Appendix F: Impact Definitions

Attribute	Intensity				Duration				Context	
	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	Temporary	Short-Term	Long-Term	Permanent	Localized	Regional
Air Resources	Air emissions effects would not be measurable.	Air emissions would increase as a result of the Project; however, effects fall within all applicable air quality standards and would not exceed NAAQS or NVAAQS.	Air emissions would increase as a result of the Project; however, implementation of ACEPMs and/or mitigation measures would reduce effects to a level that would fall within all applicable air quality standards and would not exceed NAAQS or NVAAQS. If mitigation were required, mitigation would not require careful coordination with local, state, and federal agencies to be effective.	Air emissions would increase significantly as a result of the Project and would exceed applicable NAAQS and NVAAQS regardless of ACEPMs. Mitigation would be required. To be effective, mitigation would have to be carefully coordinated and planned with local, state, and federal agencies if a permit to proceed were to be issued.	Effects are anticipated to last no longer than one year.	Effects would last through construction (i.e., four years).	Effects would occur through active quarrying and processing and would remain during reclamation and closure activities (i.e., four to 23 years).	Effects would remain after reclamation and closure is completed (i.e., 23 years or more).	Changes are perceived at the location of the activity but dissipate within a specified extent.	Changes are perceived throughout the area of analysis.
Cultural Resources	**No Historic Properties Affected** No measurable change to the current condition of cultural resources would result from Project construction, operation, or reclamation. There would be no effect to the existing NRHP qualities of individual historic properties.	**No Adverse Effect** There would be a measurable change to the current condition of historic properties as a result of Project construction, operation, or reclamation. While a change to a historic property would occur, it would not affect any of the NRHP qualities of individual historic properties, and the eligibility of the property to the NRHP would not be altered.		**Adverse Effects** A large, easily measurable change in the current conditions would result in significant effects to historic properties as a result of construction, operation, or reclamation of the Proposed Action or action alternatives, and would substantially alter the NRHP qualities and eligibility status of individual historic properties.	Effects are anticipated to last no longer than one year.	Effects would last through construction (i.e., four years).	Effects would occur through active quarrying and processing and would remain during reclamation and closure activities (i.e., four to 23 years).	Effects would remain after reclamation and closure is completed (i.e., 23 years or more).	Effects would occur within the APEs.	Effects would extend beyond the APEs.
Environmental Justice	There would be no identifiable environmental, health, or socioeconomic effects of the Project or other alternatives that would affect minority, low-income, or Indigenous communities disproportionately relative to effects on the total population of the area of analysis.	Environmental, health, or socioeconomic effects on minority, low-income, or American Indian or Alaska Native communities would occur, but effects would be localized with minimal identifiable differences between effects on minority, low-income, or American Indian or Alaska Native populations compared to effects on the population at large.	Environmental, health, or socioeconomic effects on minority, low-income, American Indian or Alaska Native groups would occur, would be readily apparent, and would be measurable, but localized with moderate consequence. The Project would noticeably affect minority, low-income, or American Indian or Alaska Native communities disproportionate to the total population of the area of analysis.	Environmental, health, or socioeconomic effects would be predominantly born by minority, low-income, or American Indian or Alaska Native communities, and the population at large of the area of analysis would not experience the effects to a reasonably proportionate degree.	Effects are anticipated to last no longer than one year.	Effects would last through construction (i.e., four years).	Effects would occur through active quarrying and processing and would remain during reclamation and closure activities (i.e., four to 23 years).	Effects would remain after reclamation and closure is completed (i.e., 23 years or more).	Effects would occur within the area of analysis with primary emphasis on eastern Esmeralda County and the Tonopah community.	Effects would occur across all of the area of analysis counties.
Geology and Minerals	Effects to geologic or mineral resources would occur, but they would be so slight as to not be measurable using normal methods.	Effects to geologic or mineral resources would occur but would be small and just measurable using normal methods.	Effects to geologic resources would occur and would be readily detectable.	Effects are considered significant. Effects to geologic or mineral resources would occur and would be large, measurable, and easily recognized by a human observer.	Effects are anticipated to last no longer than one year.	Effects would last through construction (i.e., four years).	Effects would occur through active quarrying and processing and would remain during reclamation and closure activities (i.e., four to 23 years).	Effects would remain after reclamation and closure is completed (i.e., 23 years or more).	Effects would occur within the Area of Analysis or the general vicinity of the Plan boundary.	Effects would extend beyond the Plan boundary and local area boundaries.

Attribute	Intensity				Duration				Context	
	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	Temporary	Short-Term	Long-Term	Permanent	Localized	Regional
Hazardous Materials	A negligible spill of hazardous materials or fuels would be one that is quite small, easily, and quickly contained, and has no measurable effect on any natural resource.	A minor spill of hazardous material or fuels would be one that has a measurable effect on soil or water resources but is quickly contained and remediated so that the duration and the extent of the spill are limited and there is no residual effect.	A moderate spill of hazardous material or fuels would be one that has a measurable effect over a large area, or a spill into a water resource. A moderate spill would have residual long-term effects even after containment and remediation.	A major spill of hazardous material or fuels would be one that has extensive measurable effects to water resources and requires the involvement of state and federal agencies to assess the effect and supervise the containment and remediation. This type of spill would have long-term effects on natural resources and would require state and federal agency oversight for an extended period of time to ensure proper protection of critical resources and habitats.	Effects are anticipated to last no longer than one year.	A spill that can be contained and remediated in less than four years.	A spill whose effects to water, soil, or aquatic resources last more than four years but less than 23 years.	A spill whose effects to water, soil, or aquatic resources remain unchanged indefinitely, including after reclamation (i.e., 23 years or more).	A spill effecting an area the size of a small park, a parking lot, or an area consisting of less than 10 acres.	A spill effecting an area greater than 10 acres, or a flowing water body, or a lake.
Land Use and Access	Effects to land use, access, realty actions, and existing established communities would either not occur, or effects would be so slight as to not be measurable or perceptible. No access restrictions to existing land use authorizations would occur. The Proposed Action or action alternatives would not result in any inconsistencies with existing land use plans, goals, and policies, or any inconsistencies could be resolved without modifications to land use plans.	Effects to land use, access, realty actions, and existing established communities would be measurable and perceptible, but would be small and would not affect the validity of existing land use authorizations, nor the ability to implement future realty or land use authorizations. Access to existing land use authorizations would be maintained. The Proposed Action or action alternatives would not result in any inconsistencies with existing land use plans, goals, and policies, or any inconsistencies could be resolved without modifications to land use plans. ACEPMs would effectively minimize effects to land use, access, and realty.	Effects to land use, access, realty actions, and existing established communities would be readily apparent and measurable, and they may affect the validity of existing land use authorizations, and the ability to implement future realty or land use authorizations. The Proposed Action or action alternatives would conflict with land use plans, goals, and policies, and may require modifications to these plans for conformance. Additional mitigation measures beyond ACEPMs may be required to minimize effects to land use, access, and realty, but these measures likely would be successful.	There would be significant conflicts with existing land uses, realty actions, and existing established communities, as well as the ability to implement future realty or land use authorizations. The Proposed Action or action alternatives would result in significant conflicts with land use plans, goals, and policies and modifications to these land use plans would be required. Mitigation measures beyond ACEPMs may be required to minimize effects to lands use, access, and realty, and these measures would have to be monitored to determine their effectiveness.	Effects are anticipated to last no longer than one year.	Effects would last through construction (i.e., four years).	Effects would occur through active quarrying and processing and would remain during reclamation and closure activities (i.e., four to 23 years).	Effects would remain after reclamation and closure is completed (i.e., 23 years or more).	Effects on land uses, realty actions, and access would be limited to the area of analysis (i.e., area of analysis), or to one community.	Effects on land uses, realty actions, and access would extend to multiple communities and outside the area of analysis.
Livestock Grazing	Effects to livestock and grazing would be slight and no reductions to AUMs or change in livestock management would be required. There would be no change or loss of water availability that measurably affects livestock grazing or distribution.	Effects to livestock and grazing may alter the availability of resources that livestock depend on (i.e., water availability; forage), and/or small reductions to AUMs may be necessary. No adjustments to grazing management should be required beyond small AUM reductions.	Effects to livestock and grazing directly affect livestock access to limiting resources (i.e., water availability; forage). Reductions to AUMs are necessary and adjustments to authorized livestock grazing should be considered. Adverse effects would be minimized with implementation of ACEPMs, but reclamation would require long-term monitoring and maintenance.	Effects to livestock and grazing effect livestock management on an allotment level. Reductions in AUMs and a significant change in authorized use would be required. Adverse effects could be minimized with implementation of ACEPMs, but reclamation would require long-term monitoring and maintenance.	Effects are anticipated to last no longer than one year.	Effects would last through construction (i.e., four years).	Effects would occur through active quarrying and processing and would remain during reclamation and closure activities (i.e., four to 23 years).	Effects would remain after reclamation and closure is completed (i.e., 23 years or more).	Effects would be limited to the Plan boundary.	Effects would occur beyond the Plan boundary; multiple permittees or allotments may be affected.

Attribute	Intensity				Duration				Context	
	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	Temporary	Short-Term	Long-Term	Permanent	Localized	Regional
Native American Traditional Values	There would be no change to the current condition of areas of concern to tribes as a result of construction, operation, or reclamation of the Proposed Action or action alternatives. There would be no effect to the existing access of specific areas. Prehistoric or ethnohistoric cultural resources, areas of elevated spiritual concern, TCPs, or sacred sites would not be affected.	There would be no measurable change to the current condition of areas of concern to tribes as a result of construction, operation, or reclamation of the Proposed Action or action alternatives. While a change to the existing access of specific areas may occur, it would not affect that access. Prehistoric or ethnohistoric cultural resources, areas of elevated spiritual concern, TCPs, or sacred sites would not be affected to a measurable degree.	An easily discernable and measurable change to the current condition of areas of concern to tribes as a result of construction, operation, or reclamation of the Proposed Action or action alternatives would occur. Changes to existing access would occur. Prehistoric or ethnohistoric cultural resources, areas of elevated spiritual importance, TCPs, or sacred sites would be affected to a measurable degree.	A large, easily measurable change in condition to areas of concern to tribes would occur as a result of construction, operation, or reclamation of the Proposed Action or action alternatives. Changes to existing access would occur. Prehistoric or ethnohistoric cultural resources, areas of elevated spiritual importance, TCPs, and/or sacred sites would be substantially altered.	Effects are anticipated to last no longer than one year.	Effects would last through construction (i.e., four years).	Effects would occur through active quarrying and processing and would remain during reclamation and closure activities (i.e., four to 23 years).	Effects would remain after reclamation and closure is completed (i.e., 23 years or more).	Effects would be limited to prehistoric sites or properties of tribal importance within the area of analysis.	Effects would occur to prehistoric sites or properties of tribal importance outside of the area of analysis.
Recreation	Recreationists would not notice changes to the recreational setting, and proposed activities would not affect their experience. The quality, quantity, and use of recreation areas would not be effected to a measurable or detectable level. There would be no conflicts with existing federal, state, and local statutes or management plans.	Recreationists may notice changes in recreational setting and the availability of recreational opportunities, and these changes may affect the recreational experience. Effects to the quality, quantity, and use of recreation areas may be measurable and detectable, and displacement of recreationists to areas outside of the area of analysis would likely occur. However, overall access to recreational opportunities, and the ability to find comparable recreation experiences would not be affected. ACEPMs would effectively minimize effects to recreational uses in the area.	Changes to the recreational setting and availability of recreation opportunities would be measurable and detectable within the area of analysis. Effects to the quality, quantity, and use of recreation areas within the area of analysis would be apparent, and would potentially restrict access to recreational areas, reduce recreational opportunities, and\or reduce the quality of recreational areas. Displacement of recreationists to areas outside of the area of analysis would occur, but it would not affect overall access to recreational opportunities outside of the area of analysis. Mitigation measures beyond ACEPMs may be necessary to offset adverse effects, but these measures would likely be successful.	Changes to the recreational setting and availability of recreation opportunities would be measurable and detectable within and outside of the area of analysis. Effects to the quality, quantity, and use of recreation areas within and outside of the area of analysis would be apparent. There would likely be restricted access to recreational areas, reduced recreational opportunities, and\or reduced quality of recreational areas. Displacement of recreationists to areas outside of the area of analysis would occur, and it would affect quality and quantity of recreational opportunities outside of the area of analysis. Mitigation measures beyond ACEPMs may be necessary to offset adverse effects, and these measures would need to be monitored to determine their effectiveness.	Effects are anticipated to last no longer than one year.	Effects would last through construction (i.e., four years).	Effects would occur through active quarrying and processing and would remain during reclamation and closure activities (i.e., four to 23 years).	Effects would remain after reclamation and closure is completed (i.e., 23 years or more).	Effects would occur within the area of analysis or the general vicinity of the area of analysis.	Effects would extend beyond the area of analysis or the general vicinity of the area of analysis.
Social and Economic Values	There would be a small and unnoticeable effect on the local and regional economy, population, government revenues and/or expenditures, and on public services and infrastructure demands. The consequences of the action would have little to no measurable effect on the social or economic environment.	There would be a small but noticeable effect on the local economy, population, government revenues and/or expenditures, and on public services and infrastructure demands, but there would be minimal to no effect on the regional social or economic environment.	There would be a measurable effect on the local and regional economy, population, government revenues and/or expenditures, and on public services and infrastructure demands. Adverse and beneficial effects would not prove significant enough to result in long-term effects to the socioeconomic environment.	There would be a substantial effect on the local and/or regional economy, population, government revenues and/or expenditures, and on public services and infrastructure demands. Effects would reverberate throughout the socioeconomic environment, significantly altering existing conditions, in beneficial or adverse ways.	Effects are anticipated to last no longer than one year.	Effects would last through construction (i.e., four years).	Effects would occur through active quarrying and processing and would remain during reclamation and closure activities (i.e., four to 23 years).	Effects would remain after reclamation and closure is completed (i.e., 23 years or more).	Effects would occur at a locally focused scale within the area of analysis.	Effects would occur across a broader area, beyond the area of analysis.

Attribute	Intensity				Duration				Context	
	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	Temporary	Short-Term	Long-Term	Permanent	Localized	Regional
Soil Resources	Effects to soils would be so slight as to not be measurable.	Effects to soils may occur, and would be detectable, but small and of little consequence to soil quality and productivity. Effects would occur within the area of analysis. Effects would be minimized with implementation of ACEPMs, BMPs, and reclamation of the Proposed Action or action alternatives.	Effects to soils would occur and would be measurable and would occur over a larger area. Effects to soil quality and productivity may occur. However, effects likely would still occur within the area of analysis. Mitigation beyond the ACEPMs and BMPs may be necessary, but these measures would most likely be effective.	Effects on soils would occur both within and outside of the area of analysis and would be measurable and apparent. Effects to soil quality and productivity likely would occur within and outside of the area of analysis. Mitigation beyond the ACEPMs and BMPs may be necessary, and these measures would need to be monitored to determine their effectiveness.	Effects are anticipated to last no longer than one year.	Effects would last through construction (i.e., four years).	Effects would occur through active quarrying and processing and would remain during reclamation and closure activities (i.e., four to 23 years).	Effects would remain after reclamation and closure is completed (i.e., 23 years or more).	Effects would occur in the area of analysis.	Effects would occur beyond the area of analysis.
Threatened and Endangered Species	Effects on threatened and endangered species populations would be so small they would not be measurable or perceptible. Critical habitat would not be altered and there would be no effect on the biological value of the critical habitat.	Effects on threatened and endangered species populations may be detectable, measurable, and perceptible. Effects would not affect the overall biological value of the critical habitat. Effects would be minimized with implementation of ACEPMs, best management practices (BMPs), and reclamation of the Proposed Action or action alternatives.	Effects on threatened and endangered species populations would be readily apparent, measurable, large, and of consequence. Effects may occur to the overall biological value of the critical habitat. Mitigation beyond the ACEPMs and BMPs may be necessary, but these measures would most likely be effective.	Effects would include the removal of threatened and endangered species populations or substantial alteration of critical habitat. Mitigation beyond the ACEPMs and BMPs may be necessary, but these measures would need to be monitored to determine their effectiveness.	Effects are anticipated to last no longer than one year.	Effects would last through construction (i.e., four years).	Effects would occur through active quarrying and processing and would remain during reclamation and closure activities (i.e., four to 23 years).	Effects would remain after reclamation and closure is completed (i.e., 23 years or more).	Affecting the area of analysis.	Affecting an area beyond the area of analysis.
Transportation and Access	Effects on traffic conditions and access in the area of analysis would either not occur or would be so slight as to not be noticeable by most motorists. No access restrictions to existing, authorized land uses would occur. There would not be a perceptible effect from traffic generation on current traffic conditions.	Effects on traffic flows and access would be measurable and may be noticeable to typical motorists but would be small and would not adversely affect traffic conditions. Access to existing land uses would be maintained. ACEPMs would effectively minimize effects to the area transportation network.	Effects on traffic flows and access would be measurable and readily apparent to typical motorists but would not exceed state standards. There would be a readily apparent, measurable traffic increase on the access road and paved highway. Additional mitigation measures beyond ACEPMs may be required to minimize adverse effects on transportation, but such measures likely would be successful.	Effects on traffic flows and access would be measurable and would be readily apparent to all motorists. Mitigation measures beyond ACEPMs may be required to minimize effects to transportation, and such measures would have to be monitored to determine their effectiveness.	Effects are anticipated to last no longer than one year.	Effects would last through construction (i.e., four years).	Effects would occur through active quarrying and processing and would remain during reclamation and closure activities (i.e., four to 23 years).	Effects would remain after reclamation and closure is completed (i.e., 23 years or more).	Effects on traffic generation would be limited to the area of analysis.	Effects on traffic safety and traffic generation would extend beyond the area of analysis.
Vegetation Resources	Effects on vegetation resources would be so small it would not be measurable or perceptible. Plant communities would not be extensively altered and there would be no effect on the biological value or distribution of plant communities.	Effects on vegetation resources would be detectable, measurable, and perceptible, but would occur within the area of analysis and would not affect the overall biological value or distribution of plant communities. Effects would be minimized with implementation of ACEPMs, best management practices (BMPs), and reclamation of the Proposed Action or action alternatives.	Effects on vegetation resources would be readily apparent, measurable, large, and of consequence, but would occur within the area of analysis. Effects may occur to the overall biological value or distribution of plant communities. Mitigation beyond the ACEPMs and BMPs may be necessary, but these measures would most likely be effective.	Effects on vegetation resources would occur and would substantially change the biological value or distribution of plant communities. Mitigation beyond the ACEPMs and BMPs may be necessary, but these measures would need to be monitored to determine their effectiveness.	Effects are anticipated to last no longer than one year.	Effects would last through construction (i.e., four years).	Effects would occur through active quarrying and processing and would remain during reclamation and closure activities (i.e., four to 23 years).	Effects would remain after reclamation and closure is completed (i.e., 23 years or more).	Affecting the area of analysis.	Affecting an area beyond the area of analysis.

Attribute	Intensity				Duration				Context	
	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	Temporary	Short-Term	Long-Term	Permanent	Localized	Regional
Visual Resources	Effects would not result in any perceptible changes to existing viewsheds or the scenic quality of the existing characteristic landscape. Modifications to the scenic quality of the existing landscape would be consistent with VRM class objectives.	Effects would result in changes to the viewshed and the scenic quality of the existing characteristic landscape, but these effects would not result in a significant degree of contrast with the existing landscape. Modifications to the scenic quality of the existing landscape would be consistent with VRM class objectives. Effects would be minimized with implementation of ACEPMs and additional mitigation measures.	Changes to the viewshed and the scenic quality of the existing characteristic landscape would be readily apparent, which would result in a noticeable degree of contrast with the existing landscape. Visual effects may not be consistent with VRM class objectives. Mitigation beyond the applicant committed ACEPMs may be necessary, but these measures most likely would be effective.	The Proposed Action or action alternatives would result in significant effects to the viewshed and the scenic quality of the existing characteristic landscape, and it would introduce a strong degree of contrast with the existing landscape. Visual effects would not be consistent with VRM class objectives. Mitigation beyond the applicant committed ACEPMs may be recommended to reduce adverse effects, and these measures would need to be monitored to determine their effectiveness.	Effects are anticipated to last no longer than one year.	Effects would last through construction (i.e., four years).	Effects would occur through active quarrying and processing and would remain during reclamation and closure activities (i.e., four to 23 years).	Effects would remain after reclamation and closure is completed (i.e., 23 years or more).	Activities would affect the viewshed within the area of analysis but would not be visible outside of the area of analysis.	Activities would affect the viewshed within the area of analysis, as well as outside of the area of analysis.
Water Resources	Effects to water resources and geochemistry could occur, but they would be so slight as to not be measurable or distinguishable from natural fluctuations.	Effects to water resources and geochemistry would occur; but would be small and just measurable using normal methods. Effects are unlikely to affect beneficial uses of the receiving water.	Effects to water resources and geochemistry would occur and would be readily detectable and could affect the beneficial uses of the surface or groundwater resources.	Effects to water resources and geochemistry would be large, measurable, and easily detected and would substantially change beneficial uses of surface or groundwater resources, or hydrologic regime over the area.	Effects are anticipated to last no longer than one year.	Effects would last through construction (i.e., four years).	Effects would occur through active quarrying and processing and would remain during reclamation and closure activities (i.e., four to 23 years).	Effects would remain after reclamation and closure is completed (i.e., 23 years or more).	Effects would occur at specific site(s) or within the area of analysis.	Effects would extend beyond the area of analysis.
Wetland and Riparian Resources	The wetland and riparian resources within the area of analysis would not be affected, or effects would not be measurable. Any effects on the wetland and riparian resources would be slight and short-term. Chemical, physical, or biological changes to water quality would not be affected, or effects would not be measurable and would not affect the health of the aquatic resources. Any effects would be minimized with implementation of ACEPMs, best management practices (BMPs), and reclamation of the Proposed Action or action alternatives.	Effects on wetland and riparian resources, such as an increase or decrease in surface flow, loss of wetland acres, or changes in wetland vegetation would be detectable. Chemical, physical, or biological changes to water quality would be detectable. Effects would be minimized with implementation of ACEPMs, BMPs, and reclamation of the Proposed Action or action alternatives.	Effects on wetland and riparian resources would result in detectable effects. These changes would not be permanent, and the resource would rebound to pre-effect conditions after one season. Chemical, physical, or biological changes to water quality would be detectable, but the desired water quality conditions would only be temporarily degraded. Mitigation beyond the ACEPMs and BMPs may be necessary, but these measures would most likely be effective.	Effects on wetlands and riparian areas would be readily apparent and would substantially change the functional value of the wetland and riparian areas in the context of the area of analysis. Effects on wetland and riparian resources would result in detectable effects which would likely result in long-term to permanent changes and would affect associated resources such as the biotic community, water quality, water availability, and habitat quality. In extreme cases, biological resources may be extirpated from the area due to loss of habitat. Chemical, physical, and biological changes to water quality would represent a significant degradation from the historic baseline water quality conditions. Mitigation beyond the ACEPMs and BMPs may be necessary to reduce adverse effects, and these measures would need to be monitored to determine their effectiveness.	Effects are anticipated to last no longer than one year.	Effects would last through construction (i.e., four years).	Effects would occur through active quarrying and processing and would remain during reclamation and closure activities (i.e., four to 23 years).	Effects would remain after reclamation and closure is completed (i.e., 23 years or more).	Effects would occur within the area of analysis.	Effects would extend beyond the area of analysis.

Attribute	Intensity				Duration				Context	
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Wildlife Resources	Wildlife would not be affected, or effects would not result in a loss of individuals or habitat. Effects to habitat would not be perceptible or measurable.	Effects to wildlife would be measurable or perceptible; however, the overall viability of the population or subpopulation would not be affected, and the population would recover. Effects to wildlife or wildlife habitat would be detectable. Effects would be minimized with the implementation of ACEPMs and reclamation.	Effects would be sufficient to cause a change in the population or subpopulation (e.g., abundance, distribution, quantity, or viability). The change would be measured and perceptible, but the negative effects could be reversed. Mitigation beyond the ACEPMs may be necessary, but these measures would most likely be effective.	Effects would be substantial, highly noticeable, and could be permanent in their effect on population or subpopulation survival without active management. Mitigation beyond the ACEPMs may be necessary to reduce adverse effects, and these measures would need to be monitored to determine their effectiveness.	Effects are anticipated to last no longer than one year.	Effects would last through construction (i.e., four years).	Effects would occur through active quarrying and processing and would remain during reclamation and closure activities (i.e., four to 23 years).	Effects would remain after reclamation and closure is completed (i.e., 23 years or more).	Effects would occur within the area of analysis or be confined to a small part of a population, habitat, or range.	Effects would occur outside the area of analysis or affect a widespread area of suitable habitat, or a large part of the population or range of a species.
Wild Horses and Burros	Effects would not result in any perceptible changes to wild horse and burro habitat utilization (e.g., foraging, breeding), distribution, and/or habitat.	Effects would result in minimally observable and/or measurable changes to wild horse and burro utilization, distribution, or habitat. The Proposed Action or action alternatives could result in a temporary displacement of animals.	Effects would result in observable and/or measurable changes to wild horse and burro utilization, distribution, health, or habitat.	Effects would result in marked changes to wild horse and burro utilization, distribution, health, or habitat. The Proposed Action or action alternatives could result in displacement of some or all of the animals.	Effects are anticipated to last no longer than one year.	Effects would last through construction (i.e., four years).	Effects would occur through active quarrying and processing and would remain during reclamation and closure activities (i.e., four to 23 years).	Effects would remain after reclamation and closure is completed (i.e., 23 years or more).	Effects would occur within the area of analysis.	Effects would extend beyond the area of analysis.