

**APPENDIX C**  
**ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY**

## APPENDIX C ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

### C.1 List of Acronyms

Acronyms used throughout this document have been compiled and are provided in alphabetical order below in Table C-1.

**Table C-1. List of Acronyms**

| Acronym         | Definition  |
|-----------------|---|
| 4WD             | four-wheel-drive  |
| AChP            | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation                             |
| AFB             | Air Force Base  |
| ATV             | all-terrain vehicle   |
| AUM             | animal unit months  |
| AVAQMD          | Antelope Valley Portion of LA County Air Quality Management District  |
| ACEC            | Area of Critical Environmental Concern                                |
| APE             | Area of Potential Effects   |
| BMP             | Best Management Practices   |
| BA              | Biological Assessment   |
| BO              | Biological Opinion  |
| BLM             | Bureau of Land Management   |
| CBDT            | California Backcountry Discovery Trail                                |
| CDAWG           | California Desert Air Working Group                                   |
| CDCA            | California Desert Conservation Area                                   |
| CDNCL           | California Desert National Conservation Land                          |
| CDPA            | California Desert Protection Act                                      |
| CDFW            | California Department of Fish and Wildlife                            |
| CHP             | California Highway Patrol   |
| CHU             | Designated Critical Habitat Unit                                      |
| CNDDDB          | California Natural Diversity Database                                 |
| CRHR            | California Register of Historical Resources                           |
| CO <sub>2</sub> | carbon dioxide  |
| CO              | carbon monoxide   |
| CDC             | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention                            |
| cm              | centimeter  |
| CFC             | chlorofluorocarbon  |
| CWA             | Clean Water Act   |
| CFR             | Code of Federal Regulations   |
| CERCLA          | Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act |
| CTTM            | Comprehensive Travel and Transportation Management                    |
| CAPA            | Coordinated/ Collaborative Access Planning Area                       |
| CEQ             | Council on Environmental Quality                                      |

**Table C-1. List of Acronyms**

| <b>Acronym</b>  | <b>Definition</b>  |
|-----------------|--|
| the Court       | United States District Court for the Northern District of California |
| CH <sub>4</sub> | methane  |
| DFA             | Development Focus Area   |
| DoD             | Department of Defense  |
| DOE             | Department of Energy   |
| DRECP           | California Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan                 |
| DTNA            | Desert Tortoise Natural Area   |
| DT ACEC         | Desert Tortoise Area of Critical Environmental Concern               |
| DWMA            | Desert Wildlife Management Area                                      |
| DEIS            | Draft Environmental Impact Statement                                 |
| EKAPCD          | East Kern Air Pollution Control District                             |
| ESA             | Endangered Species Act   |
| EA              | Environmental Assessment   |
| EIS             | Environmental Impact Statement                                       |
| EPA             | Environmental Protection Agency                                      |
| ERMA            | Extensive Recreation Management Area                                 |
| FAMS            | Facility Asset Management System                                     |
| FESA            | Federal Endangered Species Act                                       |
| FHWA            | Federal Highway Administration                                       |
| FLPMA           | Federal Land Policy and Management Act                               |
| GIS             | Geographic Information Systems                                       |
| GPS             | global positioning system  |
| GBUAPCD         | Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District                   |
| GBVAB           | Great Basin Valley Air Basin   |
| GHG             | Greenhouse Gas   |
| GTLF            | Ground Transportation Linear Features                                |
| HCFC            | hydrochlorofluorocarbon  |
| HFC             | hydrofluorocarbon  |
| HSG             | Hydrologic Soils Group   |
| IM              | Instruction Memorandums  |
| I-15            | Interstate-15  |
| I-40            | Interstate-40  |
| JD              | jurisdictional delineation   |
| kV              | kilovolt   |
| L <sub>dn</sub> | day-night average noise  |
| L <sub>eq</sub> | equivalent continuous sound level                                    |
| LUP             | Land Use Planning  |
| MCAGCC          | Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center                                |
| MW              | megawatt   |
| MOU             | Memorandum of Understanding  |
| MPH             | miles per hour   |
| MDAB            | Mojave Desert Air Basin  |

**Table C-1. List of Acronyms**

| <b>Acronym</b>    | <b>Definition</b>                             |
|-------------------|---|
| MDAQMD            | Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District |
| MFTL              | Mojave Fringed-toed lizard                    |
| MGS               | Mohave ground squirrel                        |
| MVA               | Motorized vehicle access                      |
| MUC               | Multiple Use Class                            |
| NAIP              | National Agriculture Imagery Program          |
| NAAQS             | National Ambient Air Quality Standards        |
| NEPA              | National Environmental Policy Act             |
| NHPA              | National Historic Preservation Act            |
| NHD               | National Hydrography Dataset                  |
| NLCS              | National Landscape Conservation System        |
| NPS               | National Park Service                         |
| NRHP              | National Register of Historic Places          |
| NAWS CL           | Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake          |
| NO <sub>2</sub>   | nitrogen dioxide                              |
| NO <sub>x</sub>   | nitrogen oxide                                |
| N <sub>2</sub> O  | nitrous oxide                                 |
| NGO               | non-governmental organizations                |
| NA                | Not Applicable                                |
| NECO              | Northern and Eastern Colorado                 |
| NEMO              | Northern and Eastern Mojave                   |
| NOI               | Notice of Intent                              |
| OHV               | off-highway vehicle                           |
| O <sub>3</sub>    | Ozone   |
| PDSI              | Palmer Drought Severity Index                 |
| PA                | Plan Amendment                                |
| PM                | particulate matter                            |
| PM <sub>2.5</sub> | fine particulate matter                       |
| PM <sub>10</sub>  | respirable particulate matter                 |
| PFC               | perfluorocarbons                              |
| PSD               | prevention of significant deterioration       |
| PEIS              | Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement   |
| PFC               | proper functioning condition                  |
| P.L.              | Public Law                                    |
| RHT               | Rademacher Hills Trail                        |
| ROD               | Record of Decision                            |
| ROV               | recreational off-highway vehicle              |
| RWQCB             | Regional Water Quality Control Board          |
| RCRA              | Resource Conservation and Recovery Act        |
| RMP               | Resource Management Plan                      |
| ROW               | right-of-way grant                            |
| SBNF              | San Bernardino National Forest                |

**Table C-1. List of Acronyms**

| <b>Acronym</b>  | <b>Definition</b>                              |
|-----------------|--|
| SCAQMD          | South Coast Air Quality Management District    |
| SCAG            | Southern California Association of Governments |
| SDWA            | Safe Drinking Water Act                        |
| SEIS            | Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement    |
| SRMA            | Special Recreation Management Area             |
| SHPO            | State Historic Preservation Office             |
| SIP             | State Implementation Plan                      |
| SO <sub>2</sub> | sulfur dioxide                                 |
| SO <sub>4</sub> | sulfate  |
| SRP             | Special Recreation Permit                      |
| SUV             | sport utility vehicle                          |
| SWRCB           | State Water Resources Control Board            |
| TMA             | Travel Management Area                         |
| TTM             | Travel and Transportation Management           |
| USACE           | United States Army Corps of Engineers          |
| USDA            | United States Department of Agriculture        |
| USEPA           | United States Environmental Protection Agency  |
| USFWS           | United States Fish and Wildlife Service        |
| USFS            | United States Forest Service                   |
| UPA             | Unusual Plant Assemblages                      |
| VRI             | Visual Resource Inventory                      |
| VRM             | Visual Resource Management                     |
| VOC             | volatile organic compounds                     |
| WEG             | Wind Erodibility Group                         |
| WEMO            | West Mojave                                    |
| WEMO Plan       | 2006 West Mojave Plan Amendment                |
| WMRNP           | West Mojave Route Network Project              |
| WSA             | Wilderness Study Area                          |

## **C.2 Glossary**

This section provides the definitions of terms used or referred to in this document that cannot be found in a standard dictionary. These terms augment or expand the scope of terms in the 2006 WEMO Plan to address the analysis in this Supplemental EIS.

**Adaptive Management:** Adaptive management is an integrated method for addressing uncertainty in natural resource management. It also refers to a structured process for learning by doing. Therefore, we are defining adaptive management broadly as a method for examining alternative strategies for meeting measurable goals and objectives, and then, if necessary, adjusting future management actions according to what is learned. An adaptive management strategy may (1) identify the uncertainty and the questions that need to be addressed to resolve the uncertainty; (2) develop alternative strategies and determine which experimental strategies to

implement; (3) integrate a monitoring program that is able to detect the necessary information for strategy evaluation; and (4) incorporate feedback loops that link implementation and monitoring to a decision-making process (which may be similar to a dispute- resolution process) that result in appropriate changes in management. (Adapted from the Final Addendum to the [USFWS] Handbook for Habitat Conservation Planning and Incidental Take Permitting Process.)

**Area of Critical Environmental Concern:** A BLM land use designation. Areas within the public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards. The identification of a potential ACEC shall not, of itself, change or prevent change of the management or use of public lands. ACECs can be located within any BLM multiple use class, and include areas that are popular recreational destinations or that are used for scientific investigations.

**Assets** – Term utilized to describe roads, primitive roads, and trails that comprise the transportation system. Also the general term utilized to describe all BLM constructed “Assets” contained within the Facility Asset Management System (FAMS).

**Asset Classification** – Identification of the appropriate design and maintenance standards, which are no higher than necessary to accommodate the intended function(s) of routes. Asset classification may also be utilized to identify a desired future outcome to upgrade or downgrade a route, to reflect the route designation, to incorporate additional field information and changing maintenance needs, or to focus or reflect travel use patterns.

**Administrative Use:** Official use related to management of the public lands and resources by Federal, State, or local government personnel in the performance of their official duties.

**Animal Unit Month (AUM):** The amount of forage needed to sustain one cow, five sheep, or five goats for a month. A full AUMs fee is charged for each month of grazing by adult animals if the grazing animal (1) is weaned, (2) is 6 months old or older when entering public land, or (3) will become 12 months old during the period of use. For fee purposes, an AUM is the amount of forage used by five weaned or adult sheep or goats or one cow, bull, steer, heifer, horse, or mule. The term AUM is commonly used in three ways: (1) stocking rate as in X acres per AUM, (b) forage allocation as in X AUMs in allotment A, and (3) utilization as in X AUMs consumed from Unit B.

**Authorized Use:** BLM issues leases, permits, rights-of-ways, and maintenance agreements to authorize certain kinds of development, uses, and/or occupancy of the public lands. Leases and permits are issued for such activities as temporary or permanent commercial facilities (except on mining claims), harvesting native or introduced species, residential occupancy, recreation (e.g., camping, ski resorts), agriculture (crops, apiaries), construction equipment storage, livestock holding or feeding areas not related to a grazing permit, water pipelines and well pumps (for irrigation or other purposes), and advertising displays. Rights-of-way are issued for such things as roads, pipe lines, aqueducts, and power transmission lines.

**Biological Opinion:** The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) requires federal agencies to consult with the FWS to ensure that the actions they authorize, fund, or carry out will not jeopardize listed species (see below, Section 7 definition). Where the USFWS determines the proposed action will jeopardize the species, it must issue a biological opinion offering reasonable

and prudent alternatives identifying measures that, if adopted, could avoid jeopardy to the listed species.

**California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA):** A region encompassing BLM- administered public lands within the Mojave and Colorado deserts of southern California. Congress designated the California Desert as a Conservation Area in 1976. In making that designation (in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act), Congress made the following findings:

- (1) The California desert contains historical, scenic, archaeological, environmental, biological, cultural, scientific, educational, recreational, and economic resources that are uniquely located adjacent to an area of large population;
- (2) The California desert environment is a total ecosystem that is extremely fragile, easily scarred, and slowly healed;
- (3) The California desert environment and its resources, including certain rare and endangered species of wildlife, plants and fishes, and numerous archaeological and historic sites, are seriously threatened by air pollution, inadequate Federal management authority, and pressures of increased use, particularly recreational use, which are certain to intensify because of the rapidly growing population of southern California [43 USC 1781(a)].

The purpose of the designation was “to provide for the immediate and future protection and administration of the public lands in the California desert within the framework of a program of multiple use and sustained yield, and the maintenance of environmental quality.” (43 USC 1781(b).)

**California Desert Conservation Area Plan (CDCA Plan):** In 1976, Congress found that:

- (1) The use of all California desert resources can and should be provided for in a multiple use and sustained yield management plan to conserve these resources for future generations, and to provide present and future use and enjoyment, particularly outdoor recreation uses, including the use, where appropriate, of off-road recreational vehicles [43 USC 1781(a)].

Congress directed the Secretary of the Interior to “prepare and implement a comprehensive, long-range plan for management, use, development, and protection of the public lands within the California Desert Conservation Area” (43 USC 1781(d)). The CDCA Plan was completed by the BLM and signed by the Secretary of the Interior in 1980. The CDCA Plan, as amended since its original adoption, serves as the BLM’s general land use plan for public lands in this region, including all public lands located within the western Mojave Desert.

**Closed Area** – As identified in 43 CFR 8342.1, an area closed to off-highway vehicle use. Public OHV use in these areas is prohibited. Use of off-highway vehicles in closed areas may be allowed for certain reasons; however, such use shall be made only with the approval of the authorized officer.

**Closed Route** – As identified in the CDCA Plan, a closed route is a route on which access is prohibited by motorized vehicles except: (1) fire, military, emergency or law enforcement vehicles when used for emergency purposes; (2) combat or combat support vehicles when used for national defense purposes; (3) vehicles whose use is expressly authorized by an agency head under a permit, lease, or contract; and (4) vehicles used for official purposes by employees,

agents, or designated representatives of the Federal Government or one of its contractors. Use must be consistent with the multiple use guidelines for that area. This term is being supplanted by “Translinear Disturbance,” a term from the 2005 TTM guidance.

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

**Conserve:** To allow natural habitat or species populations to remain in place.

**Critical Habitat:** FESA defines this as the specific areas within the geographical area occupied by a listed species on which are found those physical or biological features (I) essential to the conservation of the species and (II) which may require special management considerations or protection; and specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by a listed species upon a determination by FWS that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.

**Desert Tortoise Area of Critical Environmental Concern (DT ACEC):** Administrative area within the recovery unit established under the 2006 WEMO Plan as DWMA, and which are managed such that reserve-level protection is afforded to desert tortoise populations while maintaining and protecting other sensitive species and ecosystem functions; DT ACECs are essential to the long-term recovery, viability, and genetic diversity of the species and are implemented to provide for the long-term viability of tortoise populations and the ecosystems upon which they depend. (see Desert Wildlife Management Area).

**Designated Roads and Trails:** Specific roads and trails identified by the BLM (or other agencies) where some type of motorized vehicle use is appropriate and allowed either seasonally or year-long. (BLM Manual H-1601-1 Land Use Planning Handbook).

**Desert Wildlife Management Area (DWMA):** Former name of administrative areas now managed as DT ACECs. (see Desert Tortoise Area of Critical Environmental Concern).

**Endangered Species:** A species that is in danger of extinction throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range.

**Goals and Objectives:** Goals are the broad guiding principles for the transportation and travel management and grazing program strategies, as well as the biological conservation program of the 2006 WEMO Plan. They are the rationale behind the minimization and mitigation strategies that are developed for these programs. If the operating program is relatively complex, the goals are further divided into manageable, and, where appropriate, measurable objectives. Transportation and travel management objectives may apply planning area wide, by TMA, or to specific aspects of travel management. Grazing program objectives likewise may be program wide, by specific allotment, or to specific aspects of allotment management. Biological objectives are the different components needed to achieve the biological goal such as preserving sufficient habitat, managing the habitat to meet certain criteria, or ensuring the persistence of a specific minimum number of individuals. The biological goals and objectives may be either habitat or species based. (Adapted from the Final Addendum to the USFWS Handbook for Habitat Conservation Planning and Incidental Take Permitting Process.)

**Ground Disturbance Cap:** Generally, a limitation on ground-disturbing activities in California Desert National Conservation Lands and ACECs. Expressed as a percentage of total BLM-managed California Desert National Conservation Lands and/or ACEC acreage, and cumulatively considers past, present, and future (proposed activity) ground disturbance. Baseline/existing (past plus present) ground disturbance would be determined using the most current imagery and knowledge at the time of an individual activity proposal. Specifically, the ground disturbance caps will be implemented as either a limitation or an objective triggering disturbance mitigation. The ground disturbance cap functions as an objective, triggering a specific disturbance mitigation requirement if the ground disturbance condition of the California Desert National Conservation Lands and/or ACEC is at or above its designated cap. The disturbance mitigation requirement remains in effect until the unit drops below its specified cap, at which time the disturbance cap becomes a limitation. Under the 2006 WEMO Plan, the threshold for tortoise DWMA's was 1% of the total surface area of those DWMA's, that is, about 15,000 acres. Under DRECP, unit-specific thresholds have been established in all ACECs, DT ACECs, and CDNCLs.

**Ground Disturbance Mitigation:** A discrete form of compensatory mitigation, unique to the ground disturbance cap implementation, and separate and distinct from other required mitigation in the DRECP LUPA. The disturbance mitigation requirement is triggered when the ground disturbance condition of the California Desert National Conservation Lands and/or ACEC is at or above its designated cap. The disturbance mitigation requirement remains in effect until the California Desert National Conservation Lands and/or ACEC drops below its designated cap.

**Ground Transportation Linear Feature (GTLF):** A geospatial database of transportation (from motorized to foot) linear features as they exist on the ground. Features include all linear features; not just what is in the BLM Transportation System.

**Habitat:** The location where a particular taxon of plant or animal lives and its surroundings, both living and non-living; the term includes the presence of a group of particular environmental conditions surrounding an organism including air, water, soil, mineral elements, moisture, temperature, and topography.

**Land Disturbance:** Clearing, excavating, grading or other manipulation of the terrain.

**Land Disturbing Activity:** Any activity that results in the clearing, excavating or other manipulation of the terrain.

**Land Tenure Adjustment (LTA) Program:** Numerous land exchanges have been taking place within the Western Mojave Land Tenure Adjustment Area, pursuant to a joint BLM and Air Force project initiated in the late 1980s. These exchanges, facilitated by Air Force funding, are intended to preclude land uses not compatible with the training/testing mission of Edwards AFB, to encourage private land development in appropriate locations, and to provide for more efficient management of public lands. The acquisition of land through LTA project exchanges does not, in and of itself, create a commitment for long-term management or prevent future development.

**Lands with Wilderness Characteristics:** Lands that have been inventoried and determined by the BLM to contain wilderness characteristics as defined in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act.

**Limited Area** – As identified in 43 CFR 8342.1, an area where vehicular access is limited to designated trails, and may be otherwise restricted at certain times, in certain areas, and/or to certain vehicular use.

**Limited Route** – Routes that are available for use, and the specific conditions or specific classes of users to which the route is available. These conditions may be of any type but can generally be accommodated within five categories: (1) to all users on designated trails, (2) to a specific subcategory of motorized users or specified numbers of vehicles, types of vehicles, time or season of vehicle use, (3) to permitted or licensed use or to administrative use only; (4) restricted to non-mechanized use, or (5) restricted to non-motorized use. All users are, at a minimum, restricted to the designated trail, except as identified for stopping, parking, and camping.

**Linkage:** Region connecting two or more conservation areas. Linkages may act as dispersal corridors for wide-ranging species, provide habitat for pollinators, or serve to maintain genetic continuity between major populations of a species. Some linkages, particularly large drainages, serve to connect several different habitats over an elevational gradient.

**Maintain:** On-the ground activities that support the use of the network, and to protect natural or cultural resources found near the route.

**Maintenance Intensities – Transportation System Assets - BLM Route Maintenance Intensities** provide guidance for appropriate “standards of care” to recognized routes within the BLM. Recognized routes by definition include Roads, Primitive Roads, and Trails carried as assets within the Bureau of Land Management Facility Asset Management System (FAMS).

**Management Prescription:** Discrete component of the West Mojave Plan’s habitat conservation strategy. A prescription could include take-avoidance measures intended to minimize and mitigate the impacts of a new development, as well as a proactive management program to be undertaken by land management agency (for example, to control raven populations).

**Mechanized Travel:** Moving by means of mechanical devices that are not powered by a motor or engine, such as a bicycle or landsailer.

**Minimize Take:** Measures that will be implemented on-site to minimize impacts to the desert tortoise and other special-status species (e.g., fencing, biological monitors, reduced speed limit, education programs, etc.).

**Mitigate Take:** Measures that will be implemented off-site to compensate for impacts to a special-status species (e.g. compensatory land purchase).

**Mohave Ground Squirrel Habitat Conservation Area:** An area identified to apply special measures to protect habitat and conserve the MGS and other special-status species occurring in that area.

**Monitoring:** Monitoring provides information necessary to assess plan compliance and project impacts, and to verify progress toward meeting plan goals and objectives. Monitoring also provides data to evaluate the success of the 2006 WEMO Plan operating program and to make appropriate adjustments to the program. Monitoring is divided into two types. Compliance monitoring is verifying that the terms of the Plan are being carried out. Effects and effectiveness monitoring evaluates the effects of the action and determines whether the effectiveness of the Plan strategies are consistent with the assumptions and predictions made when the plan is developed and approved; in other words, whether the 2006 WEMO Plan is achieving the goals and objectives as outlined in that plan and supplemented herein for travel management and grazing. (Adapted from the Final Addendum to the [USFWS] Handbook for Habitat Conservation Planning and Incidental Take Permitting Process).

**Motor-Dependent Activities:** Activities that require a motor vehicle to either accomplish the activity or reach the activity location.

**Motorized Travel:** Moving by means of vehicles that are propelled by motors or engines such as cars, trucks, OHVs, motorcycles, and motorhomes. Routes designated as motorized are available for all forms of motorized travel unless otherwise limited as indicated by a sub-designation. If a sub-designation is placed upon the route then that route is limited to that form of motorized travel only, such as a motorcycle only route. Routes designated as motorized are also available for non-motorized and non-mechanized travel.

**Motorized Vehicle Access Network:** A general term referring, collectively, to routes of travel (roads, ways, trails and washes) on BLM-administered public lands designated by that agency as either open for motor vehicle use, or open in a limited matter (e.g. subject to restrictions based upon vehicle numbers or type, time or season of use, permitted or licensed use, or subject to speed limits).

**Multiple Use Class:** A BLM land use planning designation. On the basis of uses and resource sensitivity, the BLM's CDCA Plan geographically designated nearly all public lands within the CDCA into four multiple-use classes (MUC). These MUCs were eliminated in the 2016 DRECP.

**Non-mechanized Travel:** Moving by foot, horseback, other animal-powered travel, and cross-country skiing; travel not aided by mechanical means. Routes designated as non-mechanized are available for all forms of non-mechanized travel unless otherwise limited as indicated by a sub-designation. If a sub-designation is placed upon the route then that route is limited to that form of travel only, such as a hiking only route.

**Non-motorized Travel:** Moving by foot, stock, or pack animal, or mechanized vehicle such as a bicycle or landsailer. Routes designated as non-motorized are available for all forms of non-motorized travel unless otherwise limited as indicated by a sub-designation. If a sub-designation is placed upon the route then that route is limited to that form of non-motorized travel only, such as a bicycle only route. Routes designated as non-motorized are also available for non-mechanized travel.

**Off-Highway Vehicle (off-road vehicle) -** Any motorized vehicle capable of, or designated for travel on or immediately over land, water or other natural terrain, excluding: (1) any non-amphibious registered motorboat; (2) any military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while being used for emergency purposes; (3) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the authorized officer, or otherwise officially approved; (4) vehicles in official use; and (5) any combat or combat support vehicle when used for national defense.

**Open Area:** An area where all types of OHV vehicle use is permitted at all times, anywhere in the area subject to the operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in 43 CFR 8341 and 8342, and subject to permission of private land owners, if applicable. The CDCA Plan has designated OHV Open Areas for (1) those lands specifically designated as open for vehicle travel, and (2) certain sand dunes and dry lakebeds. (from CDCA Plan as amended, 1999 reprint, page 76.)

**Open Route:** As identified in the CDCA Plan, an open route is a route on which access by motorized vehicles is allowed. Special uses with potential for resource damage or significant conflict with other use may require specific authorization. Open routes are no longer being

designated. All routes are Limited to the designated trail and are therefore considered Limited Routes, consistent with the 2005 TTM guidance.

**Primitive Road:** A linear route managed for use by four-wheel drive or high clearance vehicles. These routes do not normally meet any BLM road design standards.

**Primitive Trail** - Roadlike feature on public land in wilderness study areas used by vehicles having four or more wheels, which receives no maintenance to guarantee regular and continuous use.

**Protect:** To take positive action to avoid harm to a covered species or to conserve its habitat in a natural and undisturbed condition.

**Reclamation:** Taking such reasonable measures as will prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the Federal lands, including reshaping land disturbed by operations or activities to an appropriate contour and, where necessary, revegetating disturbed areas so as to provide a diverse vegetative cover and/or disguise previous activities/uses.

**Recovery Plan:** Plans developed by FWS that recommend a program to provide for the conservation and survival of listed species. These plans include site-specific management actions and recommendations to achieve the conservation and survival of the species; objective and measurable criteria for delisting; and time and cost estimates.

**Recovery Unit:** Distinct population segments of a listed species. The desert tortoise, for example, is listed as threatened by the Service within those portions of its range north and west of the Colorado River. This area is divided into six recovery units. The western Mojave Desert is one of those recovery units. Recovery is judged in the context of each of these units independently.

**Rehabilitation:** The site will be returned to a stable form, not necessarily to a condition that existed prior to surface disturbing operations. Land use alternatives may be considered in post operation or activity development plans. A second use may include a use not consistent with uses existing prior to disturbances, that do not substantially enhance the area of disturbance.

**Restoration:** Return the disturbed area as best able to a condition that existed prior to surface disturbing activities. Elements include revegetation or the ability to revegetate with species native to the area, and may include placement of vegetation in the same locations that existed prior to conduct of operations.

**Road:** A linear route declared a road by the owner, managed for use by low clearance vehicles having four or more wheels, and maintained for regular and continuous use.

**Route Designation:** The route designation determines the allowable mode of transportation (motorized, non-motorized, non-mechanized) of the route.

**Route Segment:** A portion of a route used for planning and analytical purposes. A route segment could be anywhere from a small segment of a route (<0.1 miles of a route) to an entire route.

**Section 7 (FESA):** The subdivision of FESA that describes the responsibilities of Federal agencies in conserving threatened and endangered species. It requires that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by the agency should not be likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of the species habitat. It includes a requirement that agencies consult with FWS if an action will likely

affect a listed species that may be present in the area affected by the project. It requires FWS to issue a biological opinion stating how the action will affect the species or its critical habitat and, if jeopardy or adverse habitat modification is found, it suggests reasonable and prudent alternatives.

**Special Areas:** A land use designation applied by BLM to a variety of areas with unique features, plant communities, or other resources. Special Areas are a tool to highlight areas known to be important for special consideration in the environmental assessment process for any kind of project. Where appropriate, activity plans will establish site-specific management directives.

**Special Status Species:** These include species:

- Listed as threatened or endangered (state and federal)
- Proposed for listing;
- Candidates for listing by the state and/or federal government;
- California species of concern;
- Designated as sensitive by the BLM; and,
- Plants identified by the California Native Plant Society as rare, threatened, endangered, or of limited distribution in California.

**Standards and Guidelines:** A Standard is an expression of the level of physical and biological condition or degree of function required for healthy, sustainable rangelands. Guidelines for grazing management are the types of grazing management activities and practices determined to be appropriate to ensure that the standards can be met or significant progress can be made toward meeting standards.

**Subdesignation:** The subdesignation(s), if assigned, further defines the types of vehicles and/or users that may use each route. Subdesignations include ATV/UTV, administrative, authorized/permitted, biking, competitive, designated only, equestrian, hiking, motorcycle, seasonal, and street legal only.

**Subregion (Vehicle Access):** Thirty-six geographic subdivisions covering various portions of public lands within the West Mojave planning area and that provide complete coverage of the planning area. These subdivisions were established for purposes of organizing the development of a network of motorized vehicle access routes on public lands, and to facilitate implementation of the route network. They generally coincide with law enforcement patrol sectors.

**Threatened Species:** A species is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future. All species of plants and animals, except pest insects, are eligible for listing as endangered or threatened.

**Trail:** A linear route managed for human-powered, stock, or off-highway vehicle forms of transportation or for historical or heritage values. Trails are not generally managed for use by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles.

**Transportation Linear Disturbances** – Man-made linear features that are not part of the BLM's Transportation System. Linear disturbances may include engineered (planned) as well as

unplanned single- and two-track linear features. Even if previously authorized, these features are considered unauthorized, and suitable for removal and rehabilitation.

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

**Transportation System** – The roads, primitive roads, and trails designated as facility assets and maintained by the BLM.

**Travel Management Areas** - Polygons or delineated areas where a rational approach has been taken to classify areas open, closed or limited, and have identified and/or designated a network of roads, trails, ways, and other routes that provide for public access and travel across the planning area. All designated travel routes within travel management areas should have a clearly identified need and purpose as well as clearly defined activity types, modes of travel, and seasons or timeframes for allowable access or other limitations. (BLM Manual H-1601-1 Land Use Planning Handbook).

**Utility Corridor:** The CDCA Plan designated a regional network of nineteen utility planning corridors. Corridors are from two to five miles wide, and are several to hundreds of miles in length. They apply to electrical transmission towers and cables of 161-kV and above; pipelines with diameters greater than 12 inches, coaxial cables for interstate communications, and major aqueducts or canals for inter-basin transfers of water. Their purpose is to guide detailed planning and siting of utility projects requiring a right of way from the BLM. Location of a project within a corridor does not, without more, confer a right of way or fulfill environmental review requirements; however, projects subject to the corridor requirement are allowed outside of corridors only through an amendment to the CDCA Plan. BLM issues a permit that allows the construction of a new utility in these corridors only after FESA Section 7 consultation with FWS and Section 106 consultation with SHPO. Local distribution facilities may be located outside of designated corridors without a further land-use plan amendment. The CDCA Plan also identified several contingent corridors (routes having some potential for use in the future), which could be brought forward into the plan after successfully completing the Plan Amendment process. (CDCA Plan, pages 93-94.). At least one contingent corridor has already been activated in the WEMO Planning Area.

**Voluntary Relinquishment:** “the donation” of any valid existing grazing permit or lease within the CDCA. The term donation is interpreted by the BLM to mean “voluntary relinquishment” of the permit or lease to graze on a public land grazing allotment and the preferential position that the permittee or lessee enjoyed, in relation to other applicants, to receive that permit or lease.

**WEMO ID:** The unique planning number given by BLM to each specific route or route segment. WEMO IDs have been used internally to distinguish route segment features for planning and analytical purposes.

**West Mojave Amendment Web Page:**

[http://www.blm.gov/ca/st/en/fo/cdd/west\\_mojave\\_\\_wemo.html](http://www.blm.gov/ca/st/en/fo/cdd/west_mojave__wemo.html)

**West Mojave 2006 Plan Web Page:** <http://www.blm.gov/ca/st/en/fo/cdd/wemo.html>

**Wilderness Area:** A unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Wilderness areas are designated by Congressional action. It is a natural preserve with outstanding opportunities for solitude and unconfined primitive experience. Wilderness is a place to enjoy where ecological, geological and other features of scientific, scenic, educational and historical value are protected and their character retained. BLM manages wilderness in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964 and approved wilderness management plans. These plans generally contain actions that:

- (1) Maintain an enduring system of high-quality wilderness;
- (2) Perpetuate the wilderness resource;
- (3) Provide, to the extent consistent with items 1 and 2, opportunities for public use, enjoyment, and understanding of wilderness, and the unique experiences dependent upon a wilderness setting;
- (4) Maintain plants and animals indigenous to the area;
- (5) Maintain stable watersheds within constraints of the Wilderness Act;
- (6) Consider protection needs for populations of threatened or endangered species and their habitats in management of wilderness;
- (7) Consider accessibility to all segments of the population (including the handicapped, elderly, and underprivileged) in the management of wilderness;
- (8) Consider valid nonconforming resource uses and activities in the management of wilderness so as to have the least possible adverse effect and/or wherever possible a positive effect; and
- (9) Provide access to inholdings of private lands and vehicle access required by many areas because of the lack of water and the harsh environment of the Desert. [CDCA Plan as amended, page 50.]

**Wilderness Study Area (WSA):** Wilderness Study Areas are public lands that Congress has directed remain unimpaired for Wilderness designation until such time as Congress decides whether or not they will become units of the National Wilderness Preservation System. BLM manages its WSAs pursuant to an interim management policy described in the CDCA Plan. Although Congress made a final designation decision with respect to most of the western Mojave Desert's WSAs in 1994, five WSAs remain, all on BLM lands: Avawatz Mountains, Cady Mountains, Great Falls Basin, Soda Mountains and South Avawatz Mountains.