

Glossary

Access - the ability of public land visitors to reach the areas they wish to visit.

Acre - a unit of area used in land measurement, equal to 43,560 square feet. There are 640 acres in one square mile.

Allotment - a specific portion of public land allocated for livestock grazing, typically with identifiable or fenced boundaries and permitted for a specified number of livestock.

Allotment Management Plan (AMP) - a BLM document that directs the management of livestock grazing on a specific area of public land.

Andesite - volcanic rock with a silicon dioxide (SiO₂) composition between 52 and 63 percent by weight. Its color is gray to black and it erupts at temperatures between 900 and 1100 C.

Animal Unit Month (AUM) - the amount of forage required to sustain one cow and calf for one month.

Archaeological Sites - geographic locations that contain the material remains of prehistoric and/or historic human activity.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) - a type of special land use designation specified within the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) used to protect areas with important resource values in need of special management.

Area of Traditional Cultural Significance - for the purposes of this plan, those locations used by Indian people to maintain their values, beliefs, and cultural identity, including, but not limited to, traditional plant collecting areas, fishing stations, or places for practicing traditional religious beliefs.

At-risk archaeological resources - those archaeological sites and materials that are threatened by natural forces (e.g., flood, drought, erosion, fire), or by adverse impacts related to unauthorized human activities.

Basalt - a dark-colored volcanic rock with less than 52% silicon dioxide by weight. Its temperature when erupting ranges from 1100 to 1250°C. Basalt is less viscous (more fluid) than andesite and rhyolite and is capable of flowing several tens of kilometers.

Biodiversity (Biological Diversity) – the variety and variability among living organisms and the ecological complexes in which they occur.

Biomass - dry weight of organic matter in plants and animals in an ecosystem, both above and below ground.

Biotic - living.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) - a set of practices which, when applied during implementation of management actions, ensures that negative impacts to natural resources are minimized. BMPs are applied based on site-specific evaluations and represent the most effective and practical means to achieve management goals for a given site.

Broad Scale - a large, regional area, such as a river basin, and typically a multi-state area.

Broadcast Burning - burning natural fuels as they are, with no piling or windrowing.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) - government agency with the mandate to manage Federal lands under its jurisdiction for multiple uses.

Bureau Tracking Species (TS) - Species for which more information is needed to determine status within the state or which no longer need active management. Districts are encouraged to collect occurrence data to enable an early warning for species which may become threatened or endangered in the future. Until status of such species changes to federal or state listed, candidate or assessment species, "tracking species" will not be considered as special status species for management purposes.

Candidate Species - any species included in the Federal Register Notice of Review that are being considered for listing as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Cinder - a frothy form of basalt formed by expanding gases during an eruption.

Cinder Cone - a cone-shaped volcano created by the accumulation of cinders around a vent, formed as an individual volcano or in groups on the flanks of larger volcanoes.

Cinnabar - mercury sulfide, an ore of mercury.

Collaboration - a formalized process of identifying and involving interactive participants in different parts of the analysis process. Collaboration is expected to result in some level of informed consent by all participants concerning the issues and range of alternatives. For the purposes of this plan, that is intended to include members both exempt from and subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

Common Use Area – a generally broad geographic area from which BLM can make disposals of mineral materials to many persons, with only negligible surface disturbance. The use is dispersed throughout the area.

Communication Site - (1) a hilltop or favorable signal receiving and transmitting location where a collection of facilities are sited; (2) a facility consisting of a small building and tower, used for transmission or reception of radio, television, telephone or other electronic signals.

Communities at Risk – areas where homes and wildlands intermix, identified by the National Fire Plan to receive funding for projects designed to reduce potential for catastrophic fire.

Community Pit – a relatively small, defined area from which BLM can make disposals of mineral materials to many persons. The surface disturbance is usually extensive in the confined area.

Connectivity (of habitats) - the linkage of similar but spatially separated vegetative stands (such as mature forests) by patches, corridors, or "stepping stones" of like vegetation across the landscape; also, the degree to which similar landscapes are so linked (PNW GTR-328, 1994).

Consultation - formal and informal consultation as defined by laws such as the National Historic Preservation and Endangered Species Acts. Also, any input formally requested for analysis purposes from any internal or external source.

Cultural Resource - material or non-material aspects of human culture which are significant to living cultures, including groups maintaining and preserving their traditions, and academic researchers such as anthropologists and historians.

Disturbance - any event which alters the structure, composition, or function of terrestrial or aquatic habitats (PNW GTR-328, 1994).

Ecological Site Inventory (ESI) - the basic inventory of present and potential vegetation of BLM rangelands. Ecological sites are differentiated on the basis of soil type and kind, proportion, or amount of plant species.

Ecosystem - a spatially explicit, relatively homogeneous unit of the earth that includes all interacting organisms and components of the abiotic environment within its boundaries. An ecosystem can be of any size; e.g., a log, pond, field, forest, or the earth's biosphere.

Ecosystem Health - a condition where the parts and functions of an ecosystem are sustained over time. The system's capacity for self-repair is maintained such that goals for uses, values, and services of the ecosystem are met. Also includes forest health, rangeland health, and aquatic system health.

Ecosystem Management - the use of a "whole-landscape" approach to achieve multiple-use management of public lands by blending the needs of people and environmental values in such a way that these lands represent diverse, healthy, productive, and sustainable ecosystems.

Endangered Species - any species defined under the Endangered Species Act as being in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Listings are published in the Federal Register.

Environmental Assessment (EA) - one type of document prepared by Federal agencies in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) that portrays the environmental consequences of proposed Federal actions that are not expected to have significant impacts on the human environment.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) - one type of document prepared by Federal agencies in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) that portrays the environmental consequences of proposed major Federal actions that are expected to have significant impacts on the human environment (see EA, above).

Ephemeral Stream - a stream, or reach of a stream, that flows only in direct response to precipitation. It receives no continuous supply from melting snow or other source, and its channel is above the water table at all times.

Erosion (accelerated) - erosion much more rapid than geologic erosion, mainly as a result of human or animal activities or of a catastrophe in nature, e.g., fire that exposes the surface.

Fire Regime - the frequency, predictability, intensity, seasonality, and extent characteristics of fires in an ecosystem.

FLPMA (Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976) - a law mandating that the Bureau of Land Management manage lands under its jurisdiction for multiple uses.

Fire Management Plan (FMP) - a strategic plan that defines a program to manage wildland and prescribed fires and documents the Fire Management Program in the

approved land use plan. The plan is supplemented by operational procedures such as preparedness plans, preplanned dispatch plans, prescribed fire plans and prevention plans.

Forestland - land stocked with at least 10 percent live trees or land formerly having such tree cover and not currently developed for non-forest use.

Ground Water - water filling all the unblocked pores of the material below the water table.

Habitat Fragmentation - the splitting or isolating of patches of similar habitat, typically forest cover (but could also apply to grass fields, shrub patches, and other habitats). Habitat can be fragmented from natural conditions, such as thin or variable soils, or from management activities or development such as clear-cut logging, agriculture, or residential development.

Historic Condition - as used in this text, the condition of lands and ecosystems prior to European settlement. In central Oregon, European settlement occurred during the period from approximately 1850s to 1900. An approximation of these conditions is drawn from written and photographic accounts from the period and is used to determine the range of variability for plant and animal species across a landscape (Ochoco NF Viable Ecosystems Management Guide, 1994).

Historic Range of Variability (HRV) - the typical fluctuations of processes or functions, and the typical proportions of ecosystem elements in an area over a period of time when the ecosystem was not significantly affected by European settlement and management. HRV is the amplitude or minimum-maximum ranges of "natural" conditions.

Hunting – For the purposes of this plan, to take or attempt to take any wildlife by means involving the use of a weapon or with the assistance of any mammal or bird (ORS 496.004 (10)).

Instant Study Area (ISA) – A designation of all primitive or natural areas formally identified prior to November 1, 1975, that were to be studied for wilderness suitability and recommended to the President by July 1, 1980 as mandated under Section 603 of FLPMA.

Information Sharing - a process designed to keep everyone informed about what is happening in the planning effort. This includes but is not limited to published material on a variety of media, and management and public briefings and/or presentations.

Interdisciplinary - involving more than one discipline or resource management program.

Intermittent Stream - a stream, or reach of a stream, that flows for prolonged periods only when it receives groundwater discharge or long, continued contributions from melting snow or other surface and shallow subsurface sources.

Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project(ICBEMP) - a project conducted during the 1990s and early 2000s examining the effects (on a large, regional scale) of past and present land use activities on the Interior Columbia River Basin ecosystem and a small part of the Great Basin ecosystem.

Issue - an opportunity, conflict, or problem about use or management of public land resources. The resolution of issues is the basis for preparing the resource management plan.

Landscape - all the natural features which distinguish one part of the land from another. A spatially heterogeneous area with repeating patterns, similar climate, and landform, and the associated disturbance regimes.

Lava Tube - a cave formed by the draining of molten lava from a channel covered by a surficial crust.

Leasable Minerals – minerals that may be leased to private interests by the Federal government and includes oil, gas, geothermal, coal, and sodium compounds.

Lek – an area used by sage grouse for courtship and mating.

Litter - the dead remains of plants, usually lying on the soil surface.

Locatable Minerals - minerals subject to exploration, development, and disposal by staking mining claims as authorized by the Mining Law of 1872, as amended. This includes deposits of gold, silver, and other uncommon minerals not subject to lease or sale.

Management Concern - procedures or land-use allocations that do not constitute issues but, through the RMP/EIS preparation process, are recognized as needing to be modified or needing decisions made regarding management direction.

Management Opportunities - a component of the analysis of the management situation; actions or management directions that could be taken to resolve issues or management concerns.

Microbiotic Crusts - lichens, mosses, green algae, fungi, cyanobacteria, and bacteria growing on or just below the surface of soils.

Mineral Estate - refers to the ownership of minerals at or beneath the surface of the land.

Mitigating Measures - modifications of actions that (a) avoid impacts by not taking a certain action or parts of an action, (b) minimize impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, (c) rectify impacts by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment, (d) reduce or eliminate impacts over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action, or (e) compensate for impacts by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Monitoring and Evaluation - the collection and analysis of data to evaluate the progress and effectiveness of on-the-ground actions in meeting resource management goals and objectives.

Multiple Use – the management of public land and its resources to best meet various present and future needs of the American people. This means coordinated management of resources and uses.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) - a law requiring all Federal agencies to evaluate the impacts of proposed major Federal actions with respect to their significance on the human environment.

Noxious Weed - a plant specified by law as being especially undesirable, troublesome, and difficult to control.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) - established by Congress with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, an ever increasing, formal list of sites that are culturally significant according to specific criteria.

National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) - an area administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the purpose of managing certain fish or wildlife species.

Obsidian - a volcanic glass with a bulk composition equivalent to that of rhyolite except that obsidian has lower water content.

Occupancy - The taking, maintaining, or holding possession of a camp or residence on public land either by personal presence or leaving property at the location.

Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) - unless otherwise stated, this generally refers to Class I all-terrain vehicles, Class II full width four-wheel drive vehicles, and Class III motorcycles.

Old-growth - old forest often containing several canopy layers, variety in tree sizes and species, decadent old trees, standing and down dead woody material (PNW GTR-328, 1994).

Overstory - the upper canopy layer; the plants below comprise the understory.

Patch - an area of vegetation with homogeneous composition and structure.

Perennial Stream - a stream that flows continuously. Perennial streams are generally associated with a water table in the localities through which they flow.

Planning Area – the area containing all BLM-administered lands that would be managed under the UDRMP.

Preferred Alternative or Plan - the alternative plan in the Draft EIS that the agency has initially selected that best fulfills the agency's statutory mission and responsibilities and offers the most acceptable resolution of the planning issues and management concerns.

Prescribed Fire - the introduction of fire to an area under regulated conditions for specific management purposes (usually vegetation manipulation).

Prescribed Natural Fire – a fire caused by lightning for which minimal to no suppression action is taken if it is under pre-determined conditions and within acceptable parameters. Prescribed natural fire is used to accomplish certain resource objectives.

Pressure Ridge - a ridge formed during inflation of a basalt flow, often having one or more prominent tension cracks along the ridge axis.

Primary Wildlife Emphasis - designates that wildlife is one of the most important management considerations for an area. Areas allocated to primary emphasis are intended to benefit wildlife and retain high wildlife use by applying specific guidelines (see Chapter 2).

Proper Functioning Condition (PFC) - adequate vegetation, land form, or large woody debris present to dissipate stream or wave energy, filter sediment and capture bedload, improve flood water retention, develop root masses that stabilize stream banks, islands and shorelines, develop channel characteristics to provide habitat for aquatic species, support greater biodiversity, reduce erosion, and improve water quality (USDI, 1998).

Public Land - any land or interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management.

Public Participation - a process designed to inform and involve all people and organizations not otherwise involved in the planning effort through Consultation, Cooperation, or Collaboration. Involvement includes opportunities to comment on preliminary and draft published materials, general public information or comment meetings, and periodic receipt of update material.

Pumice - a frothy, lightweight form of volcanic glass formed from expanding gasses in a rhyolite magma.

Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP Act) - an act passed by Congress which allows state and local governments and nonprofit organizations to lease and eventually acquire title to public lands for recreational or community expansion and other public purposes. The act was passed in recognition of the strong public need for a nationwide system of parks and historic preservation areas along with lands for other public purposes such as schools, fire houses, law enforcement facilities, municipal facilities, land fills, hospitals, and fairgrounds.

Resilience – 1) the ability of a system to respond to disturbances. Resiliency is one of the properties that enable the system to persist in many different states or successional stages; 2) in human communities, refers to the ability of a community to respond to externally induced changes such as larger economic forces.

Research Natural Area (RNA) - an area of significant scientific interest that is designated to protect its resource values for scientific research and study. Under current BLM policy, these areas must meet the relevance and importance criteria of ACECs and are designated as ACECs.

Resource Area - the “on-the-ground” management unit of the Bureau of Land Management comprised of BLM-administered land within a specific geographic area.

Resource Management Plan (RMP) - current generation of land use plans developed by the BLM under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. Replaces the older generation Management Framework Plans. Provides long-term (up to 20 years) direction for the management of a particular area of land, usually corresponding to a BLM resource area, and its resources.

Restoration - as used in this text, vegetative treatments used to modify an ecosystem and designed to return plant and animal communities toward a condition and level of functioning that existed prior to human disturbance or influence.

Rhyolite - a light colored volcanic rock with a silicon dioxide composition greater than 68% by weight. It commonly exhibits flow banding and its temperature when erupting ranges from 700 and 850oC.

Right-of-Way - a grant that authorizes the use of public lands for specified purposes, such as pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, and reservoirs.

Riparian - a form of wetland transition between permanently saturated wetlands and upland areas. These areas exhibit vegetation or physical characteristics reflective of permanent surface or subsurface water influence. Lands along, adjacent to, or contiguous with perennially and intermittently flowing rivers and streams, glacial potholes, and the shores of lakes and reservoirs with stable water levels are typical riparian areas. Excluded are such sites as ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent upon free water in the soil.”

Sacred site - means any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on Federal land that is identified by an Indian tribe, or Indian individual determined to be an

appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion; provided that the tribe or appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of such a site (Executive Order 13007, 1996:1).
Salable Minerals - high volume, low value mineral resources including common varieties of rock, clay, decorative stone, sand, gravel, and cinder.

Savanna - In this FEIS/RMP, non-forest (usually shrub-steppe) land where juniper occurs as widely scattered trees at less than 10% crown cover.

Scenic River - a river or section of a river that is free of impoundments and whose shorelines are largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads.

Scoping - the process of identifying the range of consideration, issues, management concerns, preliminary alternatives, and other components of an environmental impact statement or land-use planning document. It involves both internal and external or public involvement.

Secondary Wildlife Emphasis – a designation where wildlife is one of several resource management programs that are of focus in an area, and typically receive a slightly lower, but still significant, level of management consideration. Areas allocated to a secondary emphasis are intended to support wildlife and maintain a moderate amount of use, as outlined in Chapter 2.

Seral Stage - the rated departure of a plant community from a described potential natural community (PNC) for a specific ecological site. Low-seral stage is an existing plant community which is defined as 0-25% comparability to the defined PNC; Mid-seral stage is an existing plant community which has 26-50% comparability to the PNC; Late seral stage is 51-75% comparable to the PNC; PNC is an existing plant community with 76-100% comparability to the defined PNC.

Site Condition - the level of condition, or degree of function, used to express the current condition of a site in contrast to site potential.

Site Potential - a measure of resource availability based on interactions among soils, climate, hydrology, and vegetation. Site potential represents the highest ecological status an area can attain given no political, social, or economic constraints. It defines the capability of an area, its potential, and how it functions (ICBEMP, 2000).

Snag - a standing dead tree, usually larger than five feet tall and six inches in diameter at breast height. Snags are important as habitat for a variety of wildlife species and their prey.

Special Habitat Features – non-vegetative factors or finer-scale characteristics of vegetation, including caves, cliffs, playas, riparian areas, wetlands, foraging areas, snags, and down wood.

Special Status Species – a plant or animal species falling into any one of the following categories: Federally listed threatened or endangered species, species proposed for Federal listing as threatened or endangered, candidate species for Federal listing, State listed species, Bureau sensitive species, Bureau assessment species (see separate definition for each).

Species Diversity - the number, different kinds of, and relative abundances of species present in a given area.

Stand - a contiguous group of similar plants. For forest use, a contiguous group of trees sufficiently uniform in age-class distribution, composition, and structure, and growing on a site of sufficiently uniform quality, to be a distinguishable unit.

Structure - the physical organization and arrangement of vegetation; the size and arrangement (both vertical and horizontal) of vegetation.

Succession - the gradual supplanting of one community of plants by another. The sequence of communities is called a sere, or seral stage. A process of changes in structure and composition of plant and animal communities over time. Conditions of the prior plant community or successional stage create conditions that are favorable for establishment of the next stage. The different stages in succession are often referred to as seral stages.

Sustainability – 1) meeting the needs of the present without compromising the abilities of future generations to meet their needs; emphasizing and maintaining the underlying ecological processes that ensure long-term productivity of goods, services, and values without impairing productivity of the land; 2) in commodity production, refers to the yield of a natural resource that can be produced continually at a given intensity of management (ICBEMP, 2000).

Sustained Yield - maintenance of an annual or regular periodic output of a renewable resource from public land consistent with the principles of multiple use. Also: The yield that a forest can produce continuously at a given intensity of management. Sustained yield management implies continuous production, so planned as to achieve, at the earliest practical time, a balance between increment and cutting.

Terrestrial - pertaining to the land.

Threatened Species - any plant or animal species defined under the Endangered Species Act as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Listings are published in the Federal Register.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) - a private national organization dedicated to the preservation of biological diversity.

Tuff - a volcanic rock formed by the welding together of ash and rock fragments from an explosive volcanic eruption.

Understory - collectively, those plants that are beneath the overstory. See overstory.

Upland - the portion of the landscape above the valley floor or stream.

U.S. Department of Interior (USDI) - government department which oversees the Bureau of Land Management and many other agencies.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) - government agency responsible for managing fish and wildlife and their habitats.

Visual Resources - the aesthetic qualities of the landscape. This is determined by assessing the scenic quality of a site, the sensitivity of people to changes in the landscape, and the visibility of the landscape from major viewing routes and key observation points.

Watershed - the region draining into a river, river system, or body of water. A fifth-field hydrologic unit code of the U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) comprising 50,000 to 100,000 acres.

Weed - a plant considered undesirable, unattractive, or troublesome, usually introduced and growing without intentional cultivation. See also Noxious Weed.

Wild River - a river or section of a river that is free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds and shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted.

Wilderness - an area that is essentially natural in character that has been designated by Congressional action in order to preserve that naturalness.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA) - public land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management which has been studied for wilderness character and is currently in an interim management status awaiting official wilderness designation or release from WSA status by Congress.

Wildfire - any unwanted wildland fire.

Wildland Fire - any non-structure fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland.

Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) - a decision-making process that evaluates alternative management strategies against selected safety, environmental, social, economical, political, and resource management objectives as selection criteria.

Woodland - a plant community in which, in contrast to a typical forest, the trees are often small or short-boled relative to their crown width or height. Collectively, the trees form an open canopy with the intervening area occupied by lower vegetation, commonly grass or shrub.

Zones - BLM-administered lands are classified into four categories that establish guidance about their suitability for long-term ownership as follows:

- Zone 1 – lands with national or statewide significance (for wildlife, recreation, scenic or other values). Zone 1 lands are identified for retention in public ownership and are areas where management emphasis is being placed on increasing public land holdings through donations, exchange or sale.
- Zone 2 – lands with high resource values. Zone 2 lands are identified for retention or possible exchange for lands with higher resource values or transfer through the Recreation and Public Purposes Act.
- Zone 3 – lands that generally do not provide substantial resource, public, or tribal benefits; that many not be cost effective for BLM to manage; or that would represent a greater public benefit in other ownership. Zone 3 lands are potentially suitable for transfer, sale or other disposal, including lands identified as having potential land use benefits for local community expansion.
- Community Expansion (CE). Lands zoned CE are retained in public ownership until needed for specific community purposes.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Laws, Regulation, Policy Relevant to BLM

Appendix B: Minerals

Appendix C: Legal Description of Lands Designated for Military Training

Appendix D: Land Ownership Summary Tables

Appendix E: Listed Streams and Protocol

Appendix F: Best Management Practices

Appendix G: Livestock Grazing Mgmt. Summary

Appendix H: Visual Resources

