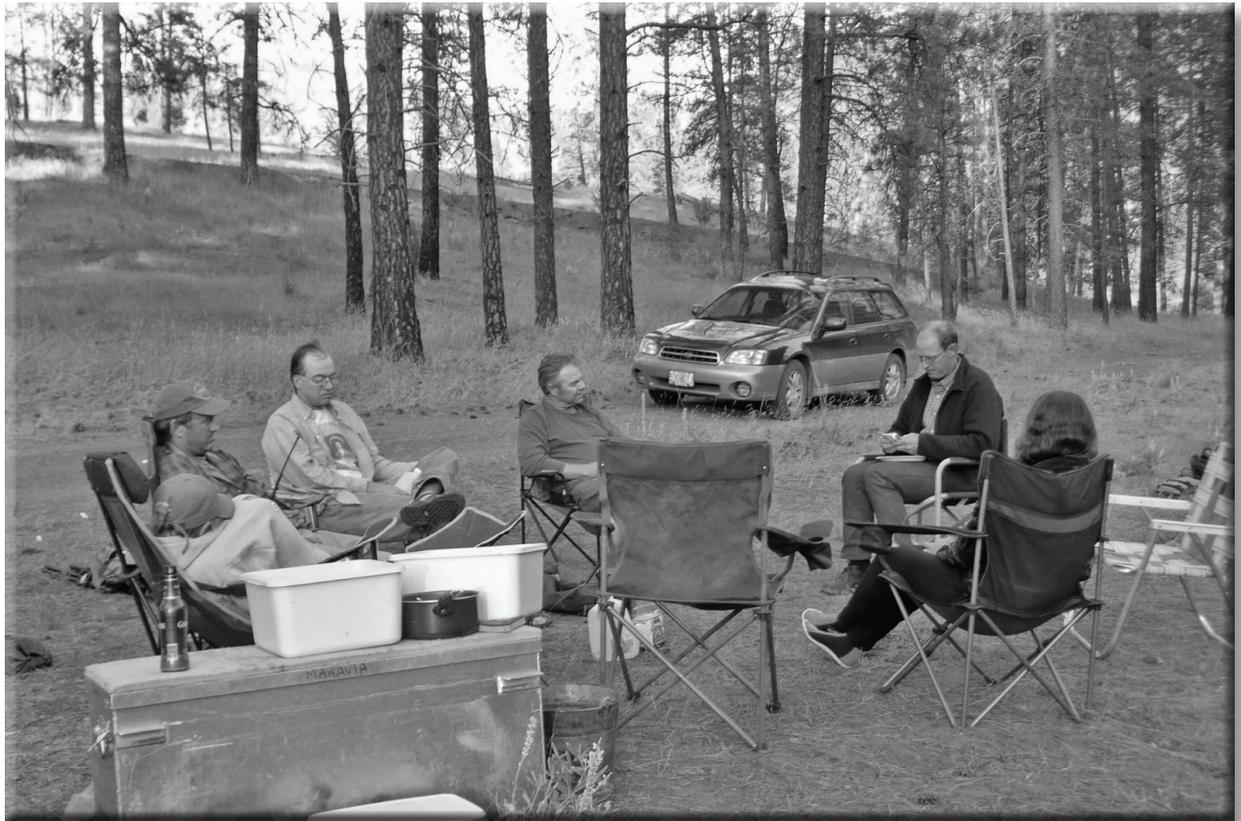

Chapter 5

Consultation and Collaboration



Introduction

Though assigned the responsibility of managing over 450,000 acres of Federal Lands within the planning area the BLM shares a interest in the management of these lands with other federal, state, and local governmental agencies, Native American Tribes, local residents, visitors, and other individuals and organizations.

Public, governmental, and tribal involvement is mandated by CEQ regulations for implementing NEPA. This mandate is reflected in the BLM planning Manual and Handbook. Tribal involvement is mandated by additional policy and law as described below.

More important than any law or regulation, it is just good sense to involve the public, other governmental agencies, and tribes in the planning process. Each of these entities has unique interests and knowledge. Sharing interests and knowledge in a collaborative setting contributes to the development of a plan that effectively addresses the significant planning issues and is more likely to meet local, regional, and national needs than a process without meaningful collaboration.

Cooperating Agencies

The BLM has convened a group of local, state, and federal agencies and tribal governments to collaborate with the BLM during the development of the John Day Basin Resource Management Plan (Table 5-1). Representatives from these agencies and tribes bring vast knowledge and a broad range of interests to the table and will enhance the ability of the BLM to identify important issues and to address them with an appropriate range of alternatives.

This group meets to review and develop content initiated by BLM staff. The Cooperator Group plays a key role in refining issue development, formulating alternatives, identifying key publics, and implementing a public involvement strategy. Cooperators keep the BLM informed of new concerns for their organizations or community that may be relevant to the RMP process. BLM Specialists directly consult with representatives in order to benefit from their knowledge of issues addressed in the planning process.

Table 5-1. Potential and Actual Cooperators

Tribes, Agencies and Governments Approached for Cooperator Status	Names of Representative(s) if Agency is Active Participant
Baker County Commission	
Bonneville Power Administration Kec-4	
Burns Paiute Tribe	Tribal Chairperson (changes annually)
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon	Linda Brown, Sue Malaney, Scott Turo
Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation	
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation	
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	
Oregon Department of State Lands	
Gilliam County	
Grant County	Dennis Reynolds, Diane Browning, Mark Webb
Jefferson County Commissioners	
John Day Fossil Beds National Monmument	
Malheur County	
Morrow County	
National Marine Fisheries Service	Scott Hoefer
Nez Perce Tribe	
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	Jeff Neal, Tim Unterwegner, Ryan Torland
Oregon Department of Transportation	Ryan Franklin
Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation	Larry Miller, Ian Caldwell, Jan Houck
Regional Ecosystem Office	
Sherman County	Gary Thompson
Umatilla County	
US Department of Energy–Western Regional Office	
US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10	Theresa Kubo
USDI Fish and Wildlife Service	Jerry Cordova
USDA Malheur National Forest	Jennifer Harris
USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service	Lorraine Vogt
USDA Ochoco National Forest	
USDA R6 Lands And Minerals	
USDA Soil Conservation Service	
USDA Umatilla National Forest	Lori Seitz
USDA Wallowa-Whitman National Forest	
USDI BIA Northwest Regional Office	
USDI BIA Warm Springs Indian Agency	
USDI BLM Baker Resource Area	
USDI BLM Burns District Office	
USDI BOR	
Wasco County Court	
Wheeler County Court	Jeanne Burch

Tribal Involvement

The BLM is guided by national policy and law and is committed to continuing consultation and cooperative management whenever possible. The three plans are silent on this topic except as modified for lands covered by the John Day River Management Plan. Regardless of this silence the BLM recognizes its responsibility to provide to federally recognized tribal governments and individuals sufficient opportunity to contribute to land use decisions and that those concerns or issues are given proper consideration related to cultural, religious, and natural resource values. This trust relationship is acknowledged by the U.S. Constitution and is based upon negotiated treaties or other agreements that recognize the sovereignty of American Indian Nations to govern themselves as distinct political communities. Treaties such as The Treaty with the Tribes of Middle Oregon (with tribes now on the Warm Springs Reservation, signed June 25, 1855, ratified March 8, 1859 (14 STAT. 751) and the Treaty of 9 June 1855 (with tribes now located on the Umatilla Reservation), (12 Stat. 945) acknowledged the rights of tribes to fish, off-reservation, at usual and accustomed stations and to hunt, gather resources, and pasture animals on public lands in common with other citizens of the United States. Though a treaty with the Burns Paiute was never ratified, formal recognition on October 13, 1972 established certain rights for that tribe as well.

In April 2003 the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, the BLM, the Forest Service, and BIA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), "For the Purpose of Providing a Framework for Government-to-Government Consultation and Collaboration On resource Management Plans, Proposals, Actions, and Policies and to Make a Statement of Mutual Benefits and Interests." Similar MOUs exist between the BLM and The Burns Paiute Tribe and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation. These three MOUs describe the rights and responsibilities of Cooperative Management and Consultation. Consequently each tribe has been offered the opportunity to become involved in the planning process for the John Day Basin RMP.

Local Government

County and municipal governments as representatives of local constituencies have a vested interest in land use planning involving federal lands. Lands managed by the BLM can provide areas for recreation as well as a source of income for residents of the planning area. BLM managed lands can contain roads of importance to local communities and frequently provide the most desirable routes for utilities. Because of their awareness of the needs of local communities it is important that representative of local government be involved in the planning process. Officials of Grant, Wheeler, and Sherman counties have participated in the early stages of the planning process.

State Government

Several State agencies have jurisdiction over certain activities within the John Day Basin. As a result it is important that these agencies be represented in the planning process. The state has decided to limit participation in the planning process to three agencies: Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Oregon Department of Transportation. These agencies are expected to represent all state interests in the planning process.

Federal Government

In addition to the BLM several federal agencies have resource management responsibilities within the John Day Basin. Several agencies have chosen to participate in the John Day Basin RMP planning process. The Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service have oversight responsibilities for compliance with the Endangered Species Act. The Environmental Protection Agency is required to review and evaluate all Environmental Impact Statements. The Soil Conservation Service plays an important advisory role for private land owners in the John Day Basin and also has an interest in the management of public lands as well. The National Park Service and the U.S.D.A Forest Service each manage lands and resources adjacent to BLM managed lands and have shared interests with the BLM in making management of lands and resources complementary, while recognizing different missions, whenever possible. Each of the above agencies has chosen to participate in the planning process

Resource Advisory Council

The John Day-Snake Resource Advisory Council (RAC) is an official federal advisory committee, providing advice and recommendations on all aspects of public-land management to the Bureau of Land Management’s Prineville, Vale, and Spokane District Offices and the Umatilla, Wallowa-Whitman, Malheur, and Ochoco National Forests.

The RAC consists of local residents who represent broad interest categories: commodity interests, non-commodity interests, and community interests. RAC members are selected and appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. Representation includes (See Table 5-2: John Day- Snake Resource Advisory Council):

- 1 Five members representing commodity interests such as grazing permittees, commercial timber, energy and mining, developed recreation and/or off-highway vehicle groups, and transportation & rights-of-way.
- 1 Five members representing conservation interests such as environmental organizations, historic & culture interests, conservation, and dispersed recreation.
- Five members representing community interests such as elected officials, Indian Tribes, State resource agencies, academicians involved in natural sciences, and the public-at-large.

The John Day-Snake RAC meets quarterly at various communities within the RAC’s area. The RAC schedules occasional field tours for specific projects or issues on their agenda. All RAC meetings are open to the public with a portion of each meeting reserved for the public to present or comment on issues for RAC consideration.

Table 5-2. John Day/Snake Resource Advisory Council (RAC) Member list

Name	Represents	Subgroups working with BLM on Plan
Adriane P. Borgias	Transportation/Rights-of-Way	OHV Subgroup JD Basin RMP Subgroup
Terry Drever-Gee	Energy and Minerals.	
Daniel J. Forsea	Grazing Permittee	
Art Waugh	Commercial Recreation	Chair-OHV Subgroup JD Basin RMP Subgroup
William Lang	Historical/Archaeological	
Michael Hayward	Timber	
David Riley	Dispersed Recreation	JD Basin RMP
Philip D. Shephard	Fisheries and Wildlife (including wild horses and burros)	JD Basin RMP Subgroup
Berta Youtie, RAC Vice-chair	Conservation	Chair-JD Basin RMP Subgroup
Mark Webb	Elected Official, Grant County	
Robert Parker	State of Oregon	
Frank Bird	Public-at-large	JD Basin RMP Subgroup OHV Subgroup
Unfilled	National/Regional Environmental	JD Basin RMP Subgroup
Patrick Dunham	Public-at-Large	
John Tanaka, RAC Chair	Academician	
Federal Officials	Position	
Dave Henderson	District Manager, Vale BLM	
Nancy Lull	Baker Resource Area Field Manager	
Debbie Henderson-Norton	District Manager, Prineville BLM	

Table 5-2 (cont.).

Mark Wilkening	Public Affairs, Vale BLM
Kevin Martin	Forest Supervisor, Umatilla National Forest
Joani Bosworth	Umatilla National Forest, Public Affairs Officer
Jeff Walter	Ochoco National Forest, Forest Supervisor
Gary "Stan" Benes	Forest Supervisor/Malheur National Forest
Jennifer Harris	Public Affairs Officer, Malheur National Forest
Steve Ellis	Forest Supervisor, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Tanis Hester	Executive Assistant, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Jody Weil	BLM Deputy State Director-Communications
Pam Robbins	OR/WA BLM RAC Coordinator
NOTE: At time of publication, a position for a tribal representative was unfilled.	

The BLM has periodically updated the RAC on the progress of the planning effort. The RAC has also provided assistance in developing Alternatives for managing Off Highway Vehicle use on BLM managed lands within the planning area.

Public Involvement

The most critical element of cooperative management is public involvement. Congress has mandated that the BLM manage public lands for public benefit. At the same time the public is not a single cohesive entity. Rather the BLM serves a diverse public with multiple and sometimes conflicting interests and positions about key issues. It is important that the diversity of public interests be represented during the planning process. Both the Coordination Group and the John Day/Snake RAC provide a representation of diverse public interests. However it is the intent of the BLM planning team to provide the public with direct access to the planning process. This has been accomplished in the following manner:

1. Public Scoping

This initial step, requesting the public provide information about public lands and identify problems associated with public lands in the John Day Basin has been completed and involved the following activities:

- The BLM contracted the expertise of sociologists and anthropologists (James Kent Associates) to spend time in the planning area visiting with local officials, business owners, travelers and residents in order to gather information on BLM land management concerns.
- The BLM co-hosted, with the help of Wheeler County and the cities of John Day and Canyon City, several Economic Profile Workshops in the planning area, with the intent to explore economic and social trends within the area.
- The BLM hosted a series of meetings open to the public throughout eastern, central and western Oregon, to gather public input and feedback on concerns and problems with BLM management in the planning area.

2. Publication and public review of the Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS).

After publication the BLM hosted a series of open houses in eastern, central and western Oregon to gather public input and feedback on concerns and opportunities described in the AMS.

3. Public representation in the development of the Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement occurred through interaction with and guidance provided by the John Day-Snake Resource Advisory Council.

4. Public comment on the Draft John Day Basin Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement will be carefully considered. Comments may be submitted via U.S. mail, E-mail, or orally at public review meetings or via telephone.

Information Sharing

The BLM will continue to use a number of information sharing techniques to give people the opportunity to share new information and to be kept up-to-date on the planning process. The following is a brief summary of some of those techniques.

John Day Basin Resource Management Plan Web Site

The John Day Basin RMP web site will provide information such as plan updates, meeting dates, and plan schedule.

The address is: <http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/prineville/index.htm>

Plan Updates

Periodically, updates of the plan's progress will be prepared, posted to our web site, and mailed to our mailing list. News releases in local newspapers, and feature stories and broadcasts on local television and/or radio stations occur with major public meetings.

Open Houses

The BLM will hold open houses in selected communities within the planning area, central Oregon and Western Oregon after the distribution of this Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement. At these meeting BLM staff will be on hand to record comments and to explain details of the plan when requested.

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Glossary

Abiotic - pertaining to the non-living parts of an ecosystem, such as soil, rock, air, and water.

Acceptable Range of Variability (ARV) - Management actions are within the ARV when they direct vegetative communities and characteristics toward the types and amounts of seral structural communities and conditions identified as appropriate for a given BPS. Each BPS has an identified range of vegetative conditions and distributions that occurred based on site potential or Biophysical setting - (elevation, aspect, precipitation, etc.) and “pre-European” disturbance regimes. While this does not mean replicating exact conditions from a selected date in the past, this approach manages the ecosystem for a range in, and combination of patterns, patch sizes, species distribution, and seral/structural stages that are consistent with the site’s potential and the expected fire frequency, intensity, and distribution. The ARV is often broad enough to encompass social as well as ecological goals.

100 year flood - Based on statistical averages, the size of flood that has a 1 in 100 chance of occurring during any year. For the plan area, the 100 year flood is approximated by the area inundated at a depth of two times bankfull width.

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

Access Statement - a legal right to cross the land granted to the public by a landowner.

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

Active Restoration - Restoration that requires human expenditure of energy. An example would be cutting down a tree and placing it in a stream channel. Active restoration includes, but is not limited to, riparian plantings, re-introduction of large wood, floodplain development, and projects to improve watershed function (e.g., sediment routing, conveying peak and base flow).

Adit - a nearly horizontal shaft used for giving access to a mine or for drainage.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation - established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 to play a key role in the evaluation, nomination, and treatment of National Register properties.

Agricultural Land - portions of the landscape which are capable of cultivating crops and irrigated pasture. These lands frequently occupy irrigable floodplains along rivers and streams.

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.

Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) - the quantity of timber that may be sold from an area covered by a forest management plan during a time period specified by the plan. ASQ is usually expressed as an average annual quantity.

Airshed - A subset of air basin, the term denotes a geographical area that shares the same air because of topography, meteorology, and climate.

Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS) - Step 4 of the BLM’s land use planning project; a comprehensive documentation of the present conditions of the resources, current management guidance, and opportunities for change.

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.

Appropriate (Fire) Management Response - specific actions taken in response to a wildland fire to implement protection and fire use objectives.

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.

Ash - volcanic material consisting of rock, volcanic glass, and mineral fragments less than 2 mm in diameter.

Bankfull stage - the elevation of the floodplain adjacent to the active stream channel.

Bankfull width - the width of the stream channel at bankfull stage. Bankfull channel indicators included breaks in slope, the tops of point bars, and changes in vegetation.

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.

Benefits Based Recreation (BBM) - BBM is managing recreation resources for positive or beneficial experiences and outcomes by participating in recreational activities, rather than just managing for a recreation activities by itself. BBM also provides positive outcomes that benefit individuals, communities, economies and the environment by focusing on experiences and outcomes that result from recreation activities.

<http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/Recreation/national_recreation/recreation_planning.html>

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 and objectives for a given site.

Biocriteria - Biological criteria that describe the qualities that must be present to support a desired condition in a waterbody. They serve as the standard against which ecological assessment results are compared. The presence, condition and numbers of types of fish, insects, algae, plants, and other organisms are data that together provide direct, accurate information about the health of specific bodies of water.

Biodiversity (Biological Diversity) - the variety and variability among living organisms and the ecological complexes in which they occur (ICBEMP, 2000).

Biological Control Agent - The use of nonnative agents, including invertebrate parasites and predators (usually insects, mites, and nematodes) and plant pathogens, to reduce populations of nonnative, invasive plants.

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

Biotic - living.

Board Foot - the amount of wood contained in an unfinished board one inch thick, 12 inches long, and 12 inches wide, commonly abbreviated BF; MBF = one thousand board feet; MMBF = one million board feet.

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

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

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

Bureau Sensitive Species - species eligible as federally listed or candidate status, state listed or candidate (plant) status, or on List 1 in the Oregon Natural Heritage Database, or otherwise approved for this category by the State Director.

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.

Capability - the highest ecological status an area can attain given political, social, or economical constraints.

Cell - unique ecosystem type used by the Oregon Natural Heritage Plan to inventory, classify, and evaluate natural areas. Cells contain one or more ecosystem elements, which are assemblages of integrated organisms plus the environment supporting them.

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.

Climax - the culminating stage of plant succession for a given environment; the vegetation conceived as having reached a highly stable condition.

Closed - under 43 CFR 8340 a closed area means an area where off-road vehicle use is prohibited. Use of off-road vehicles in closed areas may be allowed for certain reasons; however, such use shall be made only with the approval of the authorized officer.

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.

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.

Conglomerate - a clastic sedimentary rock composed of rounded to sub-angular stones (larger than 2 mm in diameter) cemented in a matrix of sand or silt.

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.

Cooperators - tribal, local, state, or federal agencies with special expertise related to plan issues or that have legal jurisdiction within the planning area.

Critical Habitat - BLM Manual 6840 defines Critical Habitat (CH) as an area designated as such and listed in 50 CFR Parts 17 and 226 and is any air, land, or water area (exclusive of those existing manmade structures or settlements which are not necessary to the survival and recovery of a listed species) and constituent elements thereof, the loss of which would appreciably decrease the likelihood of the survival and recovery of a listed species or a distinct segment of its population. The constituent elements of Critical Habitat include, but are not limited to: physical structure and topography, biota, climate, human activity, and the quality and chemical content of land, water, and air. Critical Habitat may represent any portion of the present habitat of a listed species and may include additional areas for reasonable population expansion. The federal definition of critical habitat is: (i) the specific areas within the geographic area occupied by the species, at the time it is listed ...on which are found those physical and biological features (a) essential to the conservation of the species and (b) which may require special management considerations or protections; (ii) specific areas outside of the geographical area occupied by the species, at the time it is listed ... upon a determination of the Secretary that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species; and (iii) Except in those circumstances determined by the Secretary, critical habitat shall not include the entire geographical area which can be occupied by the threatened or endangered species (ESA Section 3).

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.

Decommission (travel management) - De-compact compacted layers, restore vegetation, add organic matter and restore hydrologic function.

Detrimental soil impacts - impacted areas that are unable to recover to viable populations of protective vegetative cover within 2 years following a use disturbance without applying restoration activities.

Disturbance activities (wildlife) - include, but are not limited to, people walking, running or riding a bike, horse, or motorized vehicle; creating loud noises (chain sawing, blasting). Whether activities actually disturb is a function of species, proximity, screening, and commonness of activity

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

Disturbance Regime - The pattern of intervals between disturbance and severity of disturbance. For landscapes, this can be for a given disturbance, such as fire or for a complex of disturbances (Johnson and O'Neil, 2001)

Ecological Integrity - in general, refers to the degree to which all ecological components and their interactions are represented and functioning; the quality of being complete; a sense of wholeness. Areas of high integrity would represent areas where ecological function and processes are better represented and functioning than areas rated as low integrity (ICBEMP, 2000).

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.

Ecology - the science of the inter-relationships between organisms and their environment; from the Greek Oikos meaning "house" or "place to live."

Ecoregions - Variations in landform that provide conditions for the development of varying combinations of plants and animals.

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.

Ecotone - a boundary or zone of transition between adjacent communities or environments, such as the boundary between a forest and a meadow or the boundary of a clear cut next to a mature forest stand. Species present in an ecotone are intermixed subsets of the adjacent communities.

Edge Effect - the tendency for a transitional zone between communities (an ecotone) to contain a greater variety of species and more dense populations of species than either community surrounding it (Johnson and O'Neil, 2001).

Eligibility - Qualification of a river for inclusion into the NWSRS through determination that it is free-flowing and with its adjacent land area possesses at least one river-related value considered to be outstandingly remarkable.

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.

Endemic Species - plants or animals that occur naturally in a certain region and whose distribution is relatively limited to a particular locality (ICBEMP, 2000).

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.

Exceedance - A measured level of an air pollutant higher than the national or state ambient air quality standards.

Existing Management Situation (EMS) - a component of the Analysis of the Management Situation; a description of the existing management direction governing resource management programs of a planning area.

Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA) - locations where explicit recreation management, personnel and funding is not required to manage recreation resources. Minimal management actions are adequate to accomplish BLM's stewardship responsibilities. Significant recreation opportunities and problems are limited and management is not needed for specific recreation opportunities. Also see "Special Recreation Management Areas" and "Recreation Management Zones."

Extirpated - having become extinct in a specific area while the species as a whole continues to exist elsewhere.

Facultative - Capable of functioning under varying environmental conditions. Also see "obligate".

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

FMP (Fire Management Plan) - 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.

Fine Scale - a single landscape, such as a watershed or sub watershed.

Fire Cycle - the average time between fires in a given area or a given plant community.

Fire Frequency - the return interval of fire.

Fire Management Plan - A plan to identify and integrate all wildland fire management guidance, direction and activities required to implement national fire policy and fire management direction. Direction is drawn from: a) Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review (1995 and 2001), b) the Interagency Fire Management Plan Template, c) A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment, d) 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan, e) Department of the Interior Manual, f) Bureau of Land Management Manual, and g) relevant Resource Management Plans. BLM lands within the John Day Basin are covered within the Central Oregon Fire Management Service (COFMS) Fire Management Plan (current version is 2007).

Fire Preparedness - activities that lead to a safe, efficient, and cost effective fire management program in support of land and resource management objectives through appropriate planning and coordination.

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

Fire regime condition class (FRCC) - measure of the degree of departure of vegetative conditions from a reference condition known as the biophysical setting.

- 1 FRCC 1 represents ecosystems with low (<33 percent) departure and that are still within the estimated historical range of variability during a specifically defined reference period;
- 1 FRCC 2 indicates ecosystems with moderate (33 to 66 percent) departure; and
- 1 FRCC 3 indicates ecosystems with high (>66 percent) departure from reference conditions.

Flood Plain - A relatively flat area that borders a stream that is composed of deposited materials from the stream and is subject to periodic flooding unless protected artificially.

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.

Flow - The volume of water in a river passing a given point in a given period of time, usually expressed in terms of cubic feet per second or cubic meters per second.

Flood Prone Area - The flood prone area is the area flooded when water depth equals to two times the maximum bankfull depth of the stream channel. In the Pacific Northwest, the area flooded when the water depth equals two times the bankfull depth has been shown to approximate the 100 year floodplain.

Food and Cover Crops - Food and cover crops provide habitat for wildlife and may be fertilized annually. Perennial vegetation in wildlife food and cover crops may include alfalfa. Poaching may occur but is not within BLM's jurisdiction to control or affect. Seeding has typically been designed to benefit upland and game bird species. Dryland food and cover crops may not require irrigation.

Fugitive Dust - Dust particles that are introduced into the air through certain activities such as soil cultivation, or vehicles operating on open fields or dirt roadways.

Functional-At-Risk - riparian-wetland areas that are in functional condition, but an existing soil, water, or vegetation attribute makes them susceptible to degradation.

Game Species - wildlife species hunted for sport.

Green Strip - A strip where fire spread and intensity are reduced through one or more of the following actions: removal of ladder fuels, decreasing the density, height, and/or spacing of shrub species, limiting or removing annual grass components, or planting species that meet fire spread and intensity objectives.

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

Guzzler – a man made structure that collects, stores, and dispenses water (from rain, snow, and sometimes condensation). The size and style of collection and dispensing apparatus dictates the number and type of wildlife that can utilize the water.

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.

Hibernaculum - a place where any animal hibernates. Two distinct habitats are recognized as critical for the persistence of a bat population - a winter hibernaculum and a summer roosting colony. A winter bat hibernaculum is a place, usually a cave or a mine, that provides a constant temperature and protection for winter hibernation.

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.

Ignimbrite - a volcanic rock formed by the welding together of tuff material from an explosive volcanic eruption.

Impoundment - A body of water formed by any manmade structure.

Important habitat - A general term that includes seasonal habitats, such as winter ranges and breeding sites; habitat structure, such as snags and down logs; and unique features, such as cliffs and caves.

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.

Initial (Fire) Attack - an aggressive fire suppression action consistent with fire fighter and public safety and values to be protected.

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.

Intermittent Stream - any nonpermanent flowing drainage feature having a definable channel and evidence of scour or deposition. This includes what are sometimes referred to as ephemeral streams if they meet these two criteria.

Interrupted Stream (flow) - streams where wet sections of stream channel are interrupted with dry sections of channel.

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.

Key Wildlife Habitat - habitats where the spatial extent of potential or existing habitats have been refined beyond a general habitat description and mapped for locally important or special status species, including the following habitats: antelope year round, deer summer, deer winter crucial, elk summer, elk winter, elk winter critical, sage grouse, Washington ground squirrel, peregrine nest potential, peregrine falcon, bald eagle winter roost potential, and bald eagle winter roosts.

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.

Leave Tree - a tree left standing in an area where thinning or harvest has occurred.

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

Lentic - Lentic areas are occasionally or frequently inundated or saturated by standing surface or ground water. The vegetation capability is different than if the area was not inundated or saturated. Lentic areas are influenced by standing water, while lotic areas are influenced by running water.

Limited Area - under 43 CFR 8340 a limited area means an area restricted at certain times, in certain areas, and/or to certain vehicular use. These restrictions may be of any type, but can generally be accommodated within the following type of categories: Numbers of vehicles; types of vehicles; time or season of vehicle use; permitted or licensed use only; use on existing roads and trails; use on designated roads and trails; and other restrictions.

Linear Features - Manmade lines across the landscape such as, roads, trails, routes, ways, pipelines, ditches and other features.

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

Loam - a soil textural class composed of roughly equal amounts of sand, silt, and clay.

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.

Lotic - lotic areas are occasionally or frequently inundated or saturated by running water. The vegetation capability is different than if the area was not inundated or saturated. Lotic areas are influenced by running water, while lentic areas are influenced by standing water.

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 Framework Plan (MFP) - an older generation of land use plans developed by the Bureau of Land Management. This generation of planning has been replaced by the Resource Management Plan (RMP).

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.

Marginal cover - a stand of coniferous trees 10 or more feet tall with an average canopy closure equal to or more than 40%.

Mesic - pertaining to sites or habitats characterized by intermediate moisture conditions, i.e., neither decidedly wet nor dry.

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.

Minor Wildlife Emphasis - designated areas where wildlife typically receives a lower level of consideration to most other resource management programs. Generally, guidelines are tied to minimum legal requirements identified in the sections on "common" guidance (Standards for Rangeland Health, BLM Special Status Species Policy (6840)), and the Threatened and Endangered Species Act.

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.

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.

Native Road Surface - Surface of road with little to no mechanical improvement to gradient, slope, or surface. Roads are most often user created with no additional rock or gravel added to stabilize the surface.

90th percentile summer weather - refers to point where an index weighted toward fuel conditions exceeds at least 90% of observations ever recorded for an area. The implication of exceeding the 90th percentile is that if an ignition occurs in a wildland setting that fire behavior is likely to be extreme.

Non-functional - riparian-wetland areas that clearly are not providing adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris to dissipate stream energy associated with high flows, and thus are not reducing erosion, improving water quality, etc.

Non-game Species - wildlife species which are not hunted for sport.

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

Obligate - able to exist or survive only in a particular environment or by assuming a particular role.

Obliterate - re-slope hillslope to eliminate appearance of a human caused feature, restore vegetation, add organic matter, eliminate compaction and restore the hillslope process.

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) - in the state of Oregon, Off-Highway Vehicles are divided into three types: Class I, II or III, as defined below.

OHV Class I

- Vehicles 50" wide or less, and
- Dry weight of 800 pounds or less.
- Have saddle or seat.
- Travels on three or more tires.

OHV Class II

- For vehicles more than 50" wide, or
- Dry weight of more than 800 pounds

OHV Class III

- For vehicles riding on two tires, and
- Dry weight of less than 600 pounds

OHV designations - definitions of allowed motorized use (also see OHV Open Area, OHV Limited Area, OHV Closed Area) are defined by BLM according to the Federal Code of Regulations; 43 CFR, Subparts 8341 and 8342.

OHV Open Area - area where all types of vehicle use is permitted at all times, anywhere in the area subject to the operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in 43 CFR subparts 8341 and 8342.

OHV Limited Area - area restricted at certain times, in certain areas, and/or to certain vehicular use. These restrictions may be of any type, but can generally be accommodated within the following type of categories: Numbers of vehicles; types of vehicles; time or season of vehicle use; permitted or licensed use only; use on existing roads and trails; use on designated roads and trails; and other restrictions.

OHV Closed Area - an area where off-road vehicle use is prohibited. Use of off-road vehicles in closed areas may be allowed for certain reasons; however, such use shall be made only with the approval of the authorized officer.

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).

Old Growth Forest - Refers to a mature forest. A forest stand that contains many large mature trees scattered in clumps, patches or spread randomly throughout the stand in varying sizes, ages, and stocking levels. The stand may also contain large woody debris of varying decomposition levels, have tree fall gaps of varying sizes and ages, and have snags of varying numbers, sizes and ages of decomposition. High density understory trees or brush with multiple canopy layers of varying sizes and densities may be absent or may be present in randomly spaced clumps or patches. Typical low site ponderosa pine stands in the planning area may contain 10 to 13 large trees per acre greater than 21 inches DBH and 150 years in age as well as 2 to 3 trees/acre greater than 31 inches DBH and 200 years in age. Typical mixed conifer stands in the planning area may contain 8 to 10 or more large trees per acre greater than 21 inches DBH and 150 years in age.

Old Growth Juniper - Old growth juniper typically exhibit the following characteristics:

Flattened, rounded, or uneven top, dead branches, bark missing, covered by a light green lichen, thick fibrous bark with well developed furrows, large branches near the base, and leader growth in the upper ¼ of the tree usually > 1 inch. Growth form and morphological characteristics vary across trees and stands so usually several characteristics are required to separate young and old trees (SageSTEP – treatment evaluation project, pg. 12).

Phase I, II, and III Juniper stands—These phases have the following characteristics:

Characteristics (post-settlement stands)	Phase I (early)	Phase II (mid)	Phase III (late)
Tree canopy (% of maximum potential)	Open, actively expanding <10%	Actively expanding 10 to 30%	Expansion nearly stabilized >30%
Leader growth (dominant trees) (cm/yr)	terminal >10 lateral >10	terminal >10 lateral 5 to >10	terminal >10 lateral <5
Crown lift ¹ (dominant trees)	Absent	Absent	Lower limbs dying or dead where tree canopy >40%
Potential berry production	Low	Moderate to high	Low to near absent
Tree recruitment	Active	Active	Limited
Leader growth (understory trees) (cm/yr)	terminal >10 lateral >8	terminal 5 to >10 lateral 2 to >8	terminal <5 lateral <2
Shrub layer	Intact	Nearly intact to significant thinning	>75% dead

USDA FS PNW-RP-491, Old Growth in Northwestern California National Forests, 1996, page 43 and USDA FS Region 6, Interim Old Growth Definition, June 1993.

Old Growth Tree (Forested species) or (non-juniper) - refers to mature tree. The tree would have a flattened crown, show signs of decay, have deeply furrowed or plated bark, some protruding dead limbs, large thick live limbs in crown, and long trunk free of live lower branches.

Open Area - under 43 CFR 8340 an open area means an area where all types of vehicle use is permitted at all times, anywhere in the area subject to the operating regulations and vehicle standards (CFR 8341 and 8342).

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

Passive Restoration - Restoration that does not require human expenditure of energy. An example would be allowing trees to die and fall into a stream channels. Another example would be to prohibit cutting and removing a tree that would otherwise fall into a stream channel. Passive restoration involves adaptive management of grazing, recreation management, ground disturbance, logging, road construction, use of motorized vehicles and other uses proposed along stream channels and in floodplains and lentic areas.

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

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

Perlite - a volcanic glass with an equivalent composition to that of rhyolite, but with a higher water content than obsidian.

Permanent conversion - Conversion of agricultural lands to perennial (preferably native) vegetation which does not require irrigation. Permanent conversion may occur in phases. Early phases may include wheat and other non native species in order to shade out weeds.

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

Plant Association - the distinctive combination of trees, shrubs, grasses, and herbs occurring in a theoretical terminal or climax community or a series of communities (PNW GTR-328, 1994).

Potential Natural Vegetation - an historical term originally defined by A.W. Kuchler as the stable vegetation community which could occupy a site under current climatic conditions without further influence by humans. Often used interchangeably with Potential Natural Community.

Potential Natural Condition - (in reference to streams and riparian areas) the highest ecological status a riparian-wetland area can attain given no political, social, or economical constraints.

Potential Plant Community - one of several plant communities that may become established on an ecological site under the present environmental conditions, either with or without interference by humans.

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.**

Preparedness level - preparedness levels are dictated by burning conditions, fire activity, and especially resource availability. They are used to assure that firefighting resources are ready to respond to new incidents.

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

Prescribed Fire Plan - a site specific implementation plan written to address implementation issues (objectives, safety, practices, etc.) of applying prescribed fire as a management tool in areas where appropriate NEPA has been completed.

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).

Primitive Road - a linear route managed for use by four-wheel drive or high clearance vehicles. These routes do not normally meet any BLM road design standards.

Proper soil functioning condition - The capacity of the soil to function at a level to; 1) sustain biological activity, diversity, and productivity; 2) regulate and partition water and solute flow; 3) filter, buffer, degrade, and detoxify potential pollutants; 4) store and cycle nutrients. For any area, upland soil proper functioning condition is being met if seven out of the ten "Soil/Site Stability" indicators from technical reference "1734-6 - Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health" are achieving a less than moderate departure from reference condition.

Properly Functioning Condition (PFC) - PFC is state of resiliency where physical processes are in place to allow a riparian-wetland area to hold together during natural disturbance events with a high degree of reliability (such as a 25 year flood). For lentic areas, PFC is the fundamental hydrological, chemical and physical processes that occur in a wetland that are linked to the biological productivity of the wetland.

Properly Functioning Condition Assessment - A qualitative determination of condition. It includes a checklist of 17 hydrologic, vegetative, and erosional/depositional (soils) attributes and processes which indicate the condition of riparian and lentic areas.

Physical Function or Physical Processes - Expected actions that can be mathematically described by physics, including matter and energy

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 Management Zone (RMZ) - RMZs are smaller areas within SRMAs. Each RMZ within a SRMA has four defining characteristics: 1) serves a different recreation niche within the primary recreation market, 2) produces a different set of recreation opportunities and objectives to help facilitate recreationists obtaining different experiences and benefits, 3) has a distinct recreation setting character (e.g., river, mountain range, sand dune) and 4) requires a different set of management actions to meet the targeted primary recreation market demand. Also see Special Recreation Management Area.

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, landfills, hospitals, and fairgrounds.

Rehabilitate (travel management) - Heavy maintenance or reconstruction needed to bring a road back to standard design condition.

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.

Reserve Forage Allotment (RFA) - Allotments that are not allocated to one specific grazing operator, but temporary, non-renewable use would be allowed to facilitate rangeland restoration and recovery on a landscape scale. Grazing use that would be available in an RFA could lessen economic and operational impacts to grazing lessees by offsetting the temporary forage loss that is inherent to resting all or a portion of an allotment from grazing. RFAs could be used for unplanned events such as wildland fire induced forage loss and may provide limited relief for regional events such as drought, flood, insect damage, or disease.

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.

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

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.

Resource Area Profile (RAP) - a component of the analysis of the management situations; a description of the current condition, amount, location, use and demands of the natural resources in a planning area.

Resource Management Plan (RMP) - current generation of land use plans developed by the BLM under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. It 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.

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 850 °C.

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.”

Road - a linear route declared a road by the owner, managed for use by low-clearance vehicles having four or more wheels, and maintained for regular and continuous use.

Rosgen stream types - a stream classification system that groups streams by water surface slope, entrenchment, width/depth ratio, and sinuosity. For example, Rosgen A stream types are characterized by steep gradients (between 4 and 10%), with deeply incised channels. Rosgen B stream types are moderately steep (between 2 and 4%), with rapids and riffles common and scour pools irregularly spaced. Rosgen C streams types are lower gradient streams. Rosgen E stream types are low-gradient streams (<2%, but can reach 4%).

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.

Satisfactory Cover - a stand of coniferous trees 40 or more feet tall, with an average canopy closure equal to or more than 70%.

Satisfactory cover stand – stand of conifer trees meeting the satisfactory cover definition equal to or greater than 9 acres.

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 Corridor - an area of special aesthetic values, including scenic vistas, unusual geologic or vegetative features, or other natural elements.

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.

Sensitive species - see "Bureau Sensitive Species."

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.

Shield Volcano - a gentle-sloped volcano built primarily by successive low-viscosity basalt flows. Has a shield-shaped profile.

Silviculture - the practice of manipulating the establishment, composition, structure, growth, and rate of succession of forests to accomplish specific objectives.

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 Management Plan - address the management of an individual population or site, or a collection of sites with similar characteristics. The "site" or area to be managed is defined by the field unit personnel responsible for managing the particular population/individual site. Site Management Plans are typically developed for those species/habitats that require active management of the site in order to meet the desired goal for the species/habitat. The Plans are usually very specific as to what management actions need to occur, where, and what the timeline is for each action.

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 Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) - areas where BLM makes a commitment through management presence and/or facility design to ensure or allow for specific activity, experience, or benefit opportunities and/or outcomes. These areas require explicit recreation management to provide specific recreation opportunities and meet recreation objectives and require direct recreation funding and personnel to fulfill commitments made to provide specific recreation opportunities. Also see "Extensive Recreation Management Area" and "Recreation Management Zone."

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 (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.

State Listed Species - any plant or animal species listed by the State of Oregon as threatened or endangered within the state under ORS 496.004, ORS 498.026, or ORS 564.040.

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

Sub-basin Review - an interagency, collaborative consideration of resources, resource management issues, and management recommendations for one or more sub-basins or watershed drainages approximately 800,000 to 1,000,000 acres in size.

Subsoiling - a restoration action for decompacting soil areas that have been compacted from multiple passes of heavy ground based mechanical equipment. Soil compaction under the right moisture conditions, is fractured from below with minimal topsoil mixing.

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 out put 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.

T factor - soil loss tolerance in tons per acre. It is defined as the maximum amount of erosion at which the quality of a soil as a medium for plant growth can be maintained. This quality includes maintaining (1) the surface soil as a seedbed for plants, (2) the atmosphere-soil interface to allow the entry of air and water into the soil and still protect the underlying soil from wind and water erosion, and (3) the total soil volume as a reservoir for water and plant nutrients, which is preserved by minimizing soil loss.

Take - to pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb.

Tephra - a descriptive term for materials ejected from volcanoes including ash, pumice, cinders, and volcanic bombs.

Terrestrial - pertaining to the land.

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

Thermal Cover - cover used by animals to protect them against the weather.

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.

Timberland - forestland capable of continuously producing 20 cubic feet or more per acre of industrial wood.

Tolerance interval - the range of values that represent a specific proportion or percentage of some sample or population (such as a 30%, 50%, or 80% tolerance interval), at a given level of confidence such as 95% or 90% confidence.

Trail - a linear route managed for human-powered, stock, or off-highway vehicle forms of transportation or for historical or heritage values. Trails are not generally managed for use by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles.

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

Underburn - burning by a surface fire, usually under a tree canopy.

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.

Vegetative Composition - the plant species present in a plant community.

Vent - an opening at the Earth's surface through which volcanic materials are erupted.

Viability - in general, the ability of a population of a plant or animal species to persist for some specified time into the future. For planning purposes, a viable population is one that has the estimated numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals to ensure that its continued existence will be well distributed in the planning area (ICBEMP, 2000).

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."

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.

Wildland Fire Use - the management of naturally ignited Wildland fires to accomplish resource management objectives.

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) - wherever residential, industrial, or agricultural structures are located within or adjacent to trees and other combustible vegetation.

Wildland Urban Interface Zones - areas where inhabited lands are intermeshed with or adjacent to wildlands. These zones are currently mapped based on federal and state policies and are subject to change. Under the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (2003) communities are also given the flexibility to define their own WUI through the development of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPPs). CWPPs are intended to be collaborative efforts to address the core elements of community protection, provide communities with an opportunity to influence where and how federal agencies implement fuel reduction projects on federal lands, and to assist both local communities and federal partners in matching treatment priorities across jurisdictional boundaries so that

treatments are more effective at controlling the spread of unwanted fires. Current WUI designations are based on existing or in-progress CWPPs and Oregon Department of Forestry WUI mapping.

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.

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.

Xeric - pertaining to sites or habitats characterized by decidedly dry conditions.

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

- 1 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.
- 1 Zone 3 – lands that generally do not provide substantial resource, public, or tribal benefits; that may 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
- 1 Community Expansion (CE) – lands zoned CE are retained in public ownership until needed for specific community purposes.

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