels that cannot be smoothed out completely by normal cultivation.
Habitat	A specific set of physical conditions that surround a single species, a group of species, or a large community. In wildlife management, the major components of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover, and living space.
Hydrocarbon	Any organic compound, gaseous, liquid, or solid, consisting solely of carbon and hydrogen.
Leasable Public Domain	Those minerals or materials on public lands designated as leasable under Minerals the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. Included are coal, phosphate, asphalt, sulpher, potassium, sodium minerals, and oil and gas.
Lease	(1) A legal contract that provides for the right to develop and produce oil and gas resources for a specific period of time under certain agreed-upon terms and conditions. (2) The tract of land on that a lease has been obtained, where producing wells and production equipment are located.
Lease Notices	A notice attached to a lease that provides more detailed information concerning limitations that already exist in law, lease terms, regulations, or operations orders. A Lease Notice also addresses special items the lessee would need to consider when planning operations, but does not impose new or additional restrictions.
Lease Bond	A determined amount of money furnished by an operator prior to any surface-disturbing activities related to drilling to ensure compliance with all lease terms, including protection of the environment.

Lease Stipulations	Additional specific terms and conditions that change the manner in which an operation may be conducted on a lease, or modify the lease rights granted.
Lek	Traditional sage grouse strutting/breeding grounds.
Lithic Scatters	Archeological site showing evidence of stone tool manufacture, resource procurement and processing, and possible short-term camping.
Management Indicator Species	Those wildlife species selected in the planning process to monitor the effects of planned management activities of viable populations of all wildlife and fish species including those species that are socially or economically important.
Mass Wasting	General term for a variety of processes by which large masses of earth material are moved by gravity either slowly or quickly from one place to another (Trowbridge 1962).
Migratory Species	Those species having a tendency to migrate to and from feeding or reproductive and nesting areas.
Mineral Rights	Under the law of the United States, mineral rights do not go with the land. Some fee land does not have mineral rights, those rights being retained by the government. Fee land that originally had the mineral rights can be sold separately from the mineral rights and vice versa.
Mitigation	Includes: (1) Avoiding an impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; (2) Minimizing an impact by limiting the degree of magnitude of the action and its implementation; (3) Rectifying an impact of repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; (4) Reducing or eliminating an impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; (5) Compensating for an impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

National Environmental the environmental Policy to consider Act of 1969 (NEPA)	Public Law 91-190. Establishes environmental policy for nation. Among other items, NEPA requires federal agencies environmental values in decision-making processes.
National Forest	A law passed in 1976 as amendments to the Forest and Management Act (NFMA)Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act that requires the preparation of Regional and Forest plans and the preparation of regulations to guide that development.
National Forest System	All National Forest System lands reserved or withdrawn from the public domain of the United States; all National Forest System lands acquired through purchase, exchange, donation, or other means; the National Grasslands and land use projects administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1010 et seq.); and other lands, waters, or interests therein which are administered by the Forest Service or are designated for administration through the Forest Service as a part of the system (16 U.S.C 1609).
No Surface Occupancy (NSO)	A fluid mineral stipulation attached to a lease that prohibits occupancy on all or part of the land surface to protect special values or users. The NSO stipulation includes stipulations that may have been worded as "No Surface Use/Occupancy", "No Surface Disturbance", "Conditional NSO", and "Surface Disturbance and Surface Occupancy Restriction by Location". Lessees may use the oil and gas geothermal resources under leases restricted by this stipulation through use of directional drilling from sites outside the NSO area.
Palustrine (Wetlands)	Growing in or inhabiting marshes.
Partial Retention (VQO)	See Visual Quality Objective (VQO)

Particulates	Small particles suspended in the air and generally considered pollutants.
Phytotoxic	Poisonous to plants.
Pinch Out	Thin out.
Play	A subsurface area that has been defined by a geologist or geophysicist that potentially has economically recoverable hydrocarbons.
Reclamation	Returning disturbed lands to a form and productivity that will be ecologically balanced and in conformity with a predetermined land management plan.
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)	Land delineations that identify a variety of recreation experience opportunities in six classes along a continuum from primitive to urban. Each class is defined in terms of natural resource settings, activities, and experience opportunities. The six classes are: Urban, Rural, Roaded Natural, Semiprimitive Motorized, Semiprimitive Nonmotorized, and Primitive.
Research Natural Area	An area in as near a natural condition as possible, that exemplifies typical or unique vegetation and associated biotic, soil, geologic, and aquatic features. The area is set aside to preserve a representative sample of an ecological community primarily for the scientific and educational purposes; commercial and general public are not allowed.
Revegetation	The reestablishment and development of self-sustaining plant cover. On disturbed sites, this normally requires human assistance such as seed bed preparation, reseeding, and mulching.
Riparian	Riparian areas consist of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; those lands in a position to directly influence water quality and water

resources, whether or not free water is available. This would include all lands in the active flood channel and lands immediately upslope of stream banks. These areas may be associated with lakes, reservoirs, estuaries, potholes, marshes, streams, bogs, wet meadows, and intermittent or permanent streams where free and unbound water is available.

Riverine	Located on or inhabiting the banks of a river.
Scoping	An early and open public participation process for determining particular issues to be addressed in an environmental document and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action.
Sedimentation	That portion of the metamorphic cycle from the separation of the particles from the parent rock, no matter what its origin or constitution, to and including their consolidation into another rock.
Sensitive Species	Those plant or animal species that are susceptible or vulnerable to activity impacts or habitat alterations; generally listed as sensitive by a governmental agency or other organization.
Shut-in	To close the valves at the wellhead so that the well stops flowing or producing.
Sinuosity	Having many curves or turns; winding.
Split Estate Lands	Lands on which the surface ownership is different from the subsurface (mineral) ownership.
Stipulation	A provision that modifies standard lease rights and is attached to and made a part of the lease.
Strata	Sections of a formation that consist throughout of approximately the same kind of rock material.

Stratigraphic Traps	A type of trap which results from variation in lithology of the reservoir rock and a termination of the reservoir (usually on the updip extension) or other interruption of continuity.
Strutting Grounds	Areas used by sage grouse for displays during the mating season.
Tar Sand	Any sand body that is large enough to hold a commercial reserve of tar that represents, usually, the residue of a hydrocarbon deposit from which lighter volatiles have escaped.
Taxa	Classification units of plants or animals; i.e., species, genus, family; singular is taxon.
Threatened Species	Any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Timing Limitation (TL)	A stipulation attached to a lease that prohibits surface use during specified time periods to protect identified resource values. The 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.
Tundra	A treeless land in arctic and alpine regions, varying from bare area to various types of vegetation consisting of grasses, sedges, forbs, dwarf shrubs, mosses, and lichens.
Understory Species	That portion of a plant community growing underneath the taller plants on the site.
Uplift	Elevation of any extensive part of the earth's surface relative to some other parts.

Visual Quality Objectives

A set of standards or goals for the visual management of the landscape assigned to units of land. VQOs are based upon variety class, sensitivity, level, and distance zone determinations. Each objective describes a different level of acceptable alteration based on aesthetic importance. The degree of alteration is based on contrast with the surrounding landscape. There are six objectives:

Preservation: In general, human activities are not detectable to the visitor.

Retention: Human activities are not evident to the casual forest visitor.

Partial Retention: Human activities may be evident, but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape.

Modification: Human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape, but must, at the same time, use naturally established form, line, color, and texture. It should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed in middle-ground or background.

Maximum Modification: Human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape, but should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed as background.

Enhancement: A short-term management alternative that is completed with the express purpose of increasing positive visual variety where little variety now exists.

Visual Resource

The composite of basic terrain, geologic features, water features, vegetative patterns, and land use effects that typify a land unit and influence the visual appeal of the unit.

Watershed

The total area of land above a given point on a waterway that contributes run-off water to the flow at that point; a major subdivision of a drainage basin.

Wetlands

Lands where saturation with water is the primary factor determining the nature of soil development and the kinds of animal and plant communities living under or on its surface.