

Chapter 8—Glossary

Active Dune. A type of sand dune that is dynamic and free flowing as compared to a stabilized sand dune.

Air Quality Class. Classification established under the prevention of significant deterioration portion of the CAA, 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 livestock. An allotment 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. 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.

All-terrain Vehicle. A wheeled (three or more wheels) or tracked vehicle, other than a snowmobile or work vehicle, designed primarily for recreational use or the transportation of property or equipment exclusively on undeveloped road rights-of-way, marshland, open country, or other unprepared surfaces.

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.

Animal Unit Month. The amount of forage necessary to sustain one cow or its equivalent for a period of one month.

Appropriate Management Response. Any specific action suitable to meet fire management unit objectives. Typically, the AMR ranges across a spectrum of tactical options (from monitoring to intensive management actions such as full suppression).

Aquatic. Living or growing in, or on, the water.

Aquatic Nuisance Species. Non-native, undesirable and harmful aquatic plants, animals or microscopic organisms.

Archaeological Resource. Site(s), area(s), structure(s), object(s), or other material evidence of prehistoric or historic human activity.

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

Area of Critical Environmental Concern. An area designated through the planning process, as provided in the FLMPA, 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.

Argillic Subsurface Horizon. A soil layer that forms from the accumulation of clay from layers above it. The clays in this layer are found as coatings or clay skins on the surface of pores or peds and form bridges between sand grains and around rock fragments.

Attainment Area. A geographic area in which levels of a criteria air pollutant meet the health-based NAAQS for that specific pollutant.

Bear Recovery Zone. The area in within which the population and habitat criteria for achievement of [bear] recovery will be measured (USFWS definition).

Beneficial Use. Any of the various uses that 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.

Best Management Practice. Standard, 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 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 (or 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 Assessment. A written document developed by an action agency (e.g., BLM) that analyzes and determines the effect of that agency's actions on a federally listed species. This is part of the ESA, Section 7; formal consultation process with one of the regulatory agencies (e.g., USFWS or National Marine Fisheries Service) designated to administer the ESA.

Biological Opinion. A document prepared by the USFWS stating their position 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.

Biological Soil Crust. See Microbiotic Soil Crust.

Burned Area Rehabilitation. Efforts undertaken within 3 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.

Cambic Horizon. The cambic horizon is a slightly altered layer that lacks cementation or hardness and has not undergone enough accumulation of dissolved or suspended soil materials in one area or horizon as a result of the transportation of that material within the soil by the movement of water when rainfall exceeds evaporation to become argillic. A cambic horizon is common in immature and poorly developed soils and have developed different color or structure from that of the parent material (C horizon). A cambic horizon must have a sandy loam or finer texture, it cannot have a texture of sand or loamy sand.

Candidate Species. Species designated as candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the USFWS and/or National Marine Fisheries Service. A list has been published in the Federal Register.

Capillary Fringe. The subsurface layer in which groundwater seeps up from a water table by capillary action to fill pores.

Cave. A cave is defined as any naturally occurring void, cavity, recess, or system of interconnected passages occurring beneath the surface of the Earth or within a cliff or ledge large enough to permit an individual to enter, whether or not the entrance is naturally formed or human-made.

Cave Resource. Any material occurring in caves located on federal lands that is a biological, geological, mineralogical, paleontological, cultural, hydrologic or other fragile and non-renewable resource.

Channel Potential/Channelization. Potential/process of a stream channel to evolve naturally given its location, soils, topography, natural setting, flow regime and vegetation capability, while considering its past history and past and present land uses. Some channels will evolve naturally and meander and stabilize with mature riparian vegetation; other channels may remain confined and “gullied” due to highway and railroad narrowing, steepness of slope or added streamflow.

Chemical 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 as a result of cheatgrass dominance within the understory. The effectiveness of chemical treatments increases if they are applied following prescribed or wildland fire.

Closed (OHV designation). Designated areas and trails where the use of OHVs is permanently or temporarily prohibited to protect resources, promote visitor safety, or reduce use conflicts.

Commercial Special Recreation Permit. Commercial use is defined as recreational use of public land and related waters for business or financial gain. When any person, group, or organization makes or attempts to make a profit, receive money, amortize equipment, or obtain goods or services, as compensation from participants in recreational activities occurring on public land, the use is considered commercial (e.g., outfitters and guides; National Outdoor Leadership School; Outward Bound) and requires a permit.

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.

Competitive Lease. A mineral lease issued by competitive bidding.

Competitive Special Recreation Permit. Competitive Use means any organized, sanctioned, or structured use, event, or activity on public land in which two or more contestants compete and either (1) participants register, enter, or complete an application for the event, or (2) a predetermined course or area is designated (e.g., raft, OHV or mountain bike races).

Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). A plan for a community/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 CWPPs, 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, pronghorn, and mule deer comprised of areas defined by IDFG as winter concentration areas and severe winter range.

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 approximately 1.98 acre-feet of water.

Cultural Heritage Tourism (see also Heritage Tourism). Cultural heritage tourism is traveling to experience places, artifacts, and activities that authentically represent stories and people of the past and present. It includes cultural, historic, and natural resources. Heritage tourism has positive economic and social impacts. It establishes and reinforces shared identity, preserves cultural heritage, and facilitates harmony and understanding among people. Its objectives include conservation of cultural resources, accurate interpretation of resources, offering an authentic visitor experience, and stimulation of revenues. Cultural heritage tourism is concerned with identification, management, and protection of the heritage values, but is also involved in understanding effects of tourism on communities and regions. Heritage tourism destinations and examples in the Upper Snake FO include historic emigrant trails, mining areas, abandoned railroad grades, Big Southern Butte and the Snake River Plain, Nez Perce National Historic Trail, and the Sacajawea Historic Byway through the Birch Creek Valley.

Cultural Property. A cultural property is a definite location of past human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory, historical documentation, or oral evidence. Cultural properties include 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. Location(s) of human activity, occupation, or use. A cultural resource includes 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. This is an inventory completed 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.

Desired Future Condition. The condition of vegetative 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 Route. Specific route (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.

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

Drought. A long period of abnormally low rainfall, especially one that adversely affects growing conditions.

Easement. Right afforded a person or agency to make limited use of another's real property for access or other purposes. The BLM acquires easements for access across private or other agency's land.

Eligible River Segment. A section of a river that qualifies for inclusion into the NWSRS 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 1 year following containment of a wildfire (620 DM 3.3E).

Endangered Species. Any species which has been federally listed under the Endangered Species Act that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range (BLM Manual 6840).

Environmental Assessment (EA). A 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. An EA 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, Council of Environmental Quality guidelines, and directives of the agency responsible for the proposed project or action.

Ephemeral Stream. A stream or stretch of a stream that flows only in direct response to precipitation. It receives no water from springs and no long-continued supply from melting snow or other surface source. Its stream channel is at all times above the water table. These streams do not normally flow for at least 30 consecutive days.

Existing Route. The roads, trails, or ways that are used by motorized vehicles (jeeps, all-terrain vehicles, motorized dirt bikes, etc.), mechanized means (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 Population. 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.

Extensive Recreation Management Area. Areas where recreation is planned for, and actively managed on, an interdisciplinary-basis in concert with other resources/resource programs. ERMA's offer recreation opportunities that facilitate visitors' freedom to pursue a variety of outdoor recreation activities and attain a variety of outcomes. They include all lands not designated as an SRMA or closed to public use.

Field Office Area (FOA). Those public lands administered by the Upper Snake FO within the identified planning area for the development of the Upper Snake FO RMP. The FOA comprises approximately 1.8M acres of public lands.

Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC). A classification of a vegetation community's variance or departure from historic fire conditions. FRCCs can be: (1) FRCC 1, representing low departure from historic fire regime; (2) FRCC 2, representing moderate departure from historic fire regime; or (3) FRCC 3, representing high departure from historic fire regime.

Forb. A non-woody flowering plant that is not a grass or grasslike.

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

Functional at Risk (Riparian–Wetland). A condition class where riparian–wetland areas are in functional condition, but an existing soil, water, or vegetation attribute makes them susceptible to degradation.

Grazing Lease. A document that authorizes grazing use of the public lands outside of a grazing district, which is an area(s) defined under the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934. A grazing lease specifies the terms and conditions under which lessees make grazing use during the term of the lease.

Grazing Lessee. One who is authorized to graze under a grazing lease.

Grazing Permit. A document that authorizes grazing use of the public lands within a grazing district, which is an area(s) defined under the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934. A grazing permit specifies the terms and conditions under which permittees make grazing use during the term of the permit.

Grazing Permittee. One who is authorized to graze under a grazing permit.

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 is a grazing system.

Guzzler. An artificial water source developed for the use by wildlife.

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. 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. The plan also specifies objectives, actions, and procedures for evaluating accomplishments.

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.

Heritage Education. Heritage education is 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.

Heritage Tourism. See Cultural Heritage Tourism.

High Potential (Classifications for *Geothermal Resource*—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 Potential (Classifications for *Oil and Gas Resource*—BLM Manual H-1624-1). Inclusion in an oil and gas plan defined by the U.S. Geological Survey (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.

Highly Erodible Soil. Soil(s) with an erodibility index of 8 or greater. Several factors are considered in determining the erodibility index for wind or water erosive soils. Factors considered for water erodible soils include rainfall, susceptibility of soil to water erosion, and the combined effects of slope length and steepness. Factors considered for wind erodible soils include wind speed and surface soil moisture, susceptibility of the soil to wind erosion, and soil loss tolerance.

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

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

Impairment. The degree to which a distance of clear visibility is degraded by pollutants.

Impoundment. An artificial water body, usually smaller than a reservoir, that may be fed by precipitation, snowmelt, or a small spring and may not flow back to any natural drainage. Impoundments may be located far from their spring source.

Intermittent Stream. A stream or reach of stream that flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from springs or from surface source (e.g., melting snow). Intermittent streams usually are divided with respect to the source of their water into spring-fed or surface-fed intermittent streams. These streams generally flow continuously during periods of at least 1 month, or more, during the year.

Interpretive Site. Sites where the local prehistory, history, environment, and/or current land use practices are explained through signs, brochures, and other media.

Introduced Species. A species of plant or animal that was relocated (usually inadvertently) to a geographic area where it was not historically found. An example is the brook trout which is native to the eastern and middle U.S. and Canada but was introduced to the streams of the Upper Snake planning area.

Invasive Species. An exotic plant whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

Invertebrate. An invertebrate is an animal lacking a backbone or spinal column.

Karst. A landform developed in limestone, gypsum, or other soluble rock types. Karst features and characteristics may include underground drainage, sinking streams, sinkholes, and caves.

Key Habitat (i.e., sage-grouse). Generally large scale, intact sagebrush steppe areas that provide sage-grouse habitat.

Land Tenure Adjustment. The transfer of land or interest in land (e.g., easement) between the United States and private individuals, entities, or state and local governments.

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

Land Use Authorization. The term Land Use Authorization includes ROW grants, leases, and permits as provided for under Titles III and V of the 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, as the Secretary deems appropriate, the use, occupancy, and development to utilize public lands for any use not specifically authorized under other laws or regulations, i.e., ROWs, grazing permits. Public lands may be leased or permitted for habitation, cultivation, and development.

Late Brood Rearing Habitat. Variety of habitats used by sage-grouse from late June to early November. Habitats used include, but not limited to, meadows, farmland, riparian areas, dry lakebeds, sagebrush areas.

Lava Vent Area. The opening of a volcanic crack or hole in the Earth's crust from which lava secretes.

Leasable Mineral. The mineral(s) or material(s) designated as leasable under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. They include coal, phosphate, asphalt, sulfur, potassium and sodium minerals, and oil and gas. Geothermal resources are also leasable under the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970.

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.

Lentic Wetland. Wetland areas associated with standing water ecosystems that lack a defined channel and floodplain. Included are permanent (e.g., perennial) or intermittent bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, vegetated playas, potholes, marshes, ponds, wet meadows, and springs or seeps not associated with a defined channel.

Limited (OHV designation). Designated areas and trails where the use of OHVs is subject to restrictions such as limiting the number or types of vehicles allowed, dates and times of use (seasonal restrictions), permitted or license use only, limiting use to existing roads and trails, or limiting use to designated roads and trails, or other limitations if restrictions are necessary to meet resource management objectives, including certain competitive or intensive use areas that have special limitations.

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 Mineral. Mineral(s) or material(s) 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 that have unique physical characteristics (some bentonites, limestone, talc, 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 an alternative. The effect could last several years or more.

Lotic Wetland. Riparian-wetlands associated with running water systems found along rivers, streams, and drainage ways, and some springs. Such wetlands contain a defined channel and floodplain. The channel is an open conduit that periodically, or continuously, carries flowing water, and dissolved and suspended material. Beaver ponds, seeps, springs, and wet meadows on the floodplain of, or associated with, a river or stream are part of the lotic wetland.

Low Potential (Classifications for *Geothermal Resource*—BLM Manual H-1624-1). Existence of a conduction-dominated area demonstrated by geologic evidence or radiogenic heat production or geopressured environment and higher than normal geothermal gradient as documented in existing literature.

Low Potential (Classifications for *Oil and Gas Resource*—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.

Mechanical (Treatment). A management action that includes mowing, chaining, chopping, drill seeding, aerial seeding, and/or cutting vegetation to meet resource objective(s). 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.

Medium Potential (Classifications for *Geothermal Resource*—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 Potential (Classifications for *Oil and Gas Resource*—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.

Mesic. Moderately moist habitat.

Microbiotic Soil Crust (MSC). The community of organisms living at the surface of the desert soils formed by living organisms and their by-products, creating a crust of soil particles bound together by organic materials. They differ from chemical and physical crust which are inorganic features such as salt crust or platy surface crust, often formed by trampling. Major crust components are cyanobacterias, green algae, microfungi, mosses, liverworts, and lichens.

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

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 Travel. Moving by means of vehicles that are propelled by motors including, but not limited to, cars, trucks, off-highway vehicles, motorcycles, and boats.

Multiple Indicator Method (MIM). A riparian monitoring protocol developed by the BLM to evaluate current livestock grazing management practices to determine if the vegetation, stream channel, and streambanks are responding as anticipated. Seven procedures provide indicators for long-term (trend) monitoring, while three procedures provide indicator data to determine if current season's livestock grazing is meeting the criteria established to make progress toward meeting resource objectives.

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 Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The NRHP is 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.

Native Species. A species of plant or animal that historically inhabited an area without the movement of the species by the actions of man. Examples of native species found in the planning area are sage-grouse, Yellowstone cutthroat trout, and mountain big sage.

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).

Non-attainment Area. Any area that does not meet (or that contributes to ambient air quality in an area that does not meet) the national or secondary standard for the pollutant.

Non-essential, Experimental Population. It is an authorized release of a population outside the current range of the species to further the conservation of such species by the Secretary (of the Interior or Commerce). This population is not considered essential to the continued existence of the species and is to be treated as a proposed species.

Nonfunctional Riparian–Wetland. A condition class where riparian-wetland areas are clearly not providing adequate vegetation, land form, or woody debris to dissipate stream energy associated with high flows, and thus are not reducing erosion, improving water quality, etc.

Non-motorized Travel. Moving by foot, stock or pack animal, boat, or mechanized vehicle such as a bicycle.

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.

Need for Change Topic. Resource or land use initially identified by the BLM that requires 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). Synonymous with off-road vehicles and defined in 43 CFR 8340.0-5 (a): off-road vehicle means any motorized vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain, excluding: 1) Any nonamphibious registered motorboat; 2) Any military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while being used for emergency purposes; 3) Any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the authorized officer, or otherwise officially approved; 4) vehicles in official use; and 5) any combat or combat support vehicle when used in times of national defense emergencies.

Off-highway Vehicle (OHV) Designation. Refers to the land use plan decisions that permit, establish conditions, or prohibit OHV activities on specific areas of public lands. All public lands are required to have OHV designations (43 CFR 8342.1). The CFR requires all BLM-managed public lands to be designated as open, limited, or closed to off-road vehicles and provides guidelines for designation.

Open (Off-highway vehicle designation). Designated areas and trails where the use of off-highway vehicles is not restricted and where there are no compelling resource protection needs, user conflicts, or public safety issues to warrant limiting cross-country travel.

Organized Group Activity and Event Use Special Recreation Permit. A permit for noncommercial and noncompetitive group recreational activity and recreation event(s) (e.g., a large scout camp out, a fraternity activity or a large family reunion).

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

Paleontological Resource. A paleontological resource is 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 Environmental Protection Agency established National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Particulate matter is defined as two categories, fine particulates, with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers (PM-10) or less, and fine particulates with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less (PM-2.5).

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

Patented Claim. 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.

Perennial Stream. A stream or reach of a stream that flows continuously. They are generally fed in part by springs. Surface water elevations are commonly lower than water table elevations in adjacent soils.

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).

Planning Area. The geographical area encompassed by the administrative boundary of the Upper Snake FO for which land use and resource management plans are developed and maintained. The planning area is defined as approximately 7,130,480 acres.

Planning Issue. Concern, conflict, and/or problem 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.

Potential. Capable of being, but not yet in existence; the ecological community that would be established if all successional sequences of its ecosystem were completed without addition human-caused disturbance under present environmental conditions; often referred to as “potential natural 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 Euro–American peoples.

Prescribed Fire Treatment. 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.

Primary Conservation Area. An area that provides the minimum seasonal habitat components needed to support a recovered grizzly bear population.

Primitive and Unconfined Recreation. Non-motorized and undeveloped types of outdoor recreation.

Priority Species. A species that is significant for at least one of the following factors: density, diversity, size, public interest, remnant character, or age.

Probable Sale Quantity. 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 (Riparian–Wetland). 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. Proper functioning condition also refers to the interdisciplinary process or technique of assessing riparian–wetland areas.

Proposed Species. Species that have been officially proposed for listing as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of the Interior.

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. 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 Setting Characteristic (RSC). The RSC is derived from the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. It is a continuum divided into a spectrum of classes from primitive to urban recreation settings. The continuum of classes is characterized by three components; physical, social and operational.

Recreation Use Permit. Authorization for use of developed facilities that meets the fee criteria established by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964, as amended, or subsequent authority (e.g., the pilot fee demonstration program). Recreation use permits are issued to ensure that U.S. 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.

Recreation Visit. The entry of a person onto lands or waters administered by the BLM for pursuit of recreation experiences.

Relic Riparian–Wetland Area. A stream reach or other wetland area with minimal evidence of human impact that represents a reference by which more disturbed riparian-wetland areas with similar vegetative communities, channel morphology, hydrology, and sediment regimes may be compared. Relic riparian-wetland areas are characterized as those sites that have an overall riparian health rating of 90% or greater.

Reportable Quantity. The quantity of a hazardous material or substance that is considered reportable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. Reportable quantities are 1 lb or greater, or an amount as established and listed at 40 Code of Federal Regulations 302.4, or under Section 111 of the Clean Water Act.

Research Natural Area (RNA). A type of ACEC that is assigned using the ACEC designation process, and are established and managed to protect ecological processes, conserve their biological diversity, and provide opportunities for observational activities associated with research and education. Activities within these areas may only be allowed if they do not interfere with natural processes (see also **Area of Critical Environmental Concern**).

Reservoir. An artificial (dammed) water body with at least 20 acres covered by surface water. Usually fed by and flows back to a stream or river.

Resource Management Plan. 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 3 years or the repair or replacement of major facilities damaged by the fire. Restoration activities must be funded through sources other than the emergency stabilization and rehabilitation sub-activities.

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.

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 or Wetland Ecosystem. The ecosystem located between aquatic and terrestrial environments and identified by hydric soil characteristics and riparian or wetland plant species that requires or tolerates free water conditions of varying duration.

Riparian Zone. A geographically delineated portion of the riparian ecosystem based on management concerns.

Road. Vehicle route that has 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.

Route. A combination of roads, trails, or ways that are used by a motorized vehicle(s) (e.g., jeeps, all-terrain vehicles, motorized dirt bikes), mechanized uses (e.g., 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. Rutting 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.

Sagebrush Area. Area with generally at least 5% sagebrush canopy cover.

Sage-grouse Breeding Habitat. Leks, nesting, and early brood-rearing occur in breeding habitats.

Sage-grouse Winter Habitat. Sagebrush habitats that provide access to food and cover during the winter.

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.

Section 303(d) Stream List. Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act where individual states were given authority to determine which waters within their state do not meet water quality standards and/or have impaired beneficial uses. 303(d) streams are sometimes referred to as water quality-limited streams.

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. Species designated by a State Director, usually in cooperation with the state agency responsible for managing the species and State Natural Heritage Programs (e.g., 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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or National Marine Fisheries Service; (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).

Severe Winter Range. That part of the overall range where 90% 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.

Short-term Effect. An impact that occurs only during or immediately after implementation of an action and lasts for a relatively short duration of time.

Significant Cave. A significant cave is a cave that includes at least one of the following values: geological/paleontological, recreation, science/education, cultural, biological.

Silviculture. The art and science 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.

Site Potential. Potential of a site, given its soil type and characteristics, elevation, aspect, precipitation, slope, wind conditions, and where the site is located within an allotment. The potential of the site varies

greatly for infiltration and runoff rates, for instance, between a low elevation, rock-dominated, steep hillslope soil to a high elevation, fairly flat, forest/litter soil.

Source Habitat. A subset of key habitat that supports concentrated sage-grouse populations. Source habitats are also commonly referred to as population 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). SRMAs are designated administrative units where a commitment has been made to emphasize recreation by managing for specific recreation opportunities and settings on a sustained or enhanced long-term basis.

Special Recreation Permit. An authorization that allows for recreational use of public lands and related waters. They are issued as a means to manage visitor use, protect natural and cultural resources, as a means to achieve the goals and objectives of the field office recreation program as outlined in a land use plan, and as a mechanism to authorize five types of recreational use (see also: **Commercial** Special Recreation Permit, **Competitive** Special Recreation Permit, **Vending** Special Recreation Permit, **Special Area Use** Special Recreation Permit, and **Organized Group Activity and Event** Special Recreation Permit).

Special Area. An area officially designated by statute or Secretarial Order and may include components of the National Trails System; the NWSRS; the National Wilderness System; National Conservation Areas, National Monuments, or National Recreation Areas.

Special Area Use Special Recreation Permit. Permit that may be required for individual (private, noncommercial) recreation use in a special area (see also **Special Area**).

Special Status Species. Includes the following: proposed species, listed species (endangered and threatened), candidate species, state-listed species, and sensitive species.

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.

Stubble Height. Residual vegetation measurement usually collected after the grazing and/or growing season.

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 NWSRS, specified in Section 4(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Supplemental Value. Resources, associated with wilderness, which contribute 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.

Switchback. Zig-zaging of a trail on a slope, which is designed to lessen the trail's steepness and to minimize the effects of erosion.

Terrestrial. Living on, or growing in, the land.

Thermal Cover. A habitat feature (e.g., stand of trees or other vegetative canopy) for wildlife and fish where there is protection against changes to an animal's body temperature above and below their critical tolerance.

Threatened Species. Any species that has been federally listed under the Endangered Species Act that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

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

Total Dissolved Solid. Salt (or an aggregate.....that forms a salt) concentration levels in a given liquid, usually water.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). Refers to both a process and a specific quantity. The TMDL process is where various agencies and private individuals work through watershed area groups steered by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) to complete subbasin assessments and analyze pollutant loads for each 303(d)-listed stream in that watershed. The specific quantity is the IDEQ-listed daily load of that pollutant that is permissible; quantities above the TMDL are impermissible and reduced through TMDL implementation plans by each agency or individual.

Traditional Cultural Property. 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 are rooted in that community's history and are important in maintaining the community's continuing cultural identity.

Traditional Use. Traditional uses are longstanding, socially conveyed, customary patterns of thought, cultural expression, and behavior, such as religious beliefs and practices, social customs, and land or resource uses. Traditions are shared generally within a social and/or cultural group and span generations. Usually traditional uses are reserved rights resulting from treaty and/or agreements with Native American groups.

Trend. The direction of change in condition over a period of time.

Trespass. Any unauthorized use of public lands.

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

Unique Plant Association. A plant community which (1) occurs only in Idaho, (2) is common elsewhere but represented by only a few occurrences in Idaho, (3) could easily be eliminated from Idaho, or (4) is considered to be in its natural state.

Utility Corridor. A parcel of land either linear or areal in character that has been identified through the land use planning process as being a preferred location for existing and future right-of-ways and suitable to accommodate more than one type of right-of-way or one or more rights-of-way which are similar, identical, or compatible.

Vagrant Lichen. A free-moving, un-attached lichen that can reproduce.

Valid Existing Right. Legal interest that is attached to a land or mineral estate that cannot be divested from the estate until that interest expires or is relinquished.

Vegetation Treatment Method(s). There are six types of vegetation treatment methods: biological, wildland fire use, prescribed fire treatment, chemical, mechanical, and seeding.

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

Vending Special Recreation Permit. A temporary, short-term, non-exclusive, revocable authorization to sell goods or provide services on public land in conjunction with a recreation activity (e.g., t-shirt sales in conjunction with a competition).

Vertebrate. An animal having a backbone or spinal column.

Visitor Day. A visitor day represents one person using BLM-managed public 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 Resource. The visible physical features on a landscape (topography, water, vegetation, animals, structures, and other features) that comprises the scenery of the area.

Visual Resource Management. 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 (VRM) Class. VRM class identifies 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.

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 point.

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.

Wet Meadow. Meadow that supports mesic vegetation (e.g., sedges, rushes).

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

Wilderness Characteristic. 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 Concentration Area. That part of winter range where densities are at least 200% greater than the surrounding winter range density during the same period used to define winter range in the average five winters out of ten.

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% 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 or disposal of public land and which holds them for specific public purposes. The action may also segregate the land from the operation of some or all of the public land and mineral laws. A withdrawal can also transfer jurisdiction of management of public lands to other federal agencies.

Woodland. Plant community 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.

Xeric. Having dry or desert like conditions.

This page left intentionally blank.