

GLOSSARY

allotment	An area of land designated and managed for livestock grazing.
allotment management plan (AMP)	A documented program that applies to rangeland operations on public land. An AMP (1) is prepared in consultation with the permittee(s) or lessee(s) involved; (2) prescribes the manner and extent to which livestock operations will be conducted; (3) describes the type, location, ownership, and general specifications for the rangeland developments to be installed and maintained; and (4) contains other provisions relating to livestock grazing and prescribed objectives, consistent with applicable law.
animal unit month (AUM)	The amount of food or forage required for one month by a mature cow, cow and calf, or the equivalent.
arterial road	Often referred to as a “primary access route,” provides main access to a large block of public land for its use, development, protection, and administration. Generally open to public use.
back country byway	A BLM component of the National Scenic Byway System that focuses primarily on corridors with high scenic, historic, archeological, or other public interest values. The road may vary from a single-track bike trail to a low-speed paved road traversing back country areas. The byways are subdivided into four types based on characteristics. (Source: BLM Manual 8357)
BLM sensitive species	Those wildlife and plant species (formerly Category 2) for which the FWS has information available that indicates they might warrant listing, but more information is needed to propose them as endangered or threatened.
candidate species	Those wildlife and plant species (formerly Category 1) for which the FWS has sufficient information on their biological status to propose them as endangered or threatened, but for which a proposed rule has not been developed.
cherry-stemmed road	An unofficial term used to describe the way a boundary is drawn to exclude such things as a road or other route of travel, a feature, facility, or structural range improvement that enters into the area with the resulting boundary resembling a cherry-stem.
collector road	A BLM road that usually provides primary access to a large block of public land, and connects with arterial and local roads, or is an extension of a public road system. Such a road accommodates mixed traffic and serves many uses, generally receiving the highest volume of traffic of all roads in the BLM road system.
community	General term that can be applied to vegetation types of any size or longevity.
composition	Typically refers to the makeup of a plant community whose individual plant species are designated as parts of a unified whole.
Conditional Wildland Fire Use Fire Management Unit	Fire management unit defined by the <i>El Malpais Joint Fire Management Plan</i> (USDI, BLM and NPS 2001). Fuel loads will be reduced to a more natural range of variability in this unit through approved treatment strategies. Once the approved fuels treatments are complete, and where objectives have been met,

	<p>areas within the Conditional Fire Use Unit will be assessed for inclusion in the Wildland Fire Use For Resource Benefits Fire Management Unit.</p>
contiguous lands	<p>Pertains to wilderness, lands, or legal subdivisions having a common boundary. Lands having only a common corner are not contiguous.</p>
critical habitat	<p>Portions of the habitat of a wildlife population that, if destroyed or adversely modified, would result in a reduction of the population to a greater extent than destruction of other portions of the habitat. Also, a specific area formally designated by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior or Commerce that is determined to be essential to the survival and recovery of a threatened or endangered species or one proposed for listing.</p>
cultural resource inventory classes	<p><u>Class I—Existing Data Inventory:</u> An inventory study of a specific area designed to provide a narrative overview from existing cultural resource information, and to provide a compilation of existing cultural resource site data.</p> <p><u>Class II—Sampling Field Inventory:</u> A sample-oriented field inventory designed to locate and record, from surface and exposed profile indications, all cultural resources within a portion of a specific area. This inventory allows an objective estimate of the nature and distribution of cultural resources in a larger area, and is used in management and planning activities as an accurate predictor of cultural resources in a planning area. Alternatively, a Class II inventory is used for a specific project in which an intensive field inventory (Class III) is not practical or necessary.</p> <p><u>Class III—Intensive Field Inventory:</u> An inventory designed to locate and record, from surface and exposed profile indications, all cultural resource sites within a specific area. Usually, upon completion of such inventories, no further cultural resource inventory work is needed in that area. Appropriate on small project areas, all areas to be disturbed, and primary cultural resource areas.</p>
designated route	<p>A vehicular route of travel that has been approved through the land-use planning process for motor vehicle use in accordance with the OHV area designation.</p>
dirt tank (earthen tank)	<p>Usually a permanent earthen structure for holding water temporarily, built in areas of high rainfall runoff such as arroyos, canyons, or swales.</p>
dispersed recreation	<p>Refers to more spatially dispersed, resource-dependent (not facility-dependent) types of outdoor recreation such as fishing, hunting, backpacking, and back country exploring.</p>
easement	<p>An interest in land that entitles the holder to enter upon land owned by another for a particular purpose. The easement confers a right of entry, not merely a permissive license that can be revoked at any time. An exclusive road easement grants control to the U. S. and may allow it to authorize third-party use and set road use rules.</p>
ecosystem	<p>The sum of the plant community, animal community, and physical environment in a particular region or habitat.</p>

endangered species	<p><u>Federally Listed</u>—Any species of animal or plant in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.</p> <p><u>State Listed (Group One)</u>—Species whose prospect of survival or recruitment in a certain area of the State is in jeopardy in the foreseeable future.</p> <p><u>State Listed (Group Two)</u>—Species whose prospect of survival or recruitment in a certain area of the State may become jeopardized in the foreseeable future.</p>
environmental assessment (EA)	A concise public document for which a Federal agency is responsible that serves to (1) briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a Finding of No Significant Impact, (2) aid an agency's compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) when no EIS is needed, or (3) facilitate preparation of an EIS when needed. An EA includes brief discussions of the need for the proposal, of alternatives including the proposed action [as required by Sec. 102(2) of NEPA], of the environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives, and a listing of agencies and persons consulted.
ephemeral water	A body of water (e.g., stream, pond) that flows or exists only in direct response to precipitation. Such flow or existence is usually of short duration.
exchange	A trading of public land (surface or subsurface estate) that usually does not have high public value, for land in other ownerships that does have value for public use, management, protection, and enjoyment. The exchange may benefit other agencies as well as the BLM.
exotic	Typically a non-native plant or animal.
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.
forage	Plants used as food by large herbivores such as cattle, and by large and small wildlife.
forb	Any herbaceous (non-woody) plant that is not a grass or grass-like plant.
grandfathered	Section 603(c) of FLPMA directs the BLM to manage lands under wilderness review "so as not to impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness" However, Section 603(c) also provides a special exception to the "nonimpairment" criteria. Mining, grazing, and mineral leases existing on the date of approval of FLPMA (October 21, 1976) may continue in the same manner and degree even if these uses impair wilderness values. Such uses are "grandfathered."
grazing preference	The total number of AUMs of livestock grazing on public land apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee or lessee.
guzzler	A development to provide water for wildlife. Guzzlers come in many varieties, but most are in the 400-square-foot range. A 10,000 square-foot area is generally fenced to protect the water development from livestock.
habitat	An area where a plant or animal lives. Sum total of environmental conditions in the area.

habitat management plan (HMP)	A written and officially approved wildlife habitat plan for a specific geographic area of public land. An HMP identifies wildlife habitat and related objectives, establishes the sequence of actions for achieving them, and outlines procedures for evaluating accomplishments.
herbaceous	Any flowering plant (i.e., grass, grass-like, or forb) except those that develop persistent woody stems above ground.
herbaceous vegetation	Having the nature of an herb, grass, or grass-like plant whose stem withers to the ground after each season's growth.
historic cultural resources	All historic mines, ranches, towns, resorts, railroads, trails, and other evidence of human use in the United States from the entrance of the Spanish to 1945.
inholding	Private or state-owned land inside the boundary of a wilderness or wilderness study area but excluded from it.
kipuka	An island of older vegetated basalt flows surrounded by more recent flows.
local road	This usually serves a smaller area than a collector road, and connects to collector roads or public road systems. Local roads receive lower volumes, carry fewer traffic types, and generally serve fewer users. Often called two- tracks, ways, or back country routes, they are usually not maintained.
malpais	Rough country composed of dark basaltic lava.
Minimize Wildland Fire Presence Fire Management Unit	Fire management unit defined by the <i>El Malpais Joint Fire Management Plan</i> (USDI, BLM and NPS 2001). All wildland fires, regardless of ignition source, will receive prompt suppression action commensurate with human safety in all instances. In some circumstances, prescribed fires may be used to reduce the risk of catastrophic fires to protect resource values by reducing fuel loading.
minimum tool rule	Tools, equipment, or structures may be used in wilderness by land management agencies when they are the minimum needed to protect wilderness resources, or in emergency situations for the health and safety of visitors. The chosen tool, equipment or structure should be the one that <u>least degrades</u> wilderness values temporarily or permanently.
multiple use management	The management of the various surface and subsurface earth resources so they are used in the combination that best meets the present and future needs of the American people. Consists of managing the following resources and uses: domestic livestock grazing, fish and wildlife-development and use, industrial development, mineral production, human occupancy, outdoor recreation, timber production, watershed protection, and preservation of wilderness and other public values.
noxious	An undesirable plant or animal that potentially produces a harmful or undesirable chemical compound.
off-highway vehicle (OHV)	Any motorized vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other terrain.
OHV use	Any use by a motorized vehicle off paved roads; or roads and trails that are regularly and frequently maintained for general transportation purposes.

perennial stream	A stream or portion of a stream that flows continuously.
petroglyph	A form of rock art manufactured by incising, scratching, or pecking designs into rock surface.
playa	The usually dry and level lake plain that occupies the lowest part of a closed depression.
prescribed burning	Controlled deliberate application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state. Such burning is done under specified environmental conditions that allow the fire to be confined to a certain area, while at the same time producing the effects required to meet planned resource management objectives.
primitive and unconfined recreation	In the BLM wilderness review process, refers to those activities that provide dispersed, undeveloped recreation not requiring facilities or motorized equipment.
public land	Any land and interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM, without regard to how the U. S. acquired ownership. The exceptions are lands held on the Outer Continental Shelf; held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts and Eskimos; and those for which the U. S. retains the minerals, but the surface is private.
public land laws	The body of laws that regulate the administration of the public land and its resources.
rangeland	Land used for grazing by livestock and big game animals on which the vegetation is dominated by grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs.
rangeland improvement	Any activity or program on or relating to rangelands that is designed to improve production of forage, change vegetative composition, control patterns of use, provide water, stabilize soil and water conditions, or provide habitat for livestock or wildlife.
raptor	Any predatory bird (e.g., falcon, hawk, eagle, owl) that has feet with sharp talons adapted for seizing prey and a hooked beak for tearing flesh.
reconnaissance survey	Cultural resources field survey that is less systematic, less intensive or otherwise does not fully meet inventory standards (see “cultural resource inventory classes, Class II and Class III”). May be useful for checking Class I or II inventory conclusions, or for developing recommendations about further inventory needs in previously unsurveyed areas.
right-of-way	An authorization to use public land for a specified purpose such as a road, powerline, pipeline, water well, or communication site.
riparian	Relating to, living, or located on the bank of a watercourse (river, stream) or lake.
riparian functional ratings	<u>Properly Functioning Condition</u> –Riparian areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to (1) reduce the stream energy associated with high waterflows, thereby decreasing erosion and improving water quality; (2) filter sediment, capture bedload, and aid floodplain development; (3) improve floodwater retention and groundwater recharge; (4)

develop root masses that stabilize streambanks against cutting action; (5) develop diverse ponding and channel characteristics to provide the habitat, water depth, duration, and temperature necessary for fish production, waterfowl breeding, and other uses; and (6) support greater biodiversity.

Functional-At Risk–Riparian areas in functional condition, but an existing soil, water, or vegetative attribute makes them susceptible to degradation.

Nonfunctional–Riparian areas clearly not providing adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris to reduce the stream energy associated with high waterflows. These areas do not decrease erosion, improve water quality, or have the other characteristics listed above.

riparian/wetland vegetation	Vegetation that occurs in or adjacent to drainage ways or their floodplains.
rock art (petroglyph or pictograph)	A general term for the pecking, incising or painting of designs onto rock surfaces.
seral stage	The developmental stage of a plant community in which the community exhibits some directional, cumulative, non-random change in species composition over a period of 1 to 500 years.
Sikes Act program	A program among the U. S. Forest Service, BLM, and New Mexico Department of Game and Fish wherein \$5 is collected from each hunter and fisher using Forest Service and BLM lands in New Mexico. The collected funds go back to the agencies to restore and improve fish and wildlife habitats.
solitude	For the purpose of the BLM wilderness review process, defined as the state of being alone or remote from habitation. An isolated, unfrequented, or secluded place with the opportunity to avoid the sights, sounds, and evidence of humans and their activities.
special-status plants & animals	Species that are (1) officially listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act, (2) listed or proposed for listing by a state in a category implying potential endangerment or extinction, and (3) designated by each BLM State Director as sensitive.
split estate	A situation in which the mineral (subsurface) estate is owned or controlled by a party other than the owner of the surface land area.
thinning	A forestry process used to remove a portion of the trees or shrubs within a stand through mechanical means.
trail	A route of travel usually associated with recreational use and considered a recreational facility. May be designed and built for one or more uses, or developed through continuous use.
trailhead	The parking area, signs, and other facilities available at the beginning and/or end of a trail.
threatened species	Any species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant part of its range.

vegetation treatments	Methods used to control the growth and spread of undesirable vegetation by chemical or mechanical means, or by fire.
vegetative manipulation	Vegetative manipulation can be accomplished by five main methods: livestock management, prescribed and wildland fires, mechanical means, chemical means, or biological means. Vegetative manipulation for wildlife enhancement is generally accomplished through the use of livestock management and prescribed fires.
visual resource management (VRM) classes	VRM classes are based on relative visual ratings of inventoried lands. Each describes the different degree of modification allowed to the basic elements of the landscape.
wilderness	As defined in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964, "A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." Such an area (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of humans substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) contains at least 5,000 acres of land for its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geologic, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value. Also, an area formally designated by the Congress as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
wilderness review	The entire wilderness inventory, study, and reporting phases of the BLM's wilderness program.
wilderness study	The process of analyzing and planning opportunities for wilderness preservation, along with other resource uses, within the BLM's land-use planning system.
wilderness study area (WSA)	A roadless area that has been inventoried and found to have wilderness characteristics as described in Section 603 of FLPMA and Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act.
Wildland Fire Use For Resource Benefits Fire Management Unit	Fire management unit defined by the <i>El Malpais Joint Fire Management Plan</i> (USDI, BLM and NPS 2001). Naturally ignited wildland fires will be used to accomplish specific, pre-stated resource management objectives in the pre-defined geographical areas outlined in the <i>Joint Fire Management Plan</i> .
wildland fire use	The management of naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific, pre-stated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas outlined in a fire management plan.
wildlife	Includes all species of mammals, birds, crustaceans, amphibians, reptiles, or their offspring or eggs, that whether raised in captivity or not, are normally found in a wild state. Feral horses and burros are excluded.
withdrawal	An action that restricts the use of public land and segregates it from some or all of the public land and/or mineral laws.