
Management Objective – The objectives for which rangeland and rangeland resources are managed which include specified uses accompanied by a description of the desired vegetation and the expected products and/or values.

Management Plan – A program of action designed to reach a given set of objectives.

Monitoring – The orderly collection, analysis, and interpretation of resource data to evaluate progress toward meeting management objectives (BLM Technical Reference 440-7). Monitoring means the periodic observation and orderly collection of data to evaluate: (1) Effects of management actions; and (2) Effectiveness of actions in meeting management objectives (43 CFR 4100.5).

Multiple Use – The management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people. Relative values of the resources are considered. Multiple uses does not necessarily result in the combination of uses that will give the greatest potential economic return or the greatest unit output, nor does it mean that every use will occur on every acre. Multiple use management includes management for traditional uses such as mining and livestock grazing, as well as management of other resources, scenic, scientific and historical values (Federal Land Policy and Management Act).

Proper Functioning Conditioning (PFC) – Riparian-Wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality; filter sediment, capture bed load, and aid floodplain development; improve flood-water retention and ground-water recharge; develop diverse ponding and channel characteristics to provide the habitat and the water depth, duration, and temperature necessary for fish production, waterfowl breeding, and other uses; and support greater biodiversity (BLM Technical Reference 1737.9).

Range Improvement – Range improvement means an authorized physical modification or treatment that is designed to improve production of forage; change vegetation composition; control patterns of use; provide water; stabilize soil and water conditions; restore, protect and improve the condition of rangeland ecosystems to benefit livestock, wild horse, and fish and wildlife. The term includes, but is not limited to, structures, treatment projects, and use of mechanical devices or modifications achieved through mechanical means.

Riparian – Referring to or relating to areas adjacent to water or influenced by free water associated with streams or rivers on geologic surfaces occupying the lowest position of a watershed.

Self-sustaining – The process whereby established populations are able to persist and successfully produce viable offspring that shall, in turn, produce viable offspring, and so on over generations. The absolute size that a population must attain to achieve a self-sustaining condition varies based on the demographic and sociological features of the herd (and adjoining herds), and these aspects should be evaluated on a case by case basis. In many cases it is not necessary that populations be isolated genetic units, but both naturally-occurring and

management-induced ingress and egress activity can be considered, in order to maintain sufficient genetic diversity within these populations.

Stochastic – Pertaining to a series of random processes

Trend – The direction of change in ecological status or resource value rating observed over time. Trend in ecological status should be described as *toward*, or *away from* the potential natural community, or as not apparent (BLM Technical Reference 4400.4).

Utilization – The proportion of current year’s forage production that is consumed or destroyed by grazing animals. This may refer either to a single species or to the vegetation as a whole.

Viable Population – A population capable of maintaining itself, without significant manipulation.

ACRONYMS

ACEC – Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

AML – Appropriate Management Levels

AUL – Allowable Use Levels

BLM – Bureau of Land Management

EA – Environmental Assessment

EIS – Environmental Impact Statement

FMUD – Final Multiple Use Decision

GMP – General Management Plan

HA – Herd Area

HMA – Herd Management Area

IBLA – Interior Board of Land Appeals

LVFO – Las Vegas Field Office

LUP – Land Use Plan

MFP – Management Framework Plan

MSHCP – Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan

M/S RAC Standards – Mojave/ Southern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health

NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act

PMP – Population Management Plan

RAC – Resource Advisory Council

RMP – Resource Management Plan

RRCNCA – Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area

SOP – Standard Operating Procedures

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**United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Las Vegas Field Office**



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**Las Vegas Field Office
4701 North Torrey Pines Drive
Las Vegas, NV 89130**

**Johnnie, Muddy Mountains, and Wheeler Pass Wild Horse and Burro
Herd Management Areas Evaluation**



