GLOSSARY

ACTIVITY PLAN. A more detailed and specific plan or program of actions to implement RMP decision over some specified time period. Examples include Allotment Management Plan and Habitat Management Plan

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

ADJUDICATED GRAZING PRIVILEGES. That amount of forage plan on a particular unit of federal range that is apportioned to range users following a formal process that includes application by the users for grazing privileges, determination of the qualifications for grazing privileges of the applicants, apportionment among applications of the forage production within the proper grazing season and capacity of that unit of federal range, and acceptance by the applicants of the grazing privileges based upon the apportionment or its substantiation in a decision by an examiner or the Interior Board of Land Appeals upon appeal.

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

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

APPARENT TREND. See Trend.

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

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

CONDITION.

- Ecologic condition. The present state of the vegetation on a range site in relation to the climax (natural potential) plant community for that site.

- Range Condition. The current productivity of a range relative to what that range is naturally capable of producing.

- Seeding Condition. The amount and productivity of seeded species measured in terms of maximizing production of forage for livestock.

Considers the amount of reinvading shrub species in the treatment area.

COOPERATIVE FARM AGREEMENT. An administrative agreement between the BLM and individuals (negotiated by Idaho Fish and Game) which permits farming on public lands with the understanding that certain portions of the farmed area shall be left unharvested to provide wildlife habitat.

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CRMP). A documented plan for a geographical area of public lands which identifies the development and implementation of programs designed to inventory, evaluate, protect, preserve and/or make beneficial use of cultural resources and the natural resources that figure significantly in cultural systems.

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

DISPERSED RECREATION. See Recreation.

ECOLOGIC CONDITION. See Condition.

ECOLOGIC RANGE SITE. A distinctive kind of rangeland, which in the absence of abnormal disturbance and physical site deterioration, has the potential to support a native plant community typified by an association of species different from that of other sites. This differentiation is based upon significant differences in kind or proportion of species, or total productivity.

ERODIBILITY. A measure of a soil's stability; its susceptibility to movement.

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

FIRE MANAGEMENT. The sum of the efforts to both control the destructive and the beneficial aspects of naturally occurring fire and fires deliberately started by authorized BLM employees.

- Maximum Suppression. Immediate aggressive action is taken on all new fires on or threatening public lands.

- Limited Suppression. A fire management area, where fire is allowed to burn as long as it is within prescription, or is fulfilling a management objective.

- Prescribed or Prescription Burns. A documented plan allowing naturally occurring fire to burn when previously determined conditions (i.e. a land use plan decision and several aspects of weather) are met. The deliberate starting of fire by authorized BLM employees when those same previously determined conditions exist.

- Management Fire. A fire which is burning in a specified area under predetermined conditions and which is achieving identified management objective.

FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT PLAN (FPMP). A documented plan that implements management techniques aimed at flood plain development and improvement.

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

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

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

LEASABLE MINERALS. See Minerals.

LIMITED SUPPRESSION. See Fire Management.

LOCATABLE MINERALS. See Minerals.

MAXIMUM SUPPRESSION. See Fire Management.

MINERALS.

- Leasable. Types of minerals, such as coal, oil, gas, phosphate, sodium, potash and geothermal resources, whose prospecting and development on public lands under permit or lease are authorized by the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended and supplemented.

- Locatable. Metallic, precious or semi-precious minerals that are not considered to be common variety minerals. Locatable mineral deposits can be claimed and the mining claim patented, thus converting it to private ownership. These minerals are covered by the Mining Law of 1872.

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

MIGRATION ROUTES. Areas traversed on a periodic basis by wildlife in moving between summer range and winter range.

MULTI-RESOURCE ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT PLAN (MRAMP). A documented plan for a number of combined resource activities into one plan and a geographical area of public land identifies the developments and implementation of program designed. The plan will give the objective to be accomplished, how the objectives are to be accomplished, money needed to accomplish the objectives and method of evaluation to be used to judge if objectives are being accomplished for all resources in the area.

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

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK. Areas of major national historic and cultural significance designated by the Secretary of the Interior (by authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935). The program is administered by the National Park Service. Dominant objective of the designation is management of the resource for its historic values.

NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAILS (OREGON TRAIL). Extended trails which follow as closely as possible the original routes of travel of national historic significance. Their purpose is the identification and protection of the historic route and its historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment. (The National Trail System Act, as amended.)

NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARK. A specific area designated by the Secretary of the Interior (by authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935) which contains a representative example(s) of the nation's natural history, including terrestrial or aquatic communities, landforms, geological features, or habitats of native plant and animal species, possessing national significance in illustrating or interpreting the nation's natural heritage.

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

NATURAL AREA. Areas of outstanding scenic quality, natural wonder, or scientific importance that merit special attention and care in management to insure their preservation in their natural condition.

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

OPEN SPACE SCENIC AREA. An area that provides exceptional scenic quality and/or scenic vistas that merit special management attention to insure their protection from visual intrusions.

PLANT PHENOLOGY. The study of periodic biological phenomenon such as flowering, seeding, etc., especially as related to climate.

PLOT TREND. See Trend.

PRESCRIBED OR PRESCRIPTION BURN. See Fire Management.

RANGE CONDITION. See Condition.

RECREATION.

- Developed Recreation Sites. Distinctly defined area where facilities are provided for concentrated public use, e.g., campgrounds, picnic areas and boat launches.

- Dispersed Recreation. Recreation of various kinds that occurs generally throughout a large area and is not confined to a specific place, e.g., hunting, hiking, ORV use and horseback riding.

RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES ACT. A statute act which authorized the Secretary of the Interior, under specific conditions, to sell or lease public domain lands to State and local governments for recreation and other public purposes and to qualified non-profit organizations for public and quasi-public purposes, including recreation, education and health.

RECREATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN (RAMP). A documented plan for a geographical area of public lands which identifies recreation management actions to be implemented in achieving specific objectives related to RMP/MFP planning document decision. A RAMP is required for each area designated a Special Recreation Management Area.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP). BLM's land use planning system developed in response to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The RMP establishes allowable resource uses and related levels of production or use to be maintained within the concepts of multiple use and sustained yield.

SALABLE MINERALS. See Minerals.

SEEDING CONDITION. See Condition.

SIKES ACT. The statute Public Law 93-4452, October 18, 1974 which directs the

Secretary of the Interior to cooperate with the State wildlife agencies in the planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of comprehensive plans for the conservation and rehabilitation of fish and wildlife resources.

SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (SRMA). An area where congressionally recognized recreation values exist or where significant public recreation issues or management concerns occur. Special or more intensive management is typically needed. Detailed recreation planning is required in these areas and greater managerial investment is likely.

STRUTTING GROUNDS. Localized areas used by some species of the grouse family to display their courtship rituals.

SUSPENDED NON-USE. That portion of grazing preference that has been suspended and for which active grazing use will not be reauthorized until additional forage is available for livestock grazing on a sustained yield basis.

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.

THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES. Endangered species are any species which are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range other than a species of the Class Insecta determined to constitute a pest. Threatened species are any species likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

TRAVEL ZONE (GOOSE CREEK). A scenic corridor along the Goose Creek Road between Wilson Pass and the Utah border where special visual considerations are required to preserve the scenic quality of the area.

TREND.

- Apparent Trend. A one-time observation (of a representative area of vegetation type) which considers plant vigor, seedlings, surface litter, and soil movement, and which compares the vegetative composition of the natural potential (climax community) of the area.

- Plot Trend. A method employing periodic measurements and photographs of vegetation within a selected plot of land to assess range trend on a long-term basis.

VEHICLE MANAGEMENT PLAN (VMP). A documented plan for a geographical area of public land which identifies the specific vehicle management actions to be implemented in achieving specific objectives related to RMP/MFP planning document decision.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN (WMP). A documented plan for an entire watershed which directs land uses and its management toward objectives to benefit the identified watershed resources.