

RMP Glossary

List of Acronyms

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern	IRAP	Integrated Resource Activity Plan
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	LUP	Land Use Plan
ADC	Animal damage control	MBF	Thousand board feet
AIE	Analysis, interpretation, evaluation	MFP	Management Framework Plan
AMP	Allotment Management Plan	MMBF	Million board feet
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
ASL	Above sea level ATV All-terrain vehicle	NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
AUM	Animal unit month	NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	NPS	National Park Service
BMP	Best management practice	NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration	NSO	No surface occupancy
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	NWSRS	National Wild and Scenic River System
CRMP	Cultural Resource Management Plan or, Coordinated Resource Management Plan	OHV	Off-highway vehicle, sometimes called off- road vehicle (ORV)
CRPP	Cultural Resource Project Plan	OR	Outstandingly remarkable (value)
DBH	Diameter at breast height	PILT	Payment in lieu of taxes
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality	PNC	Potential natural community
DRMP	Draft Resource Management Plan	PRMP	Proposed Resource Management Plan
ERMA	Extensive Recreation Management Area	PU	Planning Unit RA Resource Area
ESA	Endangered Species Act	RAMP	Recreation Area Management Plan
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	R&PP	Recreation & Public Purposes (Act)
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act	RMP	Resource Management Plan
FTE	Full time equivalent FY Fiscal year	RNA	Research Natural Area
HCRS	Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service	ROS	Recreation opportunity spectrum
HMA	Herd Management Area	SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office(r)
HMAP	Herd Management Area Plan	SMA	Special Management Area
HMP	Habitat Management Plan	SOP	Standard operating procedure
ID	Interdisciplinary	SRMA	Special Recreation Management Area
IDFG	Idaho Department of Fish and Game	TES	Threatened, endangered, sensitive
IDSL	Idaho Department of State Lands	USFS	United States Forest Service
IMACS	Intermountain Antiquities Computer System	USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
		VRM	Visual resource management
		WSA	Wilderness Study Area
		WSR	Wild and Scenic River

Glossary Definitions

Acre-foot -A measure of water or sediment volume equal to the amount which would cover an area of 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot (325,851 gallons or 43,560 cubic feet).

Activity planning -A level of BLM planning where objectives are established and a plan of activities to meet those objectives is developed. Examples referred to in the Challis RMP include Integrated Resource Activity Plans, Habitat Management Plans, and Allotment Management Plans. (Also see project planning.)

Adjustment Area -A portion of a Resource Area where BLM administered public lands are considered unnecessary for long term public ownership, and those lands are identified for disposal through sale, exchange, Desert Land Entry, etc. Adjust-ment areas are in contrast to Management Areas. (Instruction Memorandum No. ID-89-395, August, 1989)

Adventures in the Past -The BLM's "umbrella" strategy for promoting public education and out-reach in cultural resources and for enlisting public involvement in the protection of archaeological resources. Goals include increasing the public's enjoyment of cultural resources, demonstrating that the BLM is a good steward of cultural resources, and reducing the destruction of cultural resources by 1) expanding interpretation, 2) showcasing cul-tural resources with recreation and tourism poten-tial, 3) promoting scientific study, research and management projects, and educational experiences, 4) increasing on-the-ground presence to combat vandalism, and 5) focusing on cultural resources with ethnic and minority ties to create a sense of identity and community.

Allotment -An area of land designated and man-aged for grazing of livestock; may contain BLM, other Federally managed, private, and/or State lands.

Allotment categorization - A process used by the BLM to place grazing allotments into one of three categories (maintain, improve, custodial) to prioritize them for future management.

Maintain (M) allotments: Most of the public lands in the allotment are proposed for retention; the range condition and trend is satisfactory; site potential for improvement is moderate or low; resource conflicts are moderate or low; opportunities may exist for positive economic return from public investments; and present management appears satisfactory. Generally, these allotments have no significant resource problems and present management is achieving management goals.

Improve(I) allotments: An allotment may be placed into the "improve" category if any of the following criteria are applicable: most of the public lands in the allotment are proposed for retention; range condition and trend are unsatisfactory; site potential for improvement is high; resource conflicts are high; opportuni-ties exist for positive economic return from public investments; and present management appears to be unsatisfactory.

Custodial (C) allotments: Public lands in the allotment are proposed for retention or disposal; range condition and trend are satis-factory; site potential for improvement is low or moderate; resource conflicts are low or moderate; opportunities do not exist for positive economic return from public invest-ments or are constrained by technology or economic factors; and present management appears satisfactory.

Allotment Management Plan (AMP) -A documented program which applies to livestock operations on public lands and which is prepared in careful and considered consultation, cooperation, and coordination with the permittee(s) involved; prescribes the manner in which and extent to which

livestock operations will be conducted in order to meet multiple use, sustained yield, economic, and other needs and objectives for public lands. AMPs also describe the type, location, ownership, and general specifications for range improvements to be installed on public lands to meet livestock grazing and other objectives of land management, and contain other such provisions as may be prescribed by the authorized officer.

Allowable cut (allowable sale quantity) - The amount of timber that can be harvested on an annual or decadal basis consistent with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

Anadromous fish - Those species of fish that mature in the sea and migrate into freshwater streams to spawn; *e.g.*, salmon, steelhead trout.

Analysis, interpretation, evaluation (AIE) - A process of determining whether a BLM grazing allotment is making progress toward meeting land use plan goals and objectives, and whether management changes are necessary.

Angler day - A portion of a day spent fishing.

Animal unit month (ADM) - The amount of forage needed to sustain one cow unit or its equivalent (one horse or five sheep, all over six months old) for one month (approximately 800 pounds of forage).

Appropriate management level (AML) - The optimum number of wild horses that provides a thriving natural ecological balance on the public range.

Aquatic - Living or growing in or on the water.

Archaeological resources - Sites, areas, structures, objects, or other material evidence of prehistoric or historic human activities.

Archaeological site - A geographic location containing structures, artifacts, material remains, and/or other evidence of past human activity.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)- Acreage within BLM 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 historical, cultural, or visual 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. (43 CFR 1601.0-5(a))

Artificial regeneration - The re-establishment and development of plant cover through the direct action of man by seeding or planting.

Backcountry - An area commonly referred to as roadless.

Back Country Byway - A vehicle route that traverses scenic corridors utilizing secondary or back country road systems. National Back Country Byways are designated by the type of road and vehicle needed to travel the byway.

Barrier - An impediment to movement of organisms across the landscape which is natural, such as water bodies or mountain ranges, or man-made, such as roads, fences, or irrigation diversion structures.

Beneficial use - Any of the various uses which may be made of the water, including, but not limited to, domestic water supply, industrial water supply, agricultural water supply, navigation, recreation in and on the water, wildlife habitat, and aesthetics. A beneficial use is identified based upon actual use, the ability of a water to support a non-existing use either now or in the future, and its likelihood of being used in a given manner. (Idaho Water Quality Standards - IDAPA 16.01.02.100)

Best management practice (BMP) - A practice or combination of practices determined by the state to be the most effective and practicable (including technological, economic, and institutional considerations) means of preventing or reducing the amount

of pollution generated by nonpoint sources to a level compatible with water quality goals.

Big game - Those species of large mammals normally managed as a sport hunting resource; includes elk, mule deer, pronghorn antelope, and bighorn sheep.

Biodiversity (biological diversity) - The variation in components and processes of an ecosystem; *i.e.*, the distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species over time and space. This variation is typically studied and analyzed at four levels of diversity: genetic, species, community, and landscape. (Also see: *genetic diversity*, *species diversity*, *community diversity*, and *landscape diversity*.)

Biological assessment - In general, a documented review of programs or activities in sufficient detail to determine how an action or proposed action may affect any Federally listed threatened or endangered wildlife, fish, or plant species. Specifically, a procedural step in the interagency consultation process under the Endangered Species Act, Section 7, where the BLM submits a written summary of potential project impacts to threatened or endangered species to the VSFWS and/or NMFS for their evaluation.

Board feet - A unit of solid wood one foot square by one inch thick. Generally, five board feet log measure is approximately equivalent to one cubic foot of round wood.

Bog - Soft, saturated ground; marsh.

Boot stage - A plant growth stage in grasses at which time the flowering portion is beginning to form in the leaf sheath.

Buffer strip - A land area of varying size and shape immediately adjacent to stream courses or to other water bodies, where the type and/or intensity of land use is managed to meet defined water resource goals. Also: A protective area adjacent to an area of concern requiring special attention or protection (*e.g.*, wildlife habitat).

Candidate species - A plant or animal species designated by the VSFWS or NMFS as a candidate for listing as threatened or endangered (see *threatened species*, *endangered species*). A candidate species is a plant or animal species for which the VSFWS or NMFS currently has on file substantial information to support a proposal to list the species as endangered or threatened (see *proposed species*). A candidate species' numbers are declining so rapidly that official listing as threatened or endangered pursuant to Section 4 of the Endangered Species Act may become necessary as a conservation measure. Declines may be due to one or more factors, including the following: destruction, modification, or curtailment of the species' habitat or range; overutilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes; disease or predation; the inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; or other factors.

Carrying capacity (*syn.* grazing capacity) - The maximum stocking rate possible without inducing damage to vegetation or related resources. Carrying capacity may vary from year to year on the same area due to fluctuating forage production. (Society for Range Management 1974)

Chaining- A vegetative land treatment consisting of dragging a heavy anchor chain in a "V" shape behind a pair of tractors moving in a direction parallel to each other. This uproots trees and shrubs and reduces competition for water and soil nutrients.

Clearcut - The method of harvesting timber by removing all trees (which are larger than seedlings) in a stand in a single cut. Also, a silviculture system where a crop of trees is cleared from a large area at one time and regeneration occurs from a) natural seeding from adjacent stands, b) seed contained in the slash or logging debris, c) advanced growth (seedlings), and/or d) planting or direct seeding. An even-aged forest usually results.

Cobble (substrate) embeddedness (also embeddedness) - The degree to which cobble-sized rocks (about 3 inches in diameter) are encased in fine sediments; expressed as a percentage of surface

fine sediments, less than 6 mm (1/4 inch) in diameter, measured or estimated along cross-channel transects.

Commercial forest land - All forest land that is capable of yielding at least 20 cubic feet of wood per acre per year of commercial coniferous tree species. (Also see: *suitable commercial forest land*, *nonsuitable commercial forest land*, *noncommercial forest land*, *woodland*.)

Commercial product sales - Sales where the purchaser harvests forest products for resale. Planned (calculated as part of the allowable sale quantity) commercial product sales only occur on commercial forest lands.

Competition - The general struggle for existence in which living organisms compete for a limited supply of the necessities of life. Competition can exist between species, and even between individuals of a species, for food, shelter, space, nest sites, birthing sites, mates, access to water, and many other habitat and life cycle requirements.

Community - An ecological boundary defined by the species and species interactions which occur. (For example, a forest community contains those species which require or prefer a forested habitat for one or more biological processes (foraging, mating, nesting/denning, rearing, etc.).

Community diversity - The variation of a community in a location and over time. The association of species in the community will be different as aspects of the environment (such as soil, moisture, or elevation) change. In addition, the same location can support different associations of species over time, as when the site is affected by fire or logging.

Conditional suppression - See *Fire suppression*.

Corridor - An avenue for movement across the landscape. (For example, forested land adjacent to a river may serve as a corridor for species that require forested cover.) In the natural landscape, corridors are generally contiguous avenues of

preferred habitat. In a human altered landscape, corridors may be less preferred but still functional avenues. Human activity may sometimes create corridors where none previously existed (e.g., disturbed areas along roadsides which are corridors for weed dispersal, or shrubby fencelines which are corridors for small mammals and some birds).

Crucial habitat (or key habitat) - Describes a particular seasonal range or other habitat component (e.g., winter or winter/yearlong range for big game animals; riparian habitat for riparian-dependent species; and wintering and/or nesting areas for sage grouse) which is a primary determining factor in a population's ability to maintain and reproduce itself at a certain level (theoretically at or above population objectives).

Cultural property - A definite location of past human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory, historical documentation, or oral evidence. Includes archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses, and possible religious importance to specified social and/or cultural groups. Concrete, material places and things that are classified, ranked, and managed through a system of inventory, evaluation, planning, protection, and utilization.

Cultural resource - According to BLM Manual 8100, Release 8-38: a general term meaning any cultural property or traditional lifeway value. Also, the physical remains of human activity (artifacts, ruins, petroglyphs, etc.) and conceptual content or context (as a setting for legendary, historic, or prehistoric events as a sacred area of native peoples, etc.) of an area.

Cultural resource inventory classes - An inventory system used to identify and assess cultural resource values on BLM public lands. *Class I*: an overview document discussing the known resources of a particular region and defining research goals and questions from known data; primarily a chronicle of past land uses. *Class II*: professionally conducted, statistically based random samples designed to help characterize the probable density,

diversity, and distribution of cultural resources in a large area. *Class III*: inventories conducted at 30 meter intervals or less to provide for intensive coverage over an entire project area, rather than a randomly selected sample area.

Cut slope - The uphill bank of a road built across a hill.

Designated critical habitat - Those areas formally designated as critical by the Secretary of the Interior or Commerce for the survival and -recovery of listed threatened and endangered species (50 CFR, Parts 17 and 226). Because the term has legal implications, its use is limited to only those habitats officially determined as critical by the Secretary.

Desired plant community - The plant community which provides the vegetation attributes required for meeting or exceeding RMP vegetation objectives. The desired plant community must be within an ecological site's capability to produce these attributes through natural succession, management action, or both.

Developed recreation site - A site developed primarily to accommodate specific intensive use activities or groupings of activities such as camping, picnicking, boating, swimming, winter sports, etc. These sites include permanent facilities which require continuing management commitment and regular maintenance, such as roads, trails, toilets and other facilities needed to accommodate recreation use over the long term. (BLM Manual)

Diameter at breast height (DBH) - The diameter of a standing tree measured 4.5 feet above the ground level on the uphill side.

Disjunct species - Species with a discontinuous distribution. The most common pattern is a large center of distribution with distant "disjunct" populations.

Dispersal corridor - A corridor through which animal populations move or distribute themselves throughout an area.

Disposal tracts - Public lands identified in the Challis RMP as unnecessary for long term public ownership. These lands would be made available for disposal through sale, exchange, Desert Land Entry, Carey Act, Recreation and Public Purposes Patent, Airport Grant, or State Indemnity Selection.

Disturbance - Any management activity that has the potential to accelerate erosion or mass movement. Also, any other activity that may tend to disrupt the normal movement or habits of a particular wildlife or plant species.

Diversion screen - A protective device installed on an irrigation diversion to prevent anadromous and resident salmonids from being diverted from a stream into an irrigation system.

Diversity - The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within an area.

Dormant stage - A plant growth stage occurring after annual growth and reproduction when the plant prepares for winter.

Ecological condition - The present state of vegetation on a site compared to the natural potential of vegetation on the site.

Ecological site - A kind of land with a specific potential natural community and specific physical characteristics, differing from other kinds of land in its ability to produce vegetation and in its response to management. (*A Glossary of Terms Used in Rangeland Management*, Society of Range Management, 1989)

Ecological site inventory - A type of rangeland inventory where the current composition of species present on a given site is compared to the composition that should be there if the site were at climax or highest ecological condition.

Ecological status (*syn.* seral stage, seral community, successional community, successional stage) - To what degree the present state of kinds, proportions, and amounts of plants on an ecological site

resemble the potential natural community (climax successional stage) for the site. Classes are designated based on percentage of present plant community that is climax for that site: early seral (0 to 25%), mid-seral (25 to 50%), late seral (51 to 75%), and potential natural community (climax) (76 to 100%).

Ecosystem - An interacting system of organisms considered together with their environment; for example, a marsh, watershed, or lake ecosystem.

Ecotone - A relatively narrow, transition or junction zone between two or more different plant communities (ecosystems), such as the zone between a forested area and a sagebrush flat.

Edge - The site where different plant communities, successional stages, or vegetative condition classes meet and a change in flora, fauna, and microclimate occur. For example: the meadow/forest interface along the boundary of a timber harvest clearcut; the boundary between riparian vegetation (*e.g.*, willows) and sagebrush-grassland.

Effects (impacts) - The biological, physical, social, or economic consequences resulting from a proposed action. Effects may be adverse (detrimental) or beneficial, and direct, indirect, or cumulative. *Direct effects* are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place. *Indirect effects* are also caused by the action, but occur at a later time or further removed in distance. *Cumulative effects* include incremental effects of the proposed action when added to other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes the other actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time (40 CFR 1508.7).

Endangered species - Any plant or animal species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range, and has been officially listed as endangered by the Secretary of Interior or Commerce under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. A final rule for the

listing has been published in the *Federal Register*.

Endemic species - Those native species whose distribution is restricted to a small, localized area; for example "central Idaho" or "the Salmon River canyon from Clayton to Ellis."

Environment - The aggregate of physical, biological, economic, and social factors affecting organisms in an area.

Environmental Assessment (EA) - A concise public document which complies with NEPA law and regulation and analyzes the effects of a proposed action. An EA briefly provides sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement or a Finding of No Significant Impact, aids an agency's compliance with NEPA when an EIS is unnecessary, and facilitates preparation of an EIS when necessary.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) - A detailed public document which complies with NEPA law and regulation. An EIS describes a major Federal action which significantly affects the quality of the human environment, provides alternatives to the proposed action, and analyzes the effects of the proposed action.

Ephemeral stream - A stream which has no predictable flow pattern and only flows in direct response to precipitation (rainfall), and whose channel is at all times above the water table.

Erosion- The wearing away of the land's surface by water, wind, ice or other physical processes. It includes detachment, transport, and deposition of soil or rock fragments.

Essential habitat - Pertaining to threatened, endangered, or sensitive species only - those areas possessing the same characteristics as critical habitat for a threatened or endangered species, without having been declared as critical habitat by the Secretary of the Interior or Commerce.

Enclosure - An area fenced to exclude grazing animals, usually for study purposes.

Existing roads, vehicle ways, and trails - For the purposes of the Challis RMP, "existing" is defined as the following: For Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), "existing" refers to roads, vehicle ways, and trails which existed as of the Idaho Intensive Wilderness Inventory Final Decision (November 1980). For the remainder of the Challis Resource Area, "existing" refers to (a) roads, vehicle ways, and trails which exist at the time the Record of Decision for the Challis approved RMP is signed, and (b) any newly constructed road, trail, or parking area authorized by the BLM during the life of the RMP. Also see *road*; *vehicle way*; and *trail*.

Expenditures - The use of local and non-local sources of monies designated for local government public goods and services such as road and bridge maintenance, court operations, public safety, health and mental health services, solid waste disposal, welfare, and education.

Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMAs) - BLM administrative units where recreation management is only one of several management objectives and where limited commitment of resources is required to provide extensive and unstructured types of recreation activities. ERMAs may contain recreation sites. These areas consist of the remainder of land areas not included in Special Recreation Management Areas.

Fill slope - Earth placed during road construction using the side-cast method. The earth is taken out of the uphill (cut) slope and placed on the downhill side of the road (fill slope) to create a flat terrace.

Fire suppression - All work and activities associated with fire extinguishing operations, beginning with discovery and continuing until the fire is completely extinguished.

Full suppression consists of management designed to aggressively suppress all new fires on or threatening public land.

Conditional suppression consists of management which allows fires to continue to burn without active suppression activity, as long as they are burning within prescribed limits, including fire location, weather conditions, forces available, and fire size. Monitoring of the fire would be done throughout the fire's duration, and direct suppression would be undertaken if anyone condition is exceeded.

Firewood cutting - Cutting firewood for home or off-site use, usually in high volume (e.g., cord, pickup load).

Firewood gathering - Picking up dead and down wood for on-site campfire use.

Floodplain - The area or lowlands adjoining a body of standing or flowing water which has been or might be covered by overbank flows of water (floodwaters).

Flowering stage - A plant growth stage occurring when the reproductive portion of the plant begins to emerge.

Fluid energy leasable minerals - For the purposes of this RMP, includes oil, gas, and geothermal resources. Also see *leasable minerals*.

Forage- All browse and non-woody plants that are available to wildlife for grazing or harvested for feeding livestock. Normally includes only the current year's growth.

Forb - Any herbaceous plant species other than those in the *Gramineae* (grasses), *Cyperaceae* (sedges), and *Juncaceae* (rushes) families; fleshy leaved plants.

Forest land - Ten or more acres of land capable of being ten percent stocked by forest tree species and not currently developed for non-timber use. Lands developed for non-timber use may include areas for crops, improved pasture, residential or administrative areas, improved roads of any width, and adjoining road clearings or powerline clearings of any width. (Also see *commercial forest land*)

(suitable and nonsuitable), noncommercial forest land, woodland (suitable and nonsuitable).

Forest product (woodland product) - A product derived from trees, either directly, such as fuelwood and sawtimber, or indirectly (after processing), such as paper.

Fragmented - A term describing a landscape where large areas of suitable habitat are broken up into smaller patches which are surrounded or bisected by unsuitable habitat.

Free-flowing - As defined by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act: A river which is "existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping or other modification of the waterway. The existence, however, of low dams, diversion works, and other minor structures at the time any river is proposed...shall not automatically bar its consideration...."

Fry - A young, recently hatched fish.

Full suppression - See *Fire suppression*.

Full time equivalent (FTE) - The number of person-year equivalents of both full and part time employment.

Gabion - A streambank erosion control structure consisting of a wire cage filled with rock and cobble.

Genetic diversity - The variation within individual species which results from genetic variability (the variation in traits and genes within a single species).

Goal - The desired state or condition that a resource management policy or program is designed to achieve (usually not quantifiable and may not have a specific completion date).

Grazing permit - Under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act, a document authorizing the use of the public lands within grazing districts for the purpose of grazing livestock.

Grazing preference (total grazing preference)- The total number of animal unit months (AUMs) of livestock grazing on public lands, apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee or lessee. The *active preference* and *suspended preference* are combined to make up the total grazing preference. *Active preference* is that portion of the total preference for which grazing use may be authorized. *Suspended preference* is that portion of the recognized grazing preference which is placed in a suspended category because the preference exceeds the present available livestock grazing capacity.

Grazing system - A system of manipulating livestock grazing to accomplish desired results. *Seasonal (season long)*: grazing use throughout a specific season. *Deferred rotation*: discontinuance of livestock grazing on various parts of a range in succeeding years, allowing each part to rest successively during the growing season. Two, but more commonly three or more, separate pastures are required. *Rest rotation*: one pasture is totally rested from livestock grazing and all other pastures absorb the grazing load. *Trailing*: livestock use is limited to incidental grazing which occurs as livestock move through the area.

Ground water - Water beneath the earth's surface between saturated soil and rock that supplies wells and springs.

Group selection (harvest method) - The periodic removal of trees from all age groups in order to maintain a balanced uneven-aged structure. Group sizes range from 1/4 acre to 5 acres.

Guzzler - A water development for wildlife that relies on rainfall or snowmelt to recharge it, rather than springs or streams. Usually used where no other sources of wildlife water exist.

Habitat - A specific set of physical conditions that surround a species, group of species, or large community. For example, major habitat components for wildlife are food, water, living space, and cover.

Habitat type - The aggregate of land area potentially capable of producing similar plant communities at climax (Steele, *et. ai.* 1981). Each habitat type is named for the climax tree species and understory species that would eventually occupy a site at climax, under ideal conditions. In reality, habitat types indicate the potential of a site, for many factors (e.g., fire interval, climate, soil productivity, aspect, percent slope) will determine the vegetation that occupies a site over time.

Habitat Management Plan (HMP) - An approved activity plan for a geographical unit of land that identifies wildlife habitat management activities to be implemented to meet specific land use plan goals.

Harvest unit - A specified number of forest land acres marked for a proposed site-specific timber sale.

Headcut - An erosion feature of a stream characterized by an abrupt change in channel invert elevation (e.g., waterfall).

Helicopter logging - A harvest method where the yarding of cut trees is by helicopter to a loading point.

Herbaceous - Plants that are green and leaflike in appearance or texture and have characteristics typical of an herb, as distinguished from a woody plant.

Heritage Education - A nationwide BLM program that seeks to strengthen children's sense of personal responsibility for the stewardship of America's cultural heritage and to use historic and archaeological resources in math and science education.

Hiding cover - For elk, vegetation capable of hiding 90% of an elk seen from a distance of 200 feet or less.

Historic property - A term used in the National Historic Preservation Act that refers to a cultural resource which is considered eligible to be listed or is listed on the National Register of Historic

Places.

Hunter day - A portion of a day spent hunting.

Hydrology- The scientific study of the properties, distribution, and effects of water in the atmosphere, on the earth's surface, and in soil and rocks.

Integrated pest management - The use of several techniques (*i.e.*, fire, grazing, herbicide, biological agents) as one system to gain control of a pest species.

Integrated Resource Activity Plan (IRAP) - A type of activity plan which addresses a number of resources and programs. (Also see *activity plan*.)

Interdisciplinary (ID) team planning process - A process of assembling a team of staff resource specialists who become fully involved in a discussion of issues, problems, conflicts and concerns; the development of alternatives; analysis of environmental effects; and development of final recommendations for management decision. From time to time, members of the general public or specialists from outside groups or agencies may participate with ID teams.

Intermittent stream - A stream or segment of stream that flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from springs or from some surface source such as melting snow in mountainous areas.

Interpretive site - A site where the local history, environment, and/or current land use practices are explained through signs and brochures or other media.

Invertebrates - A group of organisms which includes insects, butterflies, spiders, and worms.

Irretrievable - A loss of production or use of a renewable natural resource for a period of time. The loss of production or use *for that period of time* can not be "retrieved," but production or use of the resource may still be possible in the future -- *i. e.*, the land management action can be reversed

and the loss of production or use is not permanent. For example, if a mature timber stand is withdrawn from timber harvest to provide for wildlife needs, there is an irretrievable loss of sawtimber value from that stand for the period of time the stand is being managed for wildlife needs rather than timber production purposes.

Irreversible - A loss of production or use of a renewable or non-renewable resource that is permanent (cannot be reversed), or is so long term as to be considered permanent (*e.g.*, as in the case of soil productivity, which can only be renewed over very long time periods). An irreversible commitment of a resource implies loss of production or use for a period of time as well as loss of *future* options for production or use of the affected resource. For example, (1) permanent loss of non-renewable paleontological or cultural resources may result from vandalism, erosion, or surface disturbance; and (2) "wilderness" character may be permanently changed through construction and ongoing use of roads, which are obvious visual intrusions in a natural landscape.

Island (of vegetation) - An inclusion of one species or type of vegetation totally surrounded by other species or types.

Issue - See *planning issue*.

Key ecosystem indicator species - Species selected for management as components of a system which is being managed or monitored. These species are chosen because they are indicators of the health of the entire system. Key ecosystem indicator species may be: 1) wide-ranging species for whom landscape level patterns and processes are very important; 2) species dependent on many other species (such as predators at the top of the food chain); 3) common species that are important basic components of the system; or 4) rare or unique species that are especially sensitive to changes in the system.

Key area - A relatively small area that reflects or has the ability to reflect the effectiveness of management actions over a much larger area.

Key habitat - See *crucial habitat*.

Knowledgeable and reasonable practices - Those practices, or combination of component practices, developed through a systematic approach and implemented in a manner which demonstrates reasonable success in minimizing adverse resource impacts. Any knowledgeable and reasonable practice which is not expressly described in the Challis RMP, but is proposed and developed at a later date, would be based on the following: (1) current scientific rationale, applicable study results, or other documentation which reasonably demonstrates that improvement would result from implementing the practice; (2) the recommendations of an **III** team responsible for reviewing, interpreting, and documenting the scientific literature or study results upon which the knowledgeable and reasonable practice is based; and (3) completion of an environmental assessment documenting how the knowledgeable and reasonable practice would meet resource objectives.

Landscape diversity - The variation of pattern and size of communities within a landscape, including the size of unfragmented habitat, the existence of migration corridors, the juxtaposition of feeding and cover habitat, etc.

Landscape level processes - Natural or human activities which create patterns at the level of landscapes (*i.e.*, across community boundaries). Examples are periodic wildfire or human activities which affect a watershed (and its water quality or fisheries habitat).

Land transfer - The sale, exchange, or other conveyance of land from one owner to another, especially under the authority of land disposal laws such as the Desert Land Act, Carey Act, Recreation and Public Purposes Act, FLPMA, etc.

Leasable minerals - Minerals subject to lease by the Federal government under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, including coal, oil, gas, phosphate,

sodium, potassiw, oil shale, sulphur, and geothermal steam. Yearly lease rentals and production royalties are paid to the Federal government. In this RMP, leasable minerals are further categorized as either fluid energy leasable minerals (oil, gas, and geothennal resources) or non-energy leasable minerals.

Listed species - Those plant, animal, or fish species listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service as "threatened" or "endangered."

Locatable minerals - Generally, the metallic minerals subject to development specified in the General Mining Law of 1872. Generally includes metallic minerals such as gold, silver, copper, and iron, and all other minerals not subject to lease or sale (limestone, talc, gypsum, etc.).

Management Area - A portion of the Resource Area where BLM administered public lands would remain in public ownership for the long tenn, unless the RMP is amended. Lands would be managed for multiple use purposes consistent with law and regulation. Management areas are in contrast to *Adjustment Areas*. (Instruction Memorandum No. ID-89-395, August, 1989)

Management concern - Resource activities or opportunities that are addressed in the RMP/EIS in order to ensure consideration of all multiple uses in the planning area.

Management Framework Plan (MFP) - A BLM land use plan for a specific area of land called a planning unit. MFPs were the first generation of BLM land use plans, prior to completion of Resource Management Plans. An MFP was written after completion of a Unit Resource Analysis as an inventory.

Management Situation Analysis (MSA) - The physical resource data and analysis of a planning unit, including current use, production, condition, and trend of resources, potentials and opportunities, and a profile of ecological values.

Mesic - Relatively moist habitat sites typically occupied by vegetative species requiring relatively higher amounts of soil moisture for survival.

Mineral withdrawal - Closure of public land to specific mineral development laws such as the Mining Law of 1872 and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. Withdrawal of public lands is subject to valid existing rights, such as valid mining claims and mineral leases which precede the withdrawal.

Mitigation- An action to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, compensate, or rectify the impact of a management practice.

Monitoring - The systematic gathering of data to determine whether progress is being made in achieving land use objectives or goals.

Motorized vehicle - Any form of motorized transportation. (Also see *off-highway vehicle*.)

Multiple use - The management of the public lands and their various resource values so they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; the use of some land for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources...with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output (FLPMA 1976).

National Register of Historic Places - A register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture, established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) and maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

Natural regeneration (revegetation) - The regeneration or reforestation of a site by natural means, whether from seedlings originating by natural seeding, or from sprouts and other plants which reproduce vegetatively. Natural regeneration may or may not be preceded by site preparation.

Nested frequency trend monitoring - A method of monitoring rangeland trend that consists of observing plots of various sizes along a transect. The frame is constructed such that successively smaller plots are included within the next larger plot.

Nonattainment area - An airshed in which one or more air quality standards are not being met.

Noncommercial forest land - All forest land that is not capable of yielding at least 20 cubic feet of wood per acre per year of commercial tree species, or land capable of producing only noncommercial tree species. All noncommercial forest land is further classified as suitable woodland. (Also see *suitable woodland*, *woodland*, *commercial forest land*.)

Non-discretionary action - A BLM action that is required by law or regulation. These types of actions cannot vary by alternative within the RMP.

Non-energy leasable minerals - For the purposes of this RMP, all leasable minerals which are not considered fluid energy leasable minerals (oil, gas, geothermal resources). Also see *leasable minerals*.

Nongame - Species of animals which are not managed as a sport hunting resource.

Nonpatented claim - A mining operation with no privilege or right of sole use by an individual.

Nonpoint source - A source of water pollution which cannot be attributed to a specific point or small area, but is generated on a wider scale from a larger land area. Nonpoint source pollutants may include sediment, nutrient, chemical, or bacteria loadings to a body of water. Nonpoint sources of these pollutants may include activities such as

grazing, mining, timber harvesting, high use recreation, and road construction and maintenance.

Nonsuitable commercial forest land - Those lands incapable of sustained long term timber production (fragile nature or inability to adequately reforest) under existing harvest or reforestation technology. (Also see *suitable commercial forest land*.)

Nonsuitable woodland - Includes all fragile nonsuitable forest land and sites that are not biologically and/or environmentally capable of supporting a sustained yield of forest products.

Nonsuitable WSA - A Wilderness Study Area that has been studied by the BLM and recommended to the President for uses other than Wilderness.

No surface occupancy (NSO) stipulation - A stipulation which prohibits construction or placement of energy mineral development facilities (buildings, roads, drilling equipment, etc.) on an area of land surface. An NSO stipulation is often attached to energy mineral leases for particular tracts of land leased for energy mineral development. (See, *Attachment 10: Leasable Minerals Stipulations*, pp. 113-121 for other energy minerals stipulations specific to this RMP.)

Nonuse AUMs - Available grazing forage which is not permitted during a given time period.

Non-vascular plants - A group of plants which includes fungi (mushrooms), lichens, mosses, and algae.

Noxious weed - Any plant designated as noxious by the director of the Idaho Department of Agriculture.

Objectives - Planned results to be achieved within a stated time period; objectives are measurable, quantifiable, subordinate to goals, and narrower in scope.

Off-highway vehicle (off road vehicle) -A motorized vehicle which can travel off of constructed road surfaces, such as a motorcycle, all-terrain vehicle, four-wheel drive vehicle, or snowmobile. (Also see motorized vehicle.)

Off-highway vehicle use designations

Open: Vehicle travel is permitted throughout the area designated as "open" to OHV use, if the vehicle is operated responsibly.

Limited: Motorized vehicle travel on designated areas, routes, roads, vehicle ways, and trails is subject to restrictions.

Closed: Motorized vehicle travel is prohibited in the area. Access by means other than motorized vehicle is permitted.

Old growth - Forested land that is comprised of mature trees whose vigor is being maintained or is declining. Old growth is characterized by plants and animals which prefer or depend upon a climax or late successional habitat. An old growth forest differs significantly from a younger forest in structure, ecological function, and species composition. Old growth characteristics begin to appear in unmanaged conifer forests at 175-250 years of age. These characteristics include (a) a patchy, multilayered canopy with trees of several age classes; (b) the presence of large living trees; (c) the presence of larger standing dead trees (snags) and down woody debris; and (d) the presence of species and functional processes which are representative of the potential natural community.

Old growth dependent species -An animal species so adapted that it can exist only in old growth forests.

Omitted lands -Unsurveyed lands that were erroneously excluded from the original survey by some gross discrepancy in the location of a meander line, whether by mistake or fraud. These are lands that were, in fact, in place at or above the ordinary high water mark at the date of the original subdivision of the township. The

representation of the original survey by the accompanying plat and field notes will be grossly in error (USDI -BLM, Manual of Surveying Instructions, 1973).

Outstandingly Remarkable (OR) value - A resource value or natural element of a stream being considered for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System which is extraordinary within the region (or RMP planning area). Categories of resource values listed in Section I(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act include "scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar values." "Other similar values" include, but are not limited to, hydrologic, ecologic/biologic diversity, paleontologic, botanic, and scientific study opportunities.

Overstory removal -A method of harvesting timber, where the overstory (uppermost canopy) is removed and the remaining portion of forest is not harvested at that time.

Paleontological resource -Fossilized remains of vertebrate, invertebrate, or botanical life forms associated with past geologic periods.

Patented claim A mining operation with an official document conferring a right or privilege to have sole use of that operation.

Parturition areas -Birthing areas commonly used by more than just a small number of females from a given population (e.g., lambing grounds or calving/fawning areas).

Perennial stream -A stream that flows continuously and is generally associated with a water table in the areas through which it flows.

Peripheral species -Species whose distribution in Idaho is at the edge of their range. Because populations of these species often occur in marginal habitat (in terms of species needs), they are especially important to the genetic diversity of the species.

Petrified - Vegetative material converted to stone when organic matter is replaced with dissolved minerals.

Phenology - The relationship between climate and plant stage of growth.

Planning issue - Defined by BLM Manual 1601 as a matter of controversy or dispute regarding a resource management activity or land use that is well defined and/or topically discrete, and involves alternatives among which to choose or decide.

Plant maintenance - Fulfilling the plant's requirements for water, nutrients, and sunlight to ensure food storage and plant vigor sufficient for normal growth and reproduction.

Potential natural community (PNC) (*Syn.* climax community) - The culminating stage in natural plant succession for any given site where the vegetation consists of a stable community of adapted native plants. The highest ecological development of a plant community capable of perpetuation under prevailing climatic and soil conditions and natural disturbance events. Climax species will generally dominate a climax community.

Prehistoric site - A geographic location where Native American cultural activities took place during a period when Native Americans were not yet influenced by contact with historic non-native culture(s).

Prescribed burn (prescribed fire) - Intentional use of fire, whether by planned or unplanned ignition, to accomplish planned objectives.

Prescription - Management practices which are selected and scheduled for application in a specific area in order to attain goals and objectives.

Primitive - Characterized by an essentially unmodified natural environment isolated from the sights, sounds, and structures of man.

Primitive values - Opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation, opportunity for solitude, and

naturalness.

Priority fish species - Fish having special significance for management, including (a) special status species; (b) species of high economic or recreational value; or (c) populations of fish recognized as significant for one or more factors such as density, diversity, size, public interest, remnant character, or age.

Prior to boot stage - The vegetative phenological stage that occurs in grasses after the plant initiates growth in the spring, but before any flowering buds are detectable on the flower stalk.

Pristine condition - The ecological condition of that plant community assumed to have existed prior to the influence of European man.

Project planning - The most detailed level of BLM planning which identifies the design, placement, and implementation of specific projects. (Also see *activity planning*.)

Proposed species - Species that have been officially proposed for listing as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of the Interior or Commerce under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. A proposed rule has been published in the *Federal Register*.

Provenience - origin (*e.g.*, of artifacts).

Public - Affected or interested individuals, including consumer organizations, public land resource users, corporations and other business entities, environmental organizations and other special interest groups, and officials of State, local, and Indian tribal governments (43 CFR 1601.0-5(h)).

Public land - Any land and interest in land (*e.g.*, mineral estate) owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM, except lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf and lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos (43 CFR 1601.0-5(i)). May include public domain or acquired lands in any combination.

Rank growth - Older plant (vegetative) material, typically of forage plants, that has higher lignin and cellulose content, which reduces palatability.

Range improvement - A structure, excavation, treatment, or development to rehabilitate, protect, or improve range conditions on public lands.

Raptor - A bird of prey with sharp talons and strongly curved beak (*e.g.*, hawk, owl, vulture, eagle).

RARE II (Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II) - The second national inventory and assessment of roadless and undeveloped areas within the National Forests and Grasslands, documented in the *Final Environmental Impact Statement of the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation*, January, 1979.

Rare species - Plant or animal species which are uncommon to a specific area. All threatened, endangered, and sensitive species can be considered rare, but the converse is not true.

Recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) - A classification system which characterizes the ability of the land resource to provide opportunities for certain types of recreation experiences. Classifications (listed in order of increasing development (modification of the natural environment) and decreasing opportunities for solitude) include the following: primitive, semi-primitive nonmotorized, semi-primitive motorized, roaded natural, rural, and urban.

Rood - A spawning bed; specifically, a depression made in stream substrate (*i.e.*, gravel) by a spawning fish, by fanning water and gravel with its tail. Eggs are deposited into the redd to be incubated and later hatched.

Reforestation - The natural or artificial restocking of an area with forest trees. (Also see *artificial regeneration*, *natural regeneration*.)

Regeneration - The renewal of a tree crop, whether by natural or artificial means. Also the young

tree crop (seedlings, saplings) itself.

Relict community - A plant community surviving in an environment that has changed considerably, usually as a result of grazing animal use. Relict communities often occupy areas inaccessible to or otherwise unused by grazing ungulates.

Residual ground cover - That portion of the total vegetative ground cover that remains after the livestock grazing season.

Remnant population - A small population of a plant or animal species that has been reduced in numbers and/or area of distribution; or: A small, isolated population which remains after the rest of the population has been extirpated from the area.

Research Natural Area (RNA) - An area in as near a natural condition as possible, which exemplifies typical or unique vegetation and associated biotic, soil, geologic, and aquatic features. The area is set aside to preserve a representative sample of an ecological community primarily for scientific and educational purposes; commercial and general public use is not allowed.

Right-of-way - A permit or easement which authorizes the use of public lands for certain specified purposes, commonly for pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, reservoirs, etc.; also, the lands covered by such an easement or permit.

Riparian - Of, pertaining to, situated, or dwelling on the bank of a river or other body of water.

Riparian area - The area between permanently saturated wetland and upland areas, which exhibits vegetation or physical characteristics reflective of permanent surface or subsurface water influence. Typical riparian areas include lands along, adjacent to, or contiguous with perennial and intermittent streams, glacial potholes, and the shores of lakes and reservoirs with stable water levels. Excluded are ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent upon free water in the soil. Riparian habitat area width delineations for this RMP are shown in *Attachment*

4, pp. 83-84.

Riparian ecosystem - A transition between the aquatic ecosystem and adjacent upland terrestrial ecosystem which is identified by soil characteristics and distinctive vegetation communities that require free or unbounded water.

Riparian area condition classes - Riparian areas may be classified in one of three conditions: proper functioning, non-functional, or functional-at-risk. See *Attachment 1*, pp. 79-80 for a complete description of condition classes.

Rip rap - Broken angular stone used for embankments; a foundation or wall of stone thrown together irregularly.

Road - A vehicle route which has been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use. (USDI-BLM 1987; *Lemhi Draft RMP/IEIS*)

Rockhounding - The recreational collection of minerals.

Saleable minerals - High volume, low value mineral resources, including common varieties of rock, clay, decorative stone, sand, and gravel. Specifically, mineral materials made available for sale under provisions of the Mineral Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Salmonid - A member of the family of fish species *Salmonidae*; includes trout and salmon species.

Sawtimber - Live trees usually nine inches DBH or larger that can be used for lumber.

Scoping - The process of obtaining input from the ID team, resource staff and management, and the public (including the general public and relevant government agencies, Indian tribes, organizations, and interest groups) in order to determine 1) which issues are significant to the RMP and 2) the scope of issues to be addressed in the alternatives.

Season of use - A period of grazing use defined either by calendar dates or phenological stages (*e.g.*, early = prior to boot, critical = boot to flowering, late = after flowering, dormant = dormant/winter). (Also see *boot stage*, *dormant stage*, and *prior to boot stage*.)

Section 106 Consultation - Discussions between a Federal agency official and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, State Historic Preservation Officer, and other interested parties concerning historic properties that could be affected by a specific undertaking. The consultation process is outlined in the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106, and codified in 36 CFR 800.

Sediment - Solid material that originates mostly from disintegrating rocks and is transformed by, suspended in, or deposited by water. Sediment includes chemical and biochemical precipitates and decomposed organic material.

Sediment yield - The volume or weight of sediment transported from a site.

Seep (or spring) - A saturated zone at or near the ground surface where voids in the rock or soil are filled with water at greater than atmospheric pressure. Seep or spring sites are typically characterized by riparian vegetation and soil formed in the presence of water. Water may or may not be discharging from these sites, depending on the underlying geology, water source, season, or long term climatic trends. A seep is a small spring.

Selective cut logging - The periodic removal of trees, individually or in small groups, from an uneven-aged forest in order to realize a timber yield and establish a new tree crop of irregular constitution.

Semi-developed recreation site - A site partially developed to accommodate specific intensive uses such as camping, boat launching, gaining access, etc. These sites may include some permanent facilities such as a launch ramp, parking area, and/or toilet. However, regular maintenance may not occur.

Sensitive species - Plant or animal species designated by the BLM State Director as sensitive, usually in cooperation with the State agency responsible for managing the species. Sensitive species are those (a) which are under status review by the USFWS or NMFS; or (b) whose numbers are declining so rapidly that Federal listing may become necessary; or (c) with typically small and widely dispersed populations; or (d) inhabiting ecological refugia of other specialized or unique habitats. (BLM Manual 6840)

Seral stage - See *ecological status*.

Severe winter relief range - A survival range, not considered a crucial habitat range area. It is only used heavily during extremely severe winters (e.g., 2 years out of 10). It may lack habitat components which would make it attractive or capable of supporting a majority of the population during normal years, but it allows at least a significant portion of the population to survive occasionally extreme winters.

Shelterwood cut - A method of forest stand regeneration and timber harvest where mature timber is removed in a series of two or more cuttings over a relatively short portion of the rotation (30 years or less), and the establishment of even-aged reproduction under the partial shelter of seed trees is encouraged. The first cutting is termed a "seed cut," intermediate cutting is termed a "removal cut," and the last cut is the "final cutting."

Skid trail - The tracks where tractors slide or pull logs from the tree stumps to the roadside or log landings.

Slash - Woody material left after logging, pruning, thinning, brush cutting, or other activities associated with timber harvest and management, road construction and maintenance, or trail construction and maintenance. Slash may also accumulate as a result of storms, fire, or other damage.

Smolt - A juvenile salmonid at the time when it is physiologically adapting from life in fresh water to life in salt water.

Snag - A standing dead tree that is at least six inches DBH and 20 feet tall. Used by birds for nesting, roosting, perching, courting or foraging, and by some mammals for escape cover, denning, and reproduction.

Soil capability classes - Groupings of soils based on their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. They are defined as follows:

Class I - Soils that have slight limitations that restrict their use.

Class II - Soils that have moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices.

Class III - Soils that have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, or both.

Class IV - Soils that have very severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both.

Class V - Soils that are not likely to erode but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that limit their use.

Class VI - Soils that have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation.

Class VII - Soils that have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation.

Class VIII - Soils and miscellaneous areas that have limitations that nearly preclude their use for commercial crop production.

Special Management Area (SMA) - Portions of the Challis Resource Area that currently receive (or would receive, once designated) special management above that designated for the remainder of the Resource Area. Special Management Areas include

Wilderness Study Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern/Research Natural Areas.

Special status species - Species which have official recognition of rarity or decline, including species identified in the *Federal Register* as "threatened," "endangered," "proposed," or "candidate," and species listed as "sensitive" by a state or the Bureau of Land Management. The BLM sensitive species list for the Salmon Field Office BLM (including the Challis Resource Area) generally follows the list of State of Idaho sensitive species recognized by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. (Also see *threatened species*, *endangered species*, *proposed species*, *candidate species*, *State listed species*, *sensitive species*.)

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) - BLM administrative units established to direct recreation program priorities, including the allocation of funding and personnel, to those public lands where a commitment has been made to provide specific recreation activities and experience opportunities on a sustained yield basis.

Species diversity - The variation in numbers and kinds of species and the complexity of their interaction within a community.

Spring - See *seep*.

Spring-summer-fall range - A population or portion of a population of animals use available habitat sites within this range annually during that period of the year when persistent winter conditions are not present. Typically, this period would be between May 1 and November 30.

Stand (of timber) - A plant community of trees which possess uniformity in vegetation type, age class, vigor, size class, and stocking class and which is distinguishable from adjacent forest communities.

State listed species - A plant or animal species proposed for listing or listed by a state in a category implying potential endangerment or extinction.

Listing is either by legislation or regulation.

Stocking level - The current level of livestock grazing use on a unit of land, usually expressed as acres of land per AUM grazed.

Stubble height - The height of ungrazed herbaceous matter left standing at the close of the grazing period or growing season.

Substrate embeddedness - See *cobble (substrate) embeddedness*.

Suitable commercial forest land - Land classified as capable of (possessing necessary characteristics and capabilities) producing commercial timber under operational forest management practices and able to maintain those qualities necessary to meet sustained yield principles. (Also see *nonsuitable commercial forest land*.)

Suitable ranges - Areas which can be grazed by livestock without damage to the soil and vegetation resources.

Suitable woodland - Includes all noncommercial forest land and nonsuitable commercial forest land that is biologically capable of supporting a sustained yield of forest products. (Also see *nonsuitable woodland*.)

Suitable WSA - A Wilderness Study Area that has been studied by the BLM and recommended to the President as suitable for inclusion into the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Summer range - Areas where young are raised by elk or bighorn sheep. Summer ranges are usually more important to a given population than spring-summer-fall ranges and are generally much smaller in size. Typically used between June 1 and September 31.

Supervised trailing - Livestock are actively pushed to their destination, not merely allowed to move along at their own pace without human encouragement.

Sustained yield - The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the public lands, consistent with multiple use.

Tax revenues - Revenues for the purpose of local government which are generated annually through real property taxes (*e.g.*, home or business value), personal property taxes (*e.g.*, motor vehicle assessments), and operating property taxes (*e.g.*, utilities). Tax revenues are sources of funds for local government in addition to non-local sources of aid (*e.g.*, payments in lieu of taxes, Federal and State grants and funds).

Technical approaches for riparian/aquatic improvement - Those activities, methods, and approaches which require active intervention and import of materials to restore or rehabilitate the affected site. The approaches include such things as plantings, gabions, retention structures, and rock or tree barbs.

Thermal cover - Vegetative or topographic cover used by animals to ameliorate the effects of weather; for elk, a stand of coniferous trees 40 feet or taller with an average crown closure of 70 percent or more.

Threatened species - A plant or animal species which is likely to become endangered (see *endangered species*) within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range, and is officially listed as threatened by the Secretary of the Interior or Commerce under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act. A final rule for the listing has been published in the *Federal Register*.

Timber harvest - Cutting of trees for commercial use as sawlogs, house logs, posts and poles, pulpwood, or any other commercial use where the forest products are removed from the site.

Tractor skidding - A method of moving logs from the stump to the roadside, deck, or other landing.

Traditional lifeway value - The quality of being useful in or important to the maintenance of a specified social and/or cultural group's traditional systems or religious belief, cultural practice, or social interaction, not closely identified with definite locations.

Trail- Any designated, designed, and constructed pathway suitable for one or more of the following methods of travel: foot, packstock, cross country ski, mountain bike, motorcycle, or all terrain vehicle (ATV).

Transfer payments - A term indicating a payment made by business or government which does not result from current production and for which no services are currently rendered. Examples include social security and veterans payments, public assistance, and unemployment compensation. (M.H. Robison, *Using the Custer-Lemhi Economic Model (CLEModel) for Local Economic Impact Assessment: A How-To Manual*, p. 27)

Treaty - A formal agreement between two or more nations, relating to peace alliance, trade, etc. Treaties between the United States government and Indian tribes are formal contracts between two sovereigns which were signed by authorized representatives and ratified by two-thirds of the U.S. Senate.

Treaty rights - Those provisions negotiated in treaties between the U.S. government and Indian tribes which retain certain "rights" for the Indian tribes, such as hunting and fishing rights, land rights, water rights, etc.

Tree cutting - A silvicultural practice of felling trees which remain on-site for resource values, rather than being removed for their value as forest products. Examples would include pre-commercial thinning, aspen regeneration treatments, and forest health treatments, as opposed to firewood cutting or timber harvest.

Trespass- The use of public land without authority, resulting from an innocent, willful, or negligent act.

Trust resources - Those resources (*e.g.*, deer, elk, fish) located on public lands which Native American tribes have the right to take under treaty.

Trust responsibility - The sovereign status of Indian tribes and special provisions of treaty language set Native Americans apart from other U.S. populations, and define a special level of Federal agency responsibility. Most of the Federal lands were ceded to the U.S. government through treaties with the Indian tribes. By retaining certain rights on these lands (see *Glossary*: treaty rights), the Indian tribes, in essence, placed their lands in the trust of the U.S. government, giving the U.S. government "trust responsibility" to manage those ceded lands for the benefit of the tribes' treaty rights.

Unsurveyed islands - A category of omitted lands (see definition above) which may have been intentionally omitted from the original survey for numerous reasons. These islands existed at or above the ordinary high water mark, separate and distinct from adjoining uplands, at the date of statehood. Late 1800s survey practices by the Government Land Office (GLO) in this area were to make ties to the ends of islands rather than to physically survey them. An additional problem is that islands tend to "move" downstream over time by the processes of erosion and accretion and can attach themselves to adjoining uplands. (USDI - BLM, *Manual of Surveying Instructions, 1973*)

Upland - The portion of land located away from riparian or floodplain areas.

Utilization - The proportion of current year's vegetative growth consumed or destroyed by grazing animals, usually expressed as a percentage.

Utilization criteria - A set of criteria or standards to determine when proper use of an area has been made and livestock, wild horses, or wildlife should make no further use.

Vacant allotment - A grazing allotment that does not have a livestock grazing preference attached to it in accordance with the grazing regulations. No

grazing permittee has a preference to use this allotment.

Vascular plants - Any of various plants of the division *Tracheophyta*, which includes the ferns and seed-bearing plants typified by a system of specialized conductive and supportive tissue.

Vehicle way (way) - A route established and maintained solely by the passage of motor vehicles. (USDI - BLM 1987; *Lemhi Draft RMPiEIS*)

Viable population - That population level that is self-sustaining without exhibiting genetic depression caused by inbreeding.

Visual resource management classes (VRM classes) -

Class I - Preservation. The objective of this class is to maintain a landscape setting that appears unaltered by humans. Natural ecological changes and very limited management activity are allowed. Any contrast created within the characteristic landscape must not attract attention. It is applied to wilderness areas, some natural areas, wild portions of Wild and Scenic Rivers, and other similar situations where management activities are to be restricted.

Class II - Retention. The objective of this class is to design proposed alterations so as to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

Class III - Partial Retention. The objective of this class is to design proposed alterations so as to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. Contrasts to the basic elements (form, line, color, and texture) caused by a management activity may be evident and

begin to attract attention in the characteristic landscape. However, the change should remain subordinate to the existing characteristic landscape. Structures located in the foreground distance zone (0-1/2 mile) often create a contrast that exceeds the VRM class, even when designed to harmonize and blend with the characteristic landscape. This may be especially true when a distinctive architectural motif or style is designed. Approval by the District Manager is required on a case-by-case basis to determine whether the structure(s) meet the acceptable VRM class standards and, if not, whether they add acceptable visual variety to the landscape.

Class IV - Modification. The objective of this class is to provide for management activities which require major modification of the existing character of the landscape. Contrasts may attract attention and be a dominant feature of the landscape in terms of scale; however, the change should repeat the basic elements (form, line, color, and texture) inherent in the characteristic landscape. Structures located in the foreground distance zone (0-1/2 mile) often create a contrast that exceeds the VRM class, even when designed to harmonize and blend with the characteristic landscape. This may be especially true when a distinctive architectural motif or style is designed. Approval by the District Manager is required on a case-by-case basis to determine whether the structure(s) meet the acceptable VRM class standards and, if not, whether they add acceptable visual variety to the landscape.

Class V - Rehabilitation or Enhancement. Change is needed to bring an area up to the standards of Class I, II, III, or IV (rehabilitation), or change may add acceptable visual variety to an area (enhancement). This class applies to areas where the natural character of the landscape has been disturbed to a point where the contrast is inharmonious with the characteristic landscape and rehabilitation is needed. (For example, unacceptable cultural modification has reduced the scenic quality.)

It may also be applied to areas that have the potential to increase the visual quality or variety of an area or site. Class V should be considered an interim or short term classification until one of the other VRM class objectives can be reached through rehabilitation or enhancement. The desired visual resource management class should be identified.

Visual quality - The relative worth of a landscape from a visual perception point of view (BLM, VRM Manual).

Visual resource - The visible physical features on a landscape (e.g., land, water, vegetation, animals, structures, and other features) (BLM, VRM Manual).

Watershed (or drainage basin) - A topographically defined area drained by a river, stream, or system of connecting rivers or streams such that all outflow is discharged through a single outlet.

Watershed assessment - A procedure used to characterize and document the human, aquatic, riparian, and terrestrial features, conditions, processes, and interactions within a defined area. Watershed assessment provides a context and focus for resource activity or project planning, design, and implementation.

Watershed condition class - The description of watershed condition as satisfactory or unsatisfactory. *Satisfactory condition watershed* - a watershed which has stable soils, sustains soil development and ecological processes, stores water and attenuates floods, maintains the integrity of nutrient cycles and energy flow, and has present, functioning recovery mechanisms. *Unsatisfactory condition watershed* - a watershed in which one or more of the attributes described for a satisfactory condition watershed is non-functional, not properly functioning, or is functioning and at risk of becoming less than properly functioning.

Water quality limited stream segment - A stream segment in which full attainment of an identified beneficial use has not been achieved as a result of

one or more limiting water quality parameters.

Way - See *vehicle way*.

Wetland area/habitat - An area where at least periodic inundation or saturation with water (either from the surface or subsurface) is the predominant factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities living there. These include the entire zones associated with streams, lakes, ponds, canals, seeps, wet meadows, and some aspen stands. They support all fish and more species of wildlife in higher densities than any other habitat type in the Resource Area.

Wetted width - The width of the water surface measured at right angles to the direction of flow and at a specific discharge.

Wild and Scenic River - As designated by the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, specific watercourses and their immediate environments which have outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or similar values and are preserved in their free-flowing condition to protect them for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. Wild and Scenic River segments are classified as wild, scenic, or recreational (from Section 2(b), Public Law 90-542):

Wild - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

Scenic - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

Recreational - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have un-

dergone some impoundments or diversions in the past.

Wild and Scenic River corridor - Land approximately 1/4 mile upslope either side of the river from the mean high water mark, or as otherwise defined for a specific river segment.

Wild and Scenic River study - A two-step study process followed by the BLM in order to identify rivers or river segments for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS). In step one the river is found eligible (or ineligible) for further study. In step two, eligible rivers are recommended as suitable (or unsuitable) for possible inclusion in the NWSRS.

Eligible river: A river or river segment determined through inventory and evaluation to be eligible for further study. Three elements are considered: 1) is the drainage or waterway a river according to the Wild and Scenic River (WSR) Act and BLM Manual definition; 2) is the river free-flowing according to WSR Act definition; and 3) does the river support any of the Outstandingly Remarkable values listed in the WSR Act, Section 1(b). Rivers meeting the eligibility criteria for further study are assigned the appropriate tentative classification as wild, scenic, or recreational, as defined in Section 2(b) of the WSR Act.

Suitable river: A river or river segment determined by the BLM to be suitable for possible inclusion in the NWSRS. Factors which may be considered include the following: characteristics which make the river segment a worthy addition to the NWSRS; the current status of land ownership and use in the area; reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and water which would be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if the area were included in the NWSRS; and proposed costs of acquiring necessary lands and interests in lands and of administering the area (*Wild and Scenic Rivers Act*, Sec. 4(a)).

Wilderness - All lands included in the National Wilderness Preservation System by public law. Also, generally defined as undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA) - A roadless area that has been inventoried and found to have wilderness characteristics, having few human developments and providing opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation, as described in Section 603 of FLPMA and Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Wildfire - Any wildland fire that is not designated or managed as a prescribed fire.

Wildlife - Animals living in a natural, undomesticated state, including birds (raptors, songbirds, upland game birds), mammals (furbearers, big game, nongame mammals), reptiles, amphibians, and fish.

Windrow - A row of slash, generally alongside a road or trail, piled as a result of right-of-way clearing or road and trail construction or maintenance.

Winter range - A population or portion of a population of animals use the suitable habitat within this range annually, but in substantial numbers only during the winter. Typically used between December 1 and April 30.

Winter/yearlong range - A portion of a population of animals make general use of the suitable habitat sites within this range on a year-round basis. However, between December 1 and April 30 (commonly), there is a significant influx of additional animals into the area from other seasonal ranges

Woodland - Forest land which is not included in the commercial forest land allowable harvest base; also lands which include fragile nonsuitable land, noncommercial forest land, and nonsuitable commercial forest land. All woodland is further classified as suitable woodland or nonsuitable woodland. (Also see *suitable woodland*, *nonsuitable woodland*.)

Woodland product sales - Sales where the purchaser harvests forest products for personal use. These sales are created as a response to public demand, and are not part of the allowable sale quantity. Woodland product sales can occur on commercial forest land or woodland.

Yearlong range - A population or substantial portion of a population of animals makes general use of the suitable habitat sites within this range on a year-round basis. However, during extremely severe winters or drought periods, animals may leave the area.