

GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS

ACEC - Area of Critical Environmental Concern
AMP - Allotment Management Plans
AUM - Animal Unit Month
BLM - Bureau of Land Management
CFL - Commercial Forest Land
CRA - Cascade Resource Area
CRMP - Coordinated Resource Management Plan
CRMP - Cultural Resource Management Plan
DEIS - Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DLE - Desert Land Entry
EA - Environmental Assessment
ERMA - Extensive Recreation Management Area
FLPMA - Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
GEM - Geology, Energy, and Minerals
IMP - Interim Management Plan
KGRA - Known Geothermal Resource Area
MIC - Maintain, Improve, Custodial
MFP - Management Framework Plan
MMBF - million board feet
MUA - Multiple Use Area
NEPA - National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
ONA - Outstanding Natural Area
ORV - Off Road Vehicle
RA - Resource Area
RAMP - Recreation Area Management Plan
RMP - Resource Management Plan
RNA - Research Natural Area
ROS - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
ROWs - Rights-of-Ways
RPP - Recreation and Public Purpose Act
SCORP - State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SHPO - State Historic Preservation Officer
SOP - Standard Operating Procedures
SRMA - Special Recreation Management Area
TMP - Timber Management Plan
TPCC - Timber Production Capability Classification
USFS - United States Forest Service
VRM - Visual Resource Management
WHMP - Wild Horse Management Plan
WSA - Wilderness Study Area

ACTIVE GRAZING PREFERENCE. That portion of the grazing preference that could be licensed and used should the livestock operator desire.

ACTIVITY OCCASION. A standard unit of recreation use consisting of one individual participating in one recreation activity during any reasonable portion, or all, of any one day.

ACTUAL LIVESTOCK USE. The use (in AUMs) made of forage on an area without reference to permitted or recommended use.

ALLOTMENT. An area designated for use by a prescribed number of livestock.

ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (AMP). A documented program which applies to livestock operations on the public lands and which is prepared in careful and considered consultation, cooperation, and coordination with the permittee(s) or lessee(s) and others involved. It prescribes the manner in and extent to which livestock operations will be conducted in order to meet the multiple use and sustained yield objectives as determined in the resource management plan.

ANIMAL UNIT MONTH (AUM). The amount of forage (800 lb. dry weight) required to sustain the equivalent of 1 cow, 1 horse, 5 sheep, 5.3 deer, or 9.4 antelope for one month.

AVERAGE LICENSED GRAZING USE (five year average use). The arithmetic mean (average of authorized (or licensed) grazing in AUMs) over a particular time period.

AVOIDANCE AREA. Areas containing sensitive resource values which preclude overhead, surface, or subsurface rights-of-way.

BEA. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

BU. Bushel, a unit of dry measure.

CANDIDATE SPECIES. Species with insufficient biological information on hand to support listing by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as either threatened or endangered.

CAPITAL VALUE. The value at which assets (grazing privileges) can be sold. Market value.

CARRYING CAPACITY. The maximum use rate possible without inducing damage to vegetation or related resources. Carrying capacity relates to livestock numbers, wildlife numbers, recreational use, etc.

CLASS II CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY. A sample-oriented field inventory designed to locate and record, from surface and exposed profile indications, all cultural resource sites within a portion of a defined area in a manner which will allow an objective estimate of the nature and distribution of cultural resources in the entire defined area.

CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY. A complete inspection of all areas of potential impact from project implementation.

CLEAN AIR ACT. A series of Congressional acts and amendments requiring the establishment of air quality standards and national standards for air pollution control. The general intent is to "protect and enhance the quality of the Nation's air resource."

CLIMAX PLANT COMMUNITY. The culminating stage in plant succession after a series of successive vegetation stages and has reached a highly stable condition.

C&MU. The Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964 which specified that public lands would not be available for entry under various land laws (DLE/CA) within a certain legally described area.

CONDITION.

- Ecological Condition. The present state of the vegetation on a range site in relation to the climax (natural potential) plant community for that site.
- Range Condition. Synonymous with ecological condition.
- Seeding Condition. The amount and productivity of seeded species measured in terms of maximizing production of forage for livestock. Considers the amount of reinvading shrub species in the treatment area.

COORDINATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CRMP). A plan developed cooperatively by appropriate State and Federal agencies to formulate a resource management program that integrates and makes provision for all resource values and uses within the selected geographical area.

CRUCIAL HABITAT. Habitat which is absolutely basic to maintaining viable populations of fish, wildlife, or plants during certain seasons of the year or specific reproduction periods.

CULTURAL RESOURCE CLEARANCE. A statement by a competent professional historian or archaeologist as to whether or not any known cultural resources will be adversely affected by an undertaking and requires that such a statement be based on the results of an appropriate investigation directed at determining if and where cultural resources exist in the vicinity of an undertaking.

CULTURAL RESOURCE SITE. A physical location of past human activities or events. Cultural resource sites are extremely variable in size and range from the location of a single cultural resource object to a cluster of cultural resource structures with associated objects and features. Prehistoric and historic sites which are recorded as cultural resources have sociocultural or scientific values and meet the general criterion of being more than 50 years old.

CWT. Hundred weight, a unit of weight measure equal to 100 pounds.

DESERT LAND ACT/ENTRY. Passed in 1877 and subsequently amended, this Act allows a state resident to file a patent application on up to 320 acres of public land with the intent of developing said land for cultivated agriculture.

DEVELOPED RECREATION SITE. See Recreation.

DISPERSED RECREATION. See Recreation.

DISTANCE ZONE. The area that can be seen from a travel route as foreground-middleground (up to 15 miles), and areas which are seldom seen.

ECOLOGICAL CONDITION. See Condition.

ENDANGERED SPECIES. Any animal/plant species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of this range.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA). A concise public document prepared to provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact. It includes a brief discussion of the need for the proposal, alternatives considered, environmental impact of the proposed action and alternatives, and a list of agencies and persons consulted.

ERODIBILITY. Susceptibility of soil to erosion.

FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT (FLPMA). Public Law 94-579 signed by the President on October 21, 1976. Establishes public land policy for management of lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. FLPMA specifies several key directions for the Bureau, notably that: management be on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield; land use plans be prepared to guide management actions; public lands be managed for the protection, development, and enhancement of resources; public lands be retained in Federal ownership; and public participation be utilized in reaching management decisions.

FIRE MANAGEMENT. The protection and enhancement of the resources of the public lands through use of fire as a management tool.

- Full Suppression. Immediate aggressive action is taken on all new fires on or threatening public lands.
- Limited Suppression. A policy that considers areas where fire control is extremely difficult or where the values threatened do not warrant the expenses associated with maximum suppression procedures.
- Prescribed or Prescription Burning. Fires burning under conditions that have previously been determined to be beneficial and that meet land management objectives.

43 CFR 3809. Regulations which provide for mineral entry, exploration, location, operations, and purchase pursuant to the mining laws and in a manner that will assume that unnecessary and undue degradation do not occur and that protection is afforded nonmineral resources. It also provides for reclamation of disturbed areas. These regulations pertain to locatable minerals only.

FULL SUPPRESSION. See Fire Management.

GRAZING PREFERENCE. The total number of animal unit months of livestock on public lands apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee or lessee.

GRAZING SYSTEMS. Systematic sequences of grazing use and non-use of an allotment to reach or maintain identified multiple-use goals or objectives by improving or maintaining the quality and quantity of the vegetation.

HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN (HMP). A written and approved activity plan for a geographical area of public lands which identifies wildlife habitat management actions to be implemented in achieving specific objectives related to RMP/MFP planning document decisions.

INFILTRATION RATE. The rate at which water enters the surface soil.

INTRUSION. A feature (land and water form, vegetation, or structure) which is generally considered out of context because of excessive contrast and disharmony with the characteristic landscape.

KNOWN GEOTHERMAL RESOURCE AREA (KGRA). An area in which the geology, nearby discoveries, competitive interests and other indicia would in the opinion of the Secretary (of the Interior) have high prospects for extraction of geothermal steam or associated geothermal resources.

LAND REPORT. A written report that documents the physical, environmental, social, and economic factors used in making land use decisions on all lands or rights-of-way actions.

LEASABLE MINERALS. See Minerals.

LIMITED SUPPRESSION. See Fire Management.

LOCATABLE MINERALS. See Minerals.

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN (MFP). A planning decision document prepared before the effective date of the regulations implementing the land use planning provisions of the FLPMA, which establishes, for a given area of land, land-use allocations, coordination guidelines for multiple-use, and objectives to be achieved for each class of land-use or protection. Until replaced by RMP's, MFP's, including those completed in the transition period, are used as a basis for management action as provided for in 43 CFR 1610.8.

MINERALS.

- Leasables. Types of minerals, such as coal, oil, oil shale, gas, phosphate, sodium, potash, and geothermal resources, whose prospecting and development on public lands under permit or lease was authorized by the Minerals Leasing Act of 1920, as amended and supplemented.
- Locatables. Precious or semi-precious minerals that are not considered to be common variety minerals. Locatable mineral deposits can be claimed and the mining claim patented, thus converting it to private ownership. These minerals are covered by the Mining Law of 1872.

- Salables. Mineral materials such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, cinders, pumice, pumicite, and clay that may be acquired under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

MINING LAW OF 1872. An act which authorized placer and lode mining claims, mill sites, and tunnel sites of specific dimensions. Requires \$100 worth of work be done on each claim every year.

MITIGATING MEASURES. Actions to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, or rectify the impact of a management practice.

MONITORING. The collection and analysis of data to evaluate rangeland resources on specific areas to determine the effectiveness of actions in meeting management objectives.

MULTIPLE USE. The management of all the resources of the public lands so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969. A Congressional Act which establishes a national environmental policy. The goal of the act is to improve the quality of the human environment by procedurally requiring all Federal agencies to give equal and complete consideration to environmental values in all their decision making activities.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES. The official list, established by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, of the Nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. The Register lists archaeological, historic, and architectural properties (i.e., districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects) nominated for their local, State, or national significance by State and/or Federal agencies and approved by the National Register staff. The Register is maintained by the National Park Service.

NESTING/BROOD-REARING AREAS (HABITAT). Localized areas used by some species of the grouse family for nesting and raising of young chicks (broods).

NORMALIZED CROP PRICE. A five-year weighted average of crop prices. Used in economic analysis of farm projects to account for the wide variation in prices that are common to agricultural products.

NOTICE. Required under 43 CFR 3809. When surface disturbance of five acres or less per year at a mining operation will occur, a written notice must be sent to BLM 15 days prior to starting the operation. The notice describes the operation and its location and must contain a statement that the lands will be reclaimed to the standards spelled out in the regulations.

ORDER 3 SOIL SURVEY. A low intensity or scale of soil mapping. In mapping soil landscapes, soil mapping unit lines are drawn as nearly as possible to the natural landscape. Resulting soil mapping units are, therefore, relatively large (generally 40 plus acres) and made up of various soil series, associations, and complexes.