

GLOSSARY

ACQUIRED LANDS. Land obtained and normally dedicated to a specific use by the United States through purchase, condemnation, gift or exchange from a State or private individual.

ACTIVITY PLAN. A document that describes management objectives, actions, and projects to implement decisions of the RMP or other planning documents. Usually prepared for one or more resources in a specific area.

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT. A type of natural resource management in which decisions are made as part of an ongoing science-based process. Adaptive management involves testing, monitoring, and evaluating applied strategies, and incorporating new knowledge into management approaches that are based on scientific findings and the needs of society. Results are used to modify management policy, strategies, and practices.

ADMINISTRATIVELY UNAVAILABLE FOR FLUID MINERALS LEASING. An administrative decision to indefinitely postpone offering BLM-administered public lands in identified areas (e.g., Curlew area) for fluid minerals leasing subject to further National Environmental Policy Act analysis that demonstrates that the objectives for initially holding such public lands from lease offering can be alternatively met or no longer apply. Objectives for the identified area are to maintain and or protect important resources such as, sagebrush steppe ecosystem, sagebrush obligate species, and sensitive species habitat such as sage- and sharp-tailed grouse, leks and nesting habitat, and the globally important ferruginous hawk population/habitat. This designation effectively removes the lands from the programmatic fluid mineral leasing program considered as part of Alternative B.

AIR QUALITY CLASSES. Classifications established under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration portion of the Clean Air Act, which limits the amount of air pollution considered significant within an area. Class I applies to areas where almost any change in air quality would be significant; Class II applies to areas where the deterioration normally accompanying moderate well-controlled growth would be insignificant; and Class III applies to areas where industrial deterioration would generally be insignificant.

ALLOTMENT. An area of land where one or more operators graze their livestock. It generally consists of public lands but may include parcels of private or state-owned lands. The number of livestock and period of use are stipulated for each allotment.

ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (AMP). A concisely written program of livestock grazing management, including supportive measures if required, designed to attain specific, multiple-use management goals in a grazing allotment.

ALLOWED ACTIVITY. Activities in compliance with BLM rules and regulations, but no permit is required for that specific activity (e.g., individuals participating in valid activities such as personal OHV use, hunting, camping, hiking).

ALLUVIAL SOIL. A soil developing from recently deposited alluvium and exhibiting essentially no horizon development or modification of the recently deposited materials.

ALLUVIUM. Clay, silt, sand, gravel, or other rock materials transported by moving water. Deposited in comparatively recent geologic time as sorted or semi-sorted sediment in rivers, floodplains, lakes, and shores, and in fans at the base of mountain slopes.

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY. The state of the atmosphere at ground level as defined by the range of measured and/or predicted ambient concentrations of all significant pollutants for all averaging periods of interest.

AMBIENT NOISE. The all-encompassing noise level associated with a given environment, being a composite of sounds from all sources.

ANIMAL UNIT MONTH (AUM). The amount of forage necessary to sustain one cow or its equivalent for a period of one month.

ANNUAL SALE QUANTITY (ASQ). The amount of timber the field office can offer yearly based upon forest inventory, local market conditions, and the availability of staff and funding.

APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE (AMR). Any specific action suitable to meet Fire Management Unit (FMU) objectives. Typically, the AMR ranges across a spectrum of tactical options (from monitoring to intensive management actions). See Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations 2006 (<http://www.fire.blm.gov/Standards/redbook.htm>).

AQUATIC. Living or growing in or on the water.

AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC). An area established through the planning process as provided in FLPMA 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 historic, cultural, or scenic values; or to fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes; or to protect life and afford safety from natural hazards.

ATTAINMENT AREA. A geographic area in which levels of a criteria air pollutant meet the health-based National Ambient Air Quality Standard for that specific pollutant.

BENEFICIAL USE. Any of the various uses which may be made of the water of Idaho, including, but not limited to, domestic water supplies, industrial water supplies, agricultural water supplies, navigation, recreation in and on the water, wildlife habitat, and aesthetics. The beneficial use is dependent upon actual use, the ability of the water to support a non-existing use either now or in the future, and its likelihood of being used in a given manner. The use of water for the purpose of wastewater dilution or as a receiving water for a waste treatment facility effluent is not a beneficial use (Idaho Administrative Code 58.01.02.003.08).

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs). Innovative, dynamic, and improved environmental protection practices/strategies applied to mining, forestry, oil and gas development, road construction, grazing and other land uses to ensure activities are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner.

BIOLOGICAL WEED TREATMENT. The use of natural enemies (e.g., insects, goats) to retard growth, prevent re-growth and seed formation of a target weed.

BIG GAME. Larger species of wildlife that are hunted, such as elk, deer, bighorn sheep, and pronghorn antelope.

BIODIVERSITY (BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY). The variety of life and its processes, and the interrelationships within and among various levels of ecological organization. Conservation, protection, and restoration of biological species and genetic diversity are needed to sustain the health of existing biological systems. Federal resource management agencies must examine the implications of management actions and development decisions on regional and local biodiversity.

BIOLOGICAL OPINION. A document prepared by US Fish and Wildlife Service stating their opinion as to whether or not a federal action will likely jeopardize the continued existence or adversely modify the habitat of a listed threatened or endangered species.

BURNED AREA REHABILITATION. Efforts undertaken within three years of containment of a wildfire to repair or improve fire-damaged lands unlikely to recover naturally to management approved conditions, or to repair or replace minor facilities damaged by fire. (620 DM 3.4A)

CASUAL USE. Activities that ordinarily result in no or negligible disturbance of the public lands, resources, or improvements and typically do not involve the use of mechanized, earth-moving equipment. For example, activities which do not involve use of heavy equipment or explosives and which do not involve vehicular movement except over established roads and trails are casual use.

CANDIDATE SPECIES. Species designated as candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) and/or National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). A list has been published in the Federal Register (BLM Manual 6840).

CHEMICAL VEGETATION TREATMENT. Application of herbicides to control invasive species/noxious weeds and/or unwanted vegetation. To meet resource objectives the preponderance of chemical treatments would be used in areas where cheatgrass or noxious weeds have invaded sagebrush steppe. In these areas, fine fuel loads are extremely high due to cheatgrass dominance of the understory. The effectiveness of chemical treatments increases if they are applied following prescribed or wildland fire.

COMMUNITY-AT-RISK. A group of homes and other structures with basic infrastructure and services (such as utilities and collectively maintained transportation routes) that are 1) within or adjacent to federal land, 2) have conditions conducive to a large-scale wildland fire disturbance event, and 3) have a significant threat to human life or property as a result of wildland fire disturbance event.

COMMUNITY RECREATION-TOURISM MARKET. A community or communities dependent on public lands recreation and/or related tourism use, growth, and/or development. Major investments and facilities and visitor assistance are authorized within SRMA's where BLM's strategy is to target demonstrated community recreation-tourism market demand. Here recreation management actions are geared toward meeting primary recreation-tourism market demand for specific activity, experience, and benefit opportunities. These opportunities are produced through maintenance of prescribed natural resource and/or community setting character and by

structuring and implementing management, marketing, monitoring, and administrative actions accordingly.

COMPETITIVE LEASE. A mineral lease issued by competitive bidding.

COUNTY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN. A plan for a county within Idaho that identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommends the types and methods of treatment on federal and non-federal land that will protect one or more at-risk communities and essential infrastructure. The plan also recommends measures to reduce structural ignitability throughout the at-risk communities and may address issues such as wildfire response, hazard mitigation, community preparedness, or structure protection. The National Fire Plan recommends the development of Community Wildfire Protection Plans, however in Idaho these plans were completed at the county level.

CRITERIA POLLUTANT. EPA uses six “criteria pollutants” as indicators of air quality, and has established for each of them a maximum concentration above which adverse effects on human health may occur. These threshold concentrations are called National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The criteria pollutants are ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, particulate matter and lead.

CRUCIAL WINTER RANGE. A BLM definition that applies to elk and mule deer comprised of areas defined by Idaho Department of Fish and Game as “winter concentration areas” and “severe winter range:”

- **Winter Concentration Area:** That part of winter range where densities are at least 200 percent greater than the surrounding winter range density during the same period used to define winter range in the average five winters out of ten.
- **Severe Winter Range:** That part of the overall range where 90 percent of the individuals are located when the annual snowpack is at its maximum and/or temperatures are at a minimum in the two worst winters out of ten.

CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (CFS). As a rate of stream flow, a cubic foot of water passing a referenced section in 1 second of time. One cfs flowing for 24 hours will yield 1.983 acre-feet of water.

CULTURAL RESOURCES. Locations of human activity, occupation, or use. Cultural resources include archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses, and locations of traditional cultural or religious importance to specified social and/or cultural groups.

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY. An inventory to assess the potential presence of cultural resources. There are three classes of surveys:

- **Class I.** An existing data survey. This is an inventory of a study area to (1) provide a narrative overview of cultural resources by using existing information, and (2) compile existing cultural resources site record data on which to base the development of the BLM’s site record system.

- **Class II.** A sampling field inventory designed to locate, from surface and exposed profile indications, all cultural resource sites within a portion of an area so that an estimate can be made of the cultural resources for the entire area.
- **Class III.** An intensive field inventory designed to locate, from surface and exposed profile indications, all cultural resource sites in an area. Upon its completion, no further cultural resources inventory work is normally needed.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS. The direct and indirect effects of a proposed project alternative's incremental impacts when they are added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions, regardless of who carries out the action.

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION (DFC). The condition of rangeland resources on a landscape scale that meet management objectives. It is based on ecological, social, and economic considerations during the land planning process. It is usually expressed as ecological status or management status of vegetation (species composition, habitat diversity, and age and size class of species) and desired soil qualities (soil cover, erosion, and compaction).

DESIGNATED ROUTES. Specific routes (including roads and trails) identified by the BLM in limited areas where some type of motorized vehicle use is appropriate and allowed either seasonally or yearlong.

DESTINATION RECREATION-TOURISM MARKET. National or regional recreation-tourism visitors and other constituents who value public lands as recreation-tourism destinations. Major investments in facilities and visitor assistance are authorized within SRMA's where BLM's strategy is to target demonstrated destination recreation-tourism market demand. Here, recreation management actions are geared toward meeting primary recreation-tourism market demand for specific activity, experience, and benefit opportunities. These opportunities are produced through maintenance of prescribed natural resource and/or community setting character and by structuring and implementing management, marketing, monitoring, and administrative actions accordingly.

DIVERSITY. The relative abundance of wildlife species, plant species, communities, habitats, or habitat features per unit of area.

EASEMENT. Right afforded 'a person or agency to make limited use of another's real property for access or other purposes.

ELIGIBLE RIVER SEGMENT. A section of a river that qualifies for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic River System through determination that it is free-flowing and with its adjacent land area possessing at least one river-related value considered to be outstandingly remarkable.

EMERGENCY STABILIZATION. Planned actions to stabilize and prevent unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources, to minimize threats to life or property resulting from the effects of a fire, or to repair/replace/construct physical improvements necessary to prevent degradation of land or resources. Emergency stabilization actions must be taken within one year following containment of a wildfire. (620 DM 3.3E)

ENDANGERED SPECIES. Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range (BLM Manual 6840).

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

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS). A formal public document prepared to analyze the impacts on the environment of a proposed project or action and released for comment and review. An EIS must meet the requirements of NEPA, CEQ guidelines, and directives of the agency responsible for the 'proposed project or action.

EXISTING ROUTES. The roads, trails, or ways that are used by motorized vehicles (jeeps, all-terrain vehicles, motorized dirt bikes, etc.), mechanized uses (mountain bikes, wheelbarrows, game carts), pedestrians (hikers), and/or equestrians (horseback riders) and are, to the best of BLM's knowledge, in existence at the time of RMP/EIS publication.

EXPERIMENTAL POPULATIONS. A population that is released separate geographically from non-experimental populations of the same species. This definition includes non-essential and essential experimental populations. Although the species of an experimental population can be listed as threatened or endangered, each member of an experimental population is generally treated as threatened (see Endangered Species Act for complete definition).

FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976 (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 (1) management be on the basis of multiple-use and sustained yield, (2) land use plans be prepared to guide management actions, (3) public lands be managed for the protection, development, and enhancement of resources, (4) public lands be retained in federal ownership, and (5) public participation be utilized in reaching management decisions.

FIRE REGIME CONDITION CLASS (FRCC). A classification of a vegetation communities variance or departure from historic fire conditions. Fire Condition Classes can be: (1) Fire Condition Class 1, representing low departure from historic fire regime; (2) Fire Condition Class 2, representing moderate departure from historic fire regime; or (3) Fire Condition Class 3, representing high departure from historic fire regime.

FOOTPRINT-ACRES. Refers to a single area or acreage within which some intervention, manipulation or treatment is/are performed.

FORAGE. All browse-and herbaceous foods that are available to grazing animals.

FRINGE LEASE. A non-competitive mineral lease for minerals that extend off from an adjacent existing lease where the minerals cannot be independently developed by anyone other than the adjacent lease owner.

GRAZING PREFERENCE. The total number of animal unit months of livestock use on public lands apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee. Some of the total grazing preference may have been suspended in past administrative actions. That portion of the grazing preference that is not suspended is the active grazing preference.

GRAZING SYSTEM. Scheduled grazing use and non-use of an allotment to reach identified goals or objectives by improving the quality and quantity of vegetation.

HABITAT. A specific set of physical conditions that surround a single species, a group of species, or a large community. In wildlife management, the major components of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover, and living space.

HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN (HMP). A 'written and approved activity plan for a geographical area which identifies habitat management activities to be implemented in achieving specific objectives of planning decisions.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL. A substance, pollutant, or contaminant that, due to its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment.

HERBICIDE WEED TREATMENT. The use of chemicals to control, suppress, or kill vegetation, or to severely interrupt their normal growth process. Herbicides can be applied in either liquid or solid forms.

HIGH (CLASSIFICATIONS FOR *GEOTHERMAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL - BLM MANUAL H-1624-1*). Inclusion in a Known Geothermal Resource Area; or the existence of a hydro thermal convection demonstrated by geological evidence of: a structural fault/fracture and related thermal spring activity or other thermal features (i.e., geysers, fumaroles, mud volcanoes, vents, etc.); and high subsurface temperatures measured in wells and/or from geochemical temperature indicators. Demonstrated existence is defined by physical evidence or documentation in the literature.

HIGH (CLASSIFICATIONS FOR *OIL AND GAS RESOURCE POTENTIAL - BLM MANUAL H-1624-1*). Inclusion in an oil and gas plan defined by the USGS national assessment or in the absence of a plan designated by the USGS, the demonstrated existence of source rock, thermal maturation, and reservoir strata possessing permeability and/or porosity, and traps. Demonstrated existence is defined by physical evidence or documented in literature.

IMPACT. The effect, influence, alteration, or imprint caused by an action.

IMPAIRMENT. The degree to which a distance of clear visibility is degraded by man-made pollutants.

INVASIVE PLANT. An exotic plant species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health (Executive Order 13122, 2/3/99).

INVERTEBRATE. An animal lacking a backbone or spinal column.

ISOLATED HABITAT. Areas where breeding and winter habitat remains to support relatively small sage-grouse nesting and winter population; may be isolated from stronghold sage-grouse populations by farmlands, forests, and/or grasslands.

KEY HABITAT (SAGE GROUSE). Generally large scale, intact sagebrush steppe areas that provide sage grouse habitat.

LAND HEALTH CONDITION (LHC). The presence or absence of ecological components (e.g., species diversity, vegetative structure, composition and canopy cover, hydrological functions, nutrient cycling) necessary for a healthy ecosystem.

LAND TENURE ADJUSTMENT. The transfer of land or interest in land (e.g., easement) between the United States and private individuals, entities, State or local governments.

LAND TREATMENT. All methods of artificial range improvement arid soil stabilization such as reseeding, brush control (chemical and mechanical), pitting, furrowing, water spreading, etc.

LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS (LUA). The term Land Use Authorization includes right-of-way grants, leases and permits as provided for under Titles III and V of FLPMA. Title V gives BLM the authority to issue grants for systems or facilities over, under, on, or through public lands for transportation and utility systems, i.e., roads, transmission lines, pipelines, electronic transmission systems. Title III gives BLM the authority to issue permits or leases for any use not specifically authorized under other laws or regulations, i.e., rights-of-way, grazing permits. Use that may be authorized under Title III includes, but is not limited to: residential, agricultural, industrial, or commercial.

LEASEABLE MINERALS. Those minerals or materials designated as leaseable under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. They include coal, phosphate, asphalt, sulphur, potassium and sodium minerals, and oil and gas. Geothermal resources are also, leaseable under the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970.

LEASE MODIFICATION. Enlargement of an existing lease to include leaseable minerals that extends off the existing lease. The minerals included in the lease modification must not be able to be independently developed by anyone other than the adjacent lease owner.

LEK. Areas used by sage-grouse during the mating season where males display to attract receptive females. These sites are characterized by low vegetation with sparse shrubs often surrounded by big sagebrush communities. Strutting grounds or leks are considered to be the center of sage-grouse activities.

Active Lek. Any lek that has been attended by one or more male sage-grouse or sharp-tailed grouse during the breeding season.

Occupied Lek. A lek where at least two or more male sage-grouse have attended in two or more of the previous five years.

LENTIC. Pertaining to standing water such as lakes and ponds.

LEVEL 1 TEAM: A team composed of biologists and botanists designated by their respective agencies as team members whose role is to assist land management agencies in designing programs and activities to minimize adverse impacts to listed and proposed species. This team is used in the Streamlined Consultation Procedures for Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

LITHIC SITE. An archaeological site containing debris left from the manufacture, use, or maintenance of flaked stone tools.

LISTED SPECIES. Species officially listed as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act (BLM Manual 6840).

LOCATABLE MINERALS. Minerals or materials subject to claim and development under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended. Generally includes metallic minerals such as gold and silver, and other materials not subject to lease or sale (some bentonites, limestone, talc, some zeolites, etc.). Whether or not a particular mineral deposit is locatable depends on such factors as quality, quantity, mineability, demand, and marketability.

LONG-TERM EFFECT. The effect could occur for an extended period after implementation of the alternative. The effect could last several years or more.

LOW (CLASSIFICATIONS FOR *GEOTHERMAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL* (BLM MANUAL H-1624-1). Existence of a conduction-dominated area demonstrated by geologic evidence or radiogenic heat production or geopressed environment and higher than normal geothermal gradient as documented in existing literature.

LOW (CLASSIFICATIONS FOR *OIL AND GAS RESOURCE POTENTIAL*. BLM MANUAL H-1624-1). Specific indications that one or more of the following may not be present: source rock, thermal maturation, and reservoir strata possessing permeability and/or porosity, and traps.

MAJOR SURFACE DISTURBANCE. Actions that alter landscape topography, completely denude areas of vegetation, or result in widespread exposure of mineral soil.

MANUAL WEED TREATMENT. Manual treatment involves hand operated cutting, pulling, clearing, or prune herbaceous and woody target species to enhance site conditions for desired plants. Workers in manual treatments would normally use tools such as the hand saw, axe, shovel, chain saws, power brush saws, rake, machete, grubbing hoe, mattock (combination of axe and grubbing hoe), brush hook, or hand clippers.

MECHANICAL VEGETATION TREATMENT. Includes mowing, chaining, chopping, drill seeding, and cutting vegetation to meet resource objective. Mechanical treatments generally occur in areas where fuel loads or invasive species need to be reduced prior to prescribed fire application; when fire risk to resources is too great to use naturally started wildland fires or prescribed fires; or where opportunities exist for biomass utilization or timber harvest. Examples include:

- Mountain Shrub areas adjacent to Wildland Urban Interface areas.
- Crucial wildlife habitat (e.g., sage grouse key habitat).
- Vegetation cover types in which burning would increase the likelihood of cheatgrass invasion (e.g., juniper encroachment into Mid-elevation Shrub).

- Juniper or Aspen/Conifer cover types in which the harvest or thinning of trees may be desirable.

MECHANICAL WEED TREATMENT. The use of tractors, crawler-type tractors, mowing tools, or specially designed vehicles with attached implements for mechanical vegetation treatments. Treatment types can include burial, tillage, and mowing.

MECHANIZED USES. Equipment that is mechanized, including but not limited to mountain bikes, wheelbarrows, and game carts.

MEDIUM (CLASSIFICATIONS FOR *GEOTHERMAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL (BLM MANUAL H-1624-1)*). Existence of a hot igneous system demonstrated by geologic evidence of late Tertiary or Quaternary volcanism and higher than normal geothermal gradient as documented in existing literature.

MEDIUM (CLASSIFICATIONS FOR *OIL AND GAS RESOURCE POTENTIAL - BLM MANUAL H-1624-1*). Geophysical or geological indications that the following may be present: source rock, thermal maturation, and reservoir strata possessing permeability and/or porosity, and traps. Geological indications are defined by geological inference of indirect evidence.

MINERAL ENTRY. Claiming public lands (administered by the BLM) under the Mining Law of 1872 for the purpose of exploiting minerals. May also refer to mineral exploration and development under the mineral leasing laws and the Material Sale Act of 1947.

MINERAL MATERIALS. Common varieties of sand, building stone, gravel, clay, moss rock, etc., obtainable under the Minerals Act of 1947, as amended.

MINING LAW OF 1872. Provides for claiming and gaining title to locatable minerals on public lands. Also referred to as the “General Mining Laws” or “Mining Laws.”

MITIGATION. Alleviation or lessening of possible adverse effects on a resource by applying appropriate protective measures or adequate scientific study. Mitigation may be achieved by avoidance, minimization, rectification, reduction, and compensation.

MOTORIZED VEHICLES OR USES. Vehicles that are motorized, including but not limited to jeeps, all-terrain vehicles (all-terrain vehicles, such as four-wheelers and three-wheelers), and trail motorcycles or dirt bikes.

MULTIPLE-USE. Management of the various surface and subsurface resources so that they are jointly utilized in the manner that will best meet the present and future needs of the public, without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land or the quality of the environment.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969 (NEPA). Public Law 91-190. Establishes environmental policy for the nation. Among other items, NEPA requires federal agencies to consider environmental values in decision-making processes.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP). A listing of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural sites of local, state, or national significance, established by the Historic Preservation Act of, 1966 and maintained by the National Park Service.

NATURALNESS. Refers to an area that “generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with, the imprint of man’s work substantially unnoticeable” (Set 2[c] of the Wilderness Act of 1964).

NOXIOUS WEED. “Any living stage (including but not limited to, seeds and reproductive parts) of any parasitic or other plant of a kind, or subdivision of a kind, which is of foreign origin, is new to or not widely prevalent in the United States, and can directly or indirectly injure crops, other useful plants, livestock, or poultry or other interests of agriculture, including irrigation, or navigation or the fish and wildlife resources of the United States or the public health” (Public Law 93-629, January 3, 1975, Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974)

NEED FOR CHANGE TOPICS. Resources and land uses initially identified by the BLM that require new management direction to address current laws, regulations and policies, or to respond to changes in conditions, such as increased recreational demand.

OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE (OHV). A general term referring to any motorized vehicle capable of operating on roads, trails, or designed areas that are not maintained. These include motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, dune buggies, and four-wheel-drive vehicles.

OFF-ROAD VEHICLE DESIGNATIONS. Public lands designated for off-highway vehicle use. Lands in the planning area are designated as open, limited, or closed for OHV use.

- **Open.** Designated areas and trails where off-road vehicles may be operated (subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in BLM Manuals 8341 and 8343). For the purposes of this RMP/EIS, an “open area” is defined as an area where all types of motorized vehicles (jeeps, all-terrain vehicles, motorized dirt bikes, etc.) and mechanized uses (mountain bikes, wheelbarrows, game carts) are allowed to travel freely at all times, anywhere in the area, on roads or cross country, subject to the operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in 43 CFR, subparts 8341 and 8342.
- **Limited.** Designated areas and trails where the use of off-road vehicles is subject to restrictions such as limiting the number or types of vehicles allowed, dates and times of use (seasonal restrictions), limiting use to existing roads and trails, or limiting use to designated roads and trails. Under the designated roads and trails designation, use would be allowed only on roads and trails that are signed for use. Combinations of restrictions, such as limiting use to certain types of vehicles during certain times of the year, are possible. For the purposes of this RMP/EIS, a “limited area” is an area where motorized and mechanized travel is restricted to designated routes, unless otherwise noted. Off-road, cross-country travel is prohibited in limited areas. Some existing routes may be closed in limited areas.
- **Closed.** Designated areas and trails where the use of off-road vehicles is permanently or temporarily prohibited. Emergency use of vehicles is allowed. Use may be allowed for other reasons; however such use shall be made only with the approval of the authorized officer. For the purposes of this RMP/EIS, A “closed area” is where motorized and mechanized use is prohibited in all locations at all times.

OVERSTORY. That portion of a plant community consisting of the taller plants on the site; the forest or woodland canopy.

OZONE (O₃). One of the six “criteria” pollutants for which the EPA established National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES. The physical remains or other physical evidence of plants and animals preserved in soils and sedimentary rock formations. Paleontological resources are important for correlating and dating rock strata and for understanding past environments, environmental change, and the evolution of life.

PARTICULATE MATTER (PM). One of the six “criteria” pollutants for which the EPA established National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Particulate matter is defined as two categories, fine particulates, with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers (PM₁₀) or less, and fine particulates with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less (PM_{2.5}).

PASSENGER VEHICLE. Two-wheel-drive, low-clearance vehicles.

PATENT. A grant made to an individual or group conveying fee simple title to selected public lands.

PATENTED CLAIM. A claim on which title has passed from the federal government to the mining claimant under the Mining Law of 1872.

PERMITTED/AUTHORIZED ACTIVITY. Requires permit or signed document authorizing that specific activity (e.g., Special Recreation Permit, Right of Way, Grazing Permit, Land Use Permit, etc.).

PLANNING AREA. The geographical area for which land use and resource management plans are developed and maintained. The planning area for this RMP is approximately 613,800 acres of public lands administered by the Pocatello Field Office.

PLANNING ISSUES. Concerns, conflicts, and problems with the existing management of public lands. Frequently, issues are based on how land uses affect resources. Some issues are concerned with how land uses can affect other land uses, or how the protection of resources affects land uses.

PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE. A mineral lease issued non-competitively to a holder of a prospecting permit who has made a showing (discovery) of leasable minerals typically outside of a known leasing area.

PRESCRIBED FIRE TREATMENTS. A pre-planned, management-ignited fire designed to meet specific resource objectives, such as reducing fuel loads, preparing a site for chemical treatment or seeding, or promoting vegetation regeneration. Prescribed fires are useful for reducing fuel loads and providing or promoting vegetation regeneration. Prescribed fires can be performed anywhere that specific fire prescriptions can be met and fire risks to resources are mitigated after site-specific planning and NEPA analysis. Prescribed fires may be used to reduce undesirable species and fire hazard in Low-elevation Shrub (especially areas dominated by cheatgrass, in preparation for chemical and seeding treatments), to reduce juniper encroachment on Mid-

elevation Shrub, reduce conifer encroachment into decadent aspen stands, and rejuvenate decadent Mountain Shrub.

PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION. Non-motorized and undeveloped types of outdoor recreation.

PROACTIVE MANAGEMENT. The ability of the agency to respond to changes in resource or use conditions when needed and change management direction as necessary.

PROBABLE SALE QUANTITY (PSQ). The allowable harvest levels for the various alternatives that could be maintained without decline over the long term if the schedule of harvests and regeneration were followed.

PROPER FUNCTIONING CONDITION (PFC). Riparian-wetlands function properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows. The functioning condition of these areas is influenced by geomorphic features, soil, water and vegetation.

PROPOSED SPECIES. Species that have been officially proposed for listing as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of the Interior. A proposed rule has been published in the Federal Register (BLM Manual 6840).

PUBLIC LANDS. Any land and interest in land (outside of Alaska) owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM.

RAPTOR. Bird of prey with sharp talons and strongly curved beaks, e.g., hawks, owls, vultures, eagles.

RECLAMATION. Returning disturbed lands to a form and productivity that will be ecologically balanced and in conformity with a predetermined land management plan.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (ROS). A land delineation system commonly used by federal land management agencies to address the need for a range of recreational opportunities within the planning area.

RECREATION USE PERMITS. Authorizations for use of developed facilities that meet the fee criteria established by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964, as amended or subsequent authority (such as the pilot fee demonstration program). Recreation Use Permits are issued to ensure that US residents receive a fair and equitable return for the use of those facilities to help recover the cost of construction, operation, maintenance, and management of the permits.

REPORTABLE QUANTITY. The quantity of a hazardous material or substance that is considered reportable under CERCLA. Reportable quantities are 1 pound or greater, or an amount as established and listed at 40 CFR 302.4 or under section 111 of the Clean Water Act.

RESEARCH NATURAL AREA (RNA). A land management status which reserves the area for uses that are compatible with the resource of interest and research for which the area was designated.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP). A land use plan that establishes multiple-use guidelines, and management objectives for a given planning area.

RESTORATION. The continuation of rehabilitation beyond the initial three years or the repair or replacement of major facilities damaged by the fire (620 DM 3.3 N). Restoration activities must be funded through sources other than the ES&R subactivities.

RESTORATION HABITAT. Areas that currently are or were historically sage grouse habitat that, if restored, would provide better habitat at some time in the future.

- **Restoration Type 1 (R1):** Sagebrush-limited areas with acceptable understory conditions in terms of grass species composition. Includes native and seeded perennial grass rangelands. These are important areas to protect from wildfire and encourage sagebrush establishment and retention. Inexpensive management treatments may be needed (e.g., sagebrush and/or forb seedings).
- **Restoration Type 2 (R2):** Existing sagebrush cover in these areas may or may not be adequate to meet the needs of sage grouse, but understory herbaceous conditions are poor. Undesirable plant species such as cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), medusahead rye (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*) or other exotic plants are common to dominant. Expensive management treatments are needed for restoration.
- **Restoration Type 3 (R3):** Areas where junipers are encroaching into sage grouse habitat areas. Opportunities exist for improving habitat through appropriate fire management response, prescribed fire, chemical or mechanical means.

RIPARIAN. Situated on or pertaining to the bank of a river, stream, or other body of water. Normally describes plants of all types that grow rooted in the, water table or sub-irrigation zone of streams, ponds, and springs.

RIPARIAN/AQUATIC SYSTEM. Interacting system between aquatic and terrestrial situations. Identified by a stream channel and distinctive vegetation that requires or tolerates free or unbound water.

RIPARIAN ZONE. An area one-quarter mile wide encompassing riparian and adjacent vegetation.

ROADS. Vehicle routes that have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use. (A way maintained strictly by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road.)

ROADLESS. Refers to the absence of roads that have been constructed and maintained by mechanical means to ensure regular and continuous use.

ROUTES. A combination of roads, trails, or ways that are used by motorized vehicles (jeeps, all-terrain vehicles, motorized dirt bikes, etc.), mechanized uses (mountain bikes, wheelbarrows, game carts), pedestrians (hikers), and/or equestrians (horseback riders).

RUTTING. The result on routes and trails that occurs when the ground is too soft to support the weight of a vehicle and rider. This usually occurs when the ground is wet and soft. Ruts collect rainwater and runoff, keeping the trail wet. Ruts channel water, leading to trail erosion.

SALINITY. Refers to the solids such as sodium chloride (table salt) and alkali metals that are dissolved in water.

SCOPING PROCESS. An early and open public participation process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action.

SEEDING. Seeding is a vegetation treatment that includes the application of grass, forb, or shrub seed, either aerially or from the ground. In areas of gentle terrain, ground applications of seed are often accomplished with a rangeland drill. Seeding allows the establishment of native species or placeholder species and restoration of disturbed areas to a perennial-dominated cover type, thereby decreasing the risk of subsequent invasion by cheatgrass or other exotic annual grasses. Seeding would be used primarily as a follow-up treatment in areas where disturbance or the previously described treatments have removed exotic, annual grasses and their residue.

SENSITIVE SPECIES. Are those designated by a State Director, usually in cooperation with the State agency responsible for managing the species and State Natural Heritage Programs (Conservation Data Centers), as sensitive. They are those species that: (1) could become endangered in or extirpated from a State, or within a significant portion of its distribution; (2) are under status review by the FWS and/or NMFS; (3) are undergoing significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution; (4) are undergoing significant current or predicted downward trends in population or density such that federal listed, proposed, candidate, or State listed status may become necessary; (5) typically have small and widely dispersed populations; (6) inhabit ecological refugia or other specialized or unique habitats; or (7) are State listed but which may be better conserved through application of BLM sensitive species status (BLM Manual 6840).

SHORT-TERM EFFECT. The effect occurs only during or immediately after implementation of the alternative.

SILVICULTURE. The art of producing and tending a forest. The application of knowledge of silvics in the treatment of a forest or the theory and practice of controlling forest establishment, composition, structure and growth.

SOURCE HABITATS. A subset of key habitat that support concentrated sage-grouse populations. Source habitats are also commonly referred to as populations strongholds.

SOLITUDE. The state of being alone or remote from habitations; isolation. A lonely or secluded place. Factors contributing to opportunities for solitude may include size, natural screening, topographic relief, vistas, physiographic variety, and the ability of the user to find a secluded spot.

SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA (SRMA). A public lands unit identified in land use plans to direct recreation funding and personnel to fulfill commitments made to provide specific, structured recreation opportunities (i.e., activity, experience, and benefit opportunities). Both

land use plan decisions and subsequent implementing actions for recreation in each SRMA are geared toward a strategically identified primary market - destination, community, or undeveloped.

SPECIAL RECREATION PERMITS. Authorizations that allow for recreational uses of public lands and related waters. Issued as a means to control visitor use, protect recreational and natural resources, and provide for the health and safety of visitors. Commercial Special Recreation Permits also are issued as a mechanism to provide a fair return for the commercial use of public lands.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES. Includes the following: proposed species, listed species (endangered and threatened), candidate species, State listed species, and sensitive species (BLM Manual 6840).

STATIONARY SOURCE. Refers to a stationary source of emissions. PSD permits are required for major new stationary sources of emissions that emit 100 tons or more per year of CO, SO₂, NO₂, O₃, or particulate matter.

STATE LISTED SPECIES. Species listed by a State in a category implying but not limited to potential endangerment or extinction. Listing is either by legislation or regulation (BLM Manual 6840).

STRONGHOLD HABITAT. Areas where sufficiently breeding (nesting and early brood-rearing) and winter habitat remains to support sage-grouse nesting and winter populations with generally stable or increasing trends.

SUCCESSION. Change through time.

SUITABLE RIVER. A river segment found, through administrative study by an appropriate agency, to meet the criteria for designation as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system, specified in Section 4(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES. Resources associated with wilderness that contributes to the quality of wilderness areas.

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.

SWITCHBACKS. Zig-zags on a trail up or down a hill that are designed to lessen the trail's slope and to minimize erosion.

TERRESTRIAL. Living or growing in or on the land.

THREATENED SPECIES. Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range (BLM Manual 6840).

TIMBER. Standing trees, downed trees, or logs which are capable of being measured in board feet.

TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS. Salt, or an aggregate of carbonates, bicarbonates, chlorides, sulfates, phosphates, and nitrates of calcium, magnesium, manganese, sodium, potassium, and other cations that form salts.

TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTIES. A cultural property that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with a living community's cultural practices or beliefs that: (a) are rooted in that community's history; and (b) are important in maintaining the community's continuing cultural identity.

TRESPASS. Any unauthorized use of public lands.

UNDERSTORY. That portion of a plant community growing underneath the taller plants on the site.

UNDEVELOPED RECREATION-TOURISM MARKET. National, regional, and/or local recreation-tourism visitors, communities, or other constituents who value public lands for the distinctive kinds of dispersed recreation produced by the vast size and largely open, undeveloped character of their recreation settings. Major investments and facilities are excluded within SRMA's where BLM's strategy is to target demonstrated undeveloped recreation-tourism market demand. Here, recreation management actions are geared toward meeting primary recreation-tourism market demand to sustain distinctive recreation setting characteristics; however, major investments in visitor services are authorized both to sustain those distinctive setting characteristics and to maintain visitor freedom to choose where to go and what to do - all in response to demonstrated demand for undeveloped recreation.

UNIQUE PLANT ASSOCIATIONS. Plant communities which (1) occur only in Idaho, (2) are common elsewhere but are represented by only a few occurrences in Idaho, (3) could easily be eliminated from Idaho, or (4) are considered to be in their natural state.

UTILITY CORRIDOR. Tract of land varying in width forming passageway through which various commodities such as oil, gas, and electricity are transported.

VALID EXISTING RIGHTS. Legal interests that attach to a land or mineral estate that cannot be divested from the estate until that interest expires or is relinquished.

VEGETATION MANIPULATION. Planned alteration of vegetation communities through use of mechanical, chemical, seeding and or prescribed fire or Wildland Fire Use to achieve desired resource objectives.

VEGETATION TREATMENT METHODS. There are five types of vegetation treatments that may be used; Wildland Fire Use, Prescribed Fire Treatments, Chemical, Mechanical, and Seeding.

VEGETATION TYPE. A plant community with immediately distinguishable characteristics based upon and named after the apparent dominant plant species.

VERTEBRATE. An animal having a backbone or spinal column.

VIEWSHED. The panorama from a given viewpoint that encompasses the visual landscape, including everything visible within a 360-degree radius.

VISITOR DAY. A visitor day represents one person using BLM-managed lands for all or part of one day. For example, if one person spent one night camping on public lands, it is counted as two visitor days.

VISUAL RESOURCES. The visible physical features on a landscape, (topography, water, vegetation, animals, structures, and other features) that comprise the scenery of the area.

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM). The inventory and planning actions taken to identify visual resource values and to establish objectives for managing those values, and the management actions taken to achieve the visual resource management objectives.

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CLASSES. VRM classes identify the degree of acceptable visual change within a characteristic landscape. A classification is assigned to public lands based on the guidelines established for scenic quality, visual sensitivity, and visibility.

- **VRM Class I.** This classification preserves the existing characteristic landscape and allows for natural ecological changes only. Includes Congressionally authorized areas (wilderness) and areas approved through the RMP where landscape modification activities should be restricted.
- **VRM Class II.** This classification retains the existing characteristic landscape. The level of change in any of the basic landscape elements due to management activities should be low and not evident.
- **VRM Class III.** This classification partially retains the existing characteristic landscape. The level of change in any of the basic landscape elements due to management activities may be moderate and -evident.
- **VRM Class IV.** This classification provides for major modifications of the characteristic landscape. The level of change in the basic landscape elements due to management activities can be high. Such activities may dominate the landscape and be the major focus of viewer attention.
- **VRM Class V.** This classification applies to areas where the characteristic landscape has been so disturbed that rehabilitation is needed. Generally considered an interim short-term classification until rehabilitation or enhancement is completed.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY. Visual sensitivity levels are a measure of public concern for scenic quality and existing or proposed visual change.

WATERSHED. Topographical region or area delineated by water draining to a particular watercourse or body of water.

WATERWAY. Any body of water including lakes, rivers, streams, and ponds whether or not they contain aquatic life.

WATCH SPECIES (SPECIES OF CONCERN). Species not considered BLM sensitive species and associated sensitive species policy guidance does not apply. Watch list species include species that may be added to the sensitive species list depending on new information concerning threats,

species biology or statewide trends. The Watch List includes species with insufficient data on population or habitat trends or the threats are poorly understood. However, there are indications that these species may warrant special status species designation and appropriate inventory or research efforts should be a management priority (Instruction Memorandum No. ID-2003-057).

WILDERNESS. An area formally designated by Congress as a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS. Identified by Congress in the Wilderness Act of 1964, namely, size, naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, and supplemental values such as geological, archaeological, historical, ecological, scenic, or other features.

WILDLAND FIRE. Any wildland fire that requires a suppression response. A prescribed burn may be declared a wildfire if part of it escapes from the control line or if weather conditions deteriorate and become unacceptable, as described in the burning plan.

WILDLAND FIRE USE (WFU). A pre-planned vegetation treatment that involves taking advantage of a naturally-ignited wildland fire in an area where fire would benefit resources. WFU would be conducted in specific areas needing treatment after a site-specific plan and NEPA analysis are completed and only if predetermined prescriptive parameters (e.g., weather/fire behavior) can be met. Until this planning and NEPA analysis are accomplished, wildland fires would be suppressed using an appropriate management response.

WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE (WUI): The line, area or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

WINTER RANGE. An Idaho Department of Fish and Game definition that applies to elk and mule deer. That part of the overall range where 90 percent of the individuals are located during the average five winters out of ten from the first heavy snowfall to spring green-up, or during a site-specific period of winter.

WITHDRAWAL. An action that restricts the use of public land and segregates the land from the operation of some or all of the public land and mineral laws. Withdrawals are also used to transfer jurisdiction of management of public lands to other federal agencies.

WOODLANDS. Plant communities in which trees, often small and characteristically short-bowled relative to their depths of crown, are present but form only an open canopy, the intervening areas being occupied by lower vegetation, commonly grass. Woodland forests contain major and minor forest products (or any wood fiber) that have, or may have, merchantability.

ZONE I - OCCUPIED NEST AREA. Refers to the area within a 1,300 foot radius of an occupied Bald eagle nest.

ZONE II - PRIMARY USE AREA. Refers to the area within a 2,600 foot radius of the active Bald eagle nest and all known alternate nests.

ZONE III - HOME RANGE. Refers to the area of all potential foraging habitats within a 2.5 mile radius of the occupied Bald eagle nest.

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