

Glossary

Air Quality Related Values (AQRV)

Resources tied to the purpose for which the area is managed that may be adversely affected by a change in air quality. These may include ecological, geological, and cultural values and resources such as scenery, soils, vegetation, lichens, water quality, fish, wildlife, night skies, and stone structures.

Attainment area

A geographic area which has air pollution levels below the NAAQS.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT)

An case-by-case emissions limitation based on the maximum degree of control that can be achieved through consideration of energy, environmental, and economic impact.

Criteria Pollutants

Pollutants for which EPA has set NAAQS

1. particulate matter (regulated in 2 size categories: PM10 and PM2.5)
2. ground level ozone (O3)
3. carbon monoxide (CO)
4. sulfur dioxide (SO2)
5. nitrogen dioxide (NO2)
6. lead (Pb)

Federal Land Manager (FLM)

The Secretary of the department with responsibility over federal lands, or their designee.

Federal Land Managers' Air Quality Related Values Work Group (FLAG): A group formed to develop a consistent approach to evaluate air pollution effects on Air Quality Related Values. This group published and updates a guide for such analysis.

Maintenance area

An area that was once designated nonattainment, but is now achieving the NAAQS.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

Limits to the concentration of Criteria Pollutants in the air which protect public health (primary standards or primary NAAQS), and public welfare (secondary standards or secondary NAAQS).

National Visibility Goal

The prevention of any future, and the remedying of any existing, impairment of visibility in mandatory Class I federal areas in which impairment results from manmade air pollution (42 USC 7491(a)(1)).

Nonattainment area

A geographic area that does not meet the primary standard for the NAAQS for the criteria pollutants.

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)

A regularity program which allows for increasing emissions, but, among other goals, provides for preservation, protection, and enhancement of the air quality in wilderness areas through careful evaluation of all the consequences of a decision to permit increased air pollution.

Primary Pollutant

A pollutant emitted directly into the atmosphere in a form that pollutes air quality.

Secondary Pollutant

A pollutant formed in the atmosphere as a result of chemical reactions of emissions within the atmosphere.

State Implementation Plan (SIP)

A state developed plan, approved by the EPA, that provides for how NAAQS will be achieved, maintained, and enforced.

Wilderness Character

The interaction of environments primarily free from modern human manipulation and impact, personal experiences in natural environments relatively free from the encumbrances and signs of modern society, and symbolic meanings that inspire human connection with nature. For practical purposes, wilderness character is identified by five “qualities” of wilderness character for application in management decisions:

- **Untrammeled:** Wilderness ecological systems are unhindered and free from intentional actions of modern human control or manipulation
- **Natural:** Wilderness ecological systems are substantially free from the effects of modern civilization
- **Undeveloped:** Essentially without structures or installations, the use of motors or mechanical transport.
- **Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude and a Primitive and Unconfined type of Recreation:** Wilderness provides outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation.
- **Other Features of Value:** A wilderness may have unique features of value uniquely attributable to that wilderness (see Keeping it Wild 2, page 58, for a description of features that qualify for this value).