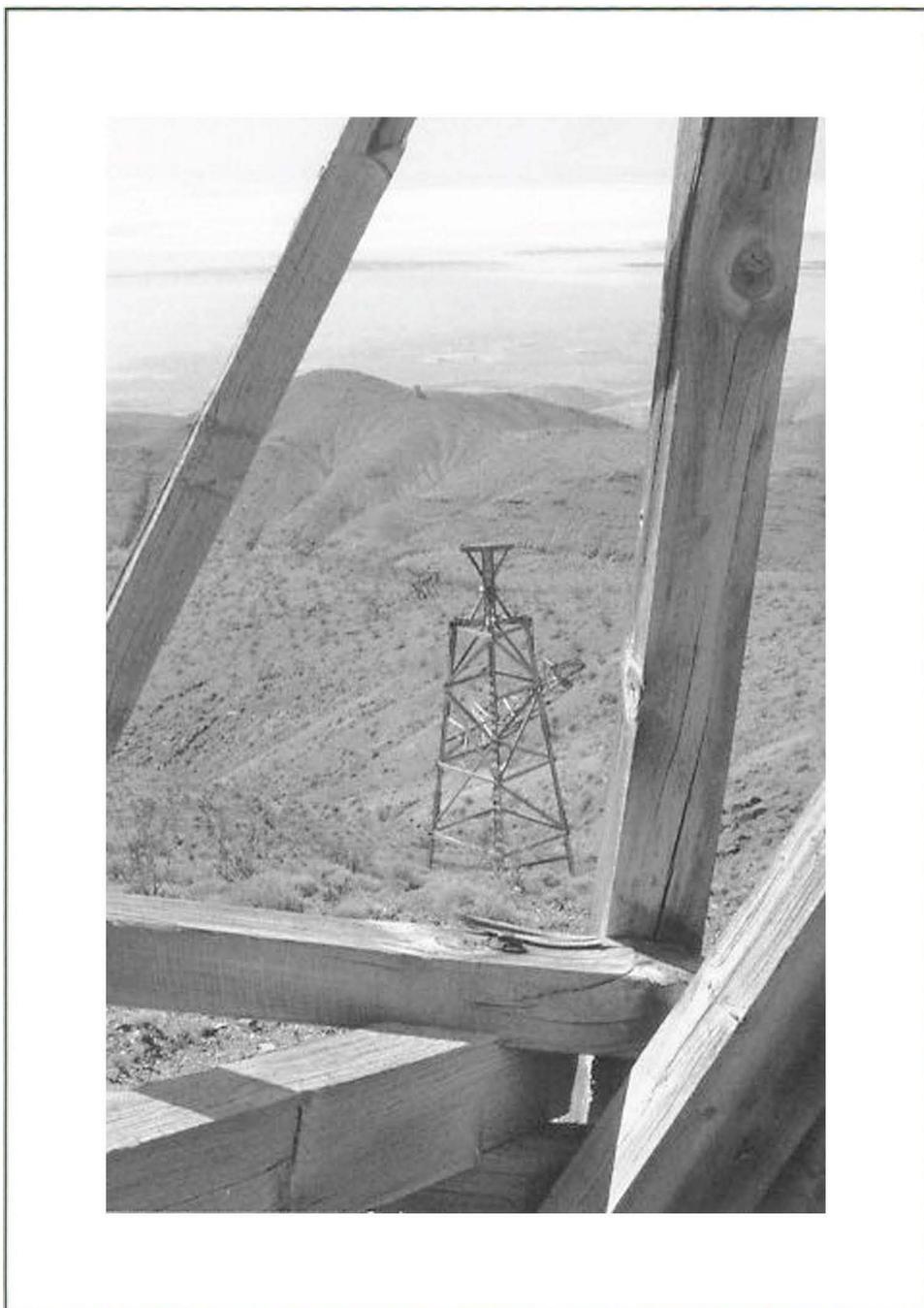


Glossary



Saline Valley Salt Tram.

Glossary (Including Acronyms)

ACEC. Area of Critical Environmental Concern: An area within the public lands where special management attention is required to protect important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife or natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

ACTIVITY PLAN: A detailed, site-specific plan for management of a single resource program or plan element undertaken as necessary to implement the more general resource management plan (RMP) decisions.

ALLOTMENT: An area of land assigned to one or more livestock operators for grazing livestock. Allotments generally consist of BLM land but may also include state-owned and private land. An allotment may include one or more separate pastures. Livestock numbers and seasons of use are specified for each allotment.

ALLOTTED: An area of land determined by the RMP to be established as an allotment to be used for grazing livestock.

AMP. Allotment Management Plan: A livestock grazing management plan for a specific allotment based on multiple-use resource management objectives. The AMP considers livestock grazing in relation to other uses of the range and in relation to renewable resources-watershed, vegetation and wildlife. An AMP establishes the seasons-of-use, the number of livestock to be permitted on the range and the rangeland developments needed.

AUM. Animal Unit Month: The amount of forage necessary for the sustenance of one cow or five sheep for 1 month.

BACKCOUNTRY BYWAY: A backcountry, non-paved route designated for its scenic or recreation value. Often requires the use of a 4-wheel drive vehicle.

BLM. Bureau of Land Management.

CALVING AREA: An area important for tule elk during the calving season (spring and early summer). It typically includes cover to hide calves from predators, and palatable and nutritious forage.

CANDIDATE SPECIES:

Category 1: Plant and animal species for which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service currently has on file substantial information to support a proposal to list as threatened or endangered.

Category II: Plant and animal species for which current information indicates that a proposal to list as threatened or endangered is possibly appropriate, but for which more information is needed to support a listing proposal.

CRMP. Coordinated Resource Management Plan: A plan for management of one or more allotments that involves all the affected resources, e.g., range, wildlife and watershed.

CULTURAL PROPERTIES: Those fragile and nonrenewable remains of human activities, occupations, and endeavors as reflected in sites, buildings, structures, or objects, including works of art, architecture, and engineering. Cultural resources are commonly discussed as prehistoric and historic values, but each period represents a part of the full continuum of cultural values from the earliest to the most recent.

CULTURAL RESOURCES: A broad, general term which may refer to cultural properties, or to any traditional lifeway value of an identified social or cultural group.

DESIGNATED RIGHT-OF-WAY CORRIDOR: A parcel of land, either linear or areal, that has been identified by law, by Secretarial Order, through the land use planning process, or by other management decision, as a preferred location for existing and future right-of-way grants and suitable to accommodate more than one type of right-of-way or one or more rights-of-way which are similar, identical, or compatible.

DESIRED PLANT COMMUNITY: A plant community in which specific vegetative characteristics are defined to attain the desired goal for the aggregation of plants and animals living within the site.

DISCRETIONARY ACTION: Any action which the BLM has authority to either approve or deny.

EA. Environmental Assessment: The procedure for determining the significance of impacts of some proposed action on a given environment and the documentation of the analysis. An EA may be preliminary to an EIS.

ECOLOGICAL CONDITION: The present state of an ecological site in relation to the potential natural community. An expression of the relative degree to which the kinds, proportions, and amounts of plants in a community resemble the potential natural plant community. Ecological status was formerly known as range condition. Ecological condition classes are defined below:

Early Seral: Sites with 0 to 25% of the potential natural community present.

Mid Seral: Sites with 26 to 50% of the potential natural community present.

Late Seral: Sites with greater than 50% of the potential natural community present.

Potential Natural Community: The final vegetation community that emerges after a series of successive vegetational stages. This climax community perpetuates itself unless disturbed by natural or human forces.

EIS. Environmental Impact Statement.

ENDANGERED SPECIES: An animal or plant whose prospects of survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy, and as further defined by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

FIRE MANAGEMENT: The integration of fire protection, prescribed burning, and fire ecology knowledge into multiple use planning, decision making, and land management activities. Fire management is a program of placing fire in perspective with overall land management objectives to fulfill the needs of society.

FLPMA. Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976: Public Law 94-579, which gives the BLM legal authority to establish public land policy, to establish guidelines for administering such policy and to provide for the management, protection, development and enhancement of the public lands.

FULL FIRE SUPPRESSION: An all-out effort to extinguish wildfires to prevent unacceptable resource damage or loss of life and property. Includes bulldozers, retardant drops, etc.

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

GRAZING SYSTEM: Sequence of livestock grazing, by area, designed to accomplish management objectives.

HMP. Habitat Management Plan: A written and officially approved plan for a specific geographic area which identified wildlife habitat and related objectives, establishes

the sequence of actions for achieving objectives and outlines procedures for evaluating accomplishments.

KEY OBSERVATION POINT: One or a series of points on a travel route or at a use area or a potential use area, where the view of a management activity would be most revealing. This includes all federal, state, and county maintained roads; recreation use trails, campgrounds, scenic overlooks, day use areas, etc.

kV. Kilovolt.

LADWP: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.

LEASABLE MINERALS: Minerals such as coal, oil shale, oil and gas, phosphate, potash, sodium, geothermal resources and all other minerals that may be acquired under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended.

LEK: Sage grouse strutting grounds used during the mating season for courtship displays.

LIVESTOCK TRAILING: The intentional movement of livestock by herding them from one location to another.

LOCATABLE MINERALS: Any valuable mineral that is not salable or leasable, including gold, silver, copper, tungsten and uranium, etc.

MFP: Management Framework Plan: A planning decision document prepared before the effective date of the regulations implementing the land use planning provisions of FLPMA.

MINERAL ENTRY: The filing (location) of mining claims with the BLM by an individual to protect his right to a valuable (locatable) mineral.

MINERAL ESTATE: Mineral and/or subsurface ownership.

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

MINERAL WITHDRAWAL: Closure of land to mining laws, including sales, leasing and location, subject to valid existing rights.

MONITORING: The orderly collection and analysis of data to evaluate progress in meeting resource management objectives. Monitoring may also include: 1) the collection of data to evaluate progress in complying with laws, regulations, policies, executive orders, and management decisions. 2) the collection of data to assist in resource protection. Sampling of data and observation of progress toward plan objectives, the accuracy of impact analyses, and the effectiveness of mitigation measures are also of particular interest in terms of RMP monitoring activities.

MULTIPLE-USE: Management of public lands and their various resource values so that they are used in the combination best meeting the present and future needs of the American people. Relative resource values are considered, not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest potential economic return or the greatest unit output.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK: A site, structure or object judged by the Secretary of Interior to possess national significance in American history, archeology, architecture, engineering and culture.

NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM: Rivers with outstanding scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values and designated by Congress under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act for preservation of their free-flowing condition.

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM: A system composed of federally owned areas designated by Congress as wilderness areas. These areas shall be

administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people; management actions will preserve wilderness values for future use and enjoyment.

NEPA. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

NOI. Notice of Intent: This term has two distinct meanings: 1) A notice submitted to BLM by a geophysical exploration company outlining a proposed mineral exploration program. This is a non-discretionary action, meaning that BLM cannot prohibit. 2) A notice printed in the Federal Register announcing that the agency is going to do an RMP and/or and EIS.

OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE DESIGNATIONS:

Open: 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 set forth in Subparts 8341 and 8342 of this title.

Limited: 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.

Closed: Means an area where off-road vehicle use is prohibited. Use of 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.

OHV. Off-Highway Vehicle: Any motorized vehicle designed for cross-country travel over any type of natural terrain. Exclusions (from Executive Order 11644, as amended by Executive Order 11989) are any military, fire, emergency or law enforcement vehicles

while being used for emergency purposes, any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized or otherwise officially approved, vehicles in official use and any combat support vehicle in time of national defense emergencies.

PASTURE: As used in this document, a subdivision of a grazing allotment.

PATENT: A government deed that conveys legal title for land to an individual or another government entity.

PERMITTEE (GRAZING): A person who has livestock grazing privileges on an allotment or allotments within the resource area.

PETROGLYPH: Prehistoric rock art, pecked into a stone surface.

PLAN AMENDMENT: A change in a RMP initiated by the need to consider monitoring and evaluation findings, new data, new or revised policy, a change in circumstances or a proposed action that may result in a change in the scope of resource uses or a change in the terms, conditions and decisions of the approved plan. An amendment shall be made through an EA of the proposed change or an EIS if necessary. If an EIS is prepared, a 90-day public review period is required.

PLANNING CRITERIA: The standards or rules and other factors developed by the manager and interdisciplinary team for their use in forming judgments about decision making, analysis, and data collection during planning.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS: As used in this document, a plan submitted by an operator (lessee or mining claimant) which outlines in detail proposed exploration and mining activities that would disturb more than 5 acres.

PUBLIC LAND: Vacant, unappropriated and unreserved land that never left federal ownership; also, land in federal ownership obtained in exchange for public land or for

timber on public land; land administered by the BLM.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT: An authorized activity or program on or relating to rangelands which is designed to improve production of forage; change vegetation composition; control patterns of use; provide water; stabilize soil and water conditions; and provide habitat for livestock, wild horses and burros, and wildlife. The term includes, but is not limited to, structures, treatment projects, and use of mechanical means to accomplish the desired results.

RARE SPECIES: A plant species that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may be endangered if its environment worsens; the rare category is a state category, not a federal one.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES: Those outdoor recreational activities which offer satisfaction in a particular physical, social and management setting in the EIS area. These activities are primarily hunting, fishing, wildlife, viewing, photography, boating and camping.

RESOURCE AREA: The smallest administrative sub-division of a BLM district.

RIGHT-OF-WAY: The legal right for use, occupancy, or access across land or water areas for a specified purpose or purposes. Also, the lands covered by such a right.

RIGHT-OF-WAY CORRIDOR: See Designated Right-of-Way Corridor.

RIPARIAN AREA: Geographically delineated areas with distinctive resource values and characteristics that include: 1) areas of land that are directly influenced by free or unbound water and have visible or physical characteristics reflecting this influence. 2) the stream channel, spring, or other water body which comprises the aquatic environment.

RMP. Resource Management Plan: A written land use plan that outlines BLM's decisions and strategies for management of the resources in a particular area. The RMP replaces the MFP in BLM's planning system.

ROADED NATURAL: Area is characterized by predominantly natural appearing environments with moderate evidences of the sight and sound of man. Such evidences usually harmonize with the natural environment. Interaction between users may be low to moderate, but with evidence of other users prevalent. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident, but harmonize with the natural environment. Conventional motorized use is provided for in construction standards and design of facilities.

ROW. Right-Of-Way.

SALABLE MINERALS: See Mineral Materials.

SCE: Southern California Edison.

SCENIC BYWAY: A paved or all-weather, maintained road designated for its scenic or recreational values.

SCOPING PROCESS: An early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action. Scoping may involve public meetings, field interviews with representatives of agencies and interest groups, discussions with resource specialists and managers, written comments in response to news releases, direct mailings and articles about the proposed action and scoping meetings.

SEASONAL PROTECTION: During the period specified, no discretionary actions which would adversely affect target resources would be allowed. Existing uses and casual use would be managed to prevent disturbance which would adversely affect the target resources. Locatable

mineral exploration and development could continue, with appropriate mitigation.

SEASON OF USE: The time of livestock grazing on a range area.

SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED: Area is characterized by a predominantly natural of natural-appearing environment of moderate-to-large size. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but are subtle. Motorized use is permitted.

SEMI-PRIMITIVE NON-MOTORIZED: Area is characterized by a predominantly natural or natural-appearing environment of moderate-to-large size. Interaction between users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. There area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but are subtle. Motorized use is not permitted.

SENSITIVE SPECIES (PLANTS AND ANIMALS): Species occurring on public lands and requiring special management attention to protect it and to prevent irreparable damage to the important resources or other natural systems or processes on which it depends. The sensitive list is made up of species listed in category 3c in the Federal Register, Vol. 50 No. 188, September 27, 1985, page 39526.

SHPO. State Historic Preservation Officer: The official who is appointed by the Governor to be responsible for administering the State Historic Preservation Program pursuant to Section 101(b)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES: Plant and animal species either federally listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered, and state-listed or BLM determined priority species.

SPECIES OF MANAGEMENT CONCERN: Plant or animal species which have no formal classification under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (as amended), but due to low population level or limited available habitat require special management actions to insure their continued existence. Management actions are designed to prevent formal listing of the species.

STIPULATION: A requirement, usually dealing with protection of the environment, that is made a part of a lease, grant, or other authorizing document.

STOCKING RATE: An expression of the number of animals and the grazing period allotted to a specific area. It is usually expressed as a ratio, such as acres/AUM.

STREAMBANK SOIL ALTERATION RATING: A rating, by class, which reflects the changes taking place in the bank from any force. The streambank is evaluated on the basis of how far it has moved away from optimum conditions for the respective habitat type.

SUBSURFACE MINERALS: Minerals found below the earth's surface, including oil and gas.

THREATENED SPECIES: Any plant or animal species that is likely to become an endangered species throughout all or a significant portion of its range, as defined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

Threatened species under the California Endangered Species Act means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management. Any animal determined by the commission as rare on or before January 1, 1985, is a threatened species.

TRANSMISSION LINE CORRIDOR: The preferred location of future electric transmission lines.

UNALLOTTED: Refers to an area of land which BLM has determined that shall not be grazed by livestock.

UTILIZATION: The proportion or degree of current year's forage production that is consumed or destroyed by animals (including insects). May refer to either a single plant species, a group of species, or the vegetation as a whole. Utilization is synonymous with use.

VEGETATIVE BANK PROTECTION RATING: A rating, by class, which reflects the ability of streamside vegetation to protect the streambank from erosion. Streamside vegetation is evaluated on the basis of how far it is from optimum conditions for the respective habitat type.

VISUAL RESOURCES: The visible physical features on a landscape (e.g., land, water, vegetation, animals, structures, and other features) which result in scenic quality.

VRM. Visual Resource Management: Management system containing specific objectives for maintaining or enhancing visual resources, including the amount of acceptable change to the existing landscape to meet established visual goals.

WILDERNESS AREA: An area officially designated as wilderness by Congress. Wilderness areas will be managed to reserve

wilderness characteristics and shall be devoted to the public purposes of conservation and recreational, scenic, scientific, education, and historical uses.

WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT POLICY: The BLM policy that governs administration of public lands designated as wilderness areas by Congress. It is based on the Wilderness Act of 1964 and FLPMA of 1976. FLPMA requires a wilderness area to be a roadless area or island that has been inventoried and found to have wilderness characteristics as described in Section 603 of FLPMA and in Section 1(c) of the Wilderness Act.

WINTER RANGE: An area important for terrestrial wildlife species during the winter months. It typically includes palatable and nutritious shrub species on lands mostly free of snow during the winter.

WITHDRAWAL: Actions which restrict the use of public land and segregate the land from the operation of some or all of the public land and/or mineral laws. Withdrawals are also used to transfer jurisdiction of management to other federal agencies.

YEARLONG PROTECTION: No discretionary actions which would adversely affect target resources would be allowed. Existing uses and casual use would be managed to prevent disturbance which would adversely affect the target resources. Locatable mineral exploration and development could continue, with appropriate mitigation.

