

Observed Apparent Trend: See Trend.

Off-Road Vehicle (ORV): Any motorized vehicle designed to or capable of cross country travel on or immediately over land, water, or snow.

Open ORV Designation: Motorized vehicles may travel anywhere.

Open to Leasing: Lands that are open, or will be opened, to exploration and/or leasing.

Patented Mining Claim: A parcel of mineral land for which the Federal government has conveyed its title.

Permittees: Livestock operators who have grazing preference on public lands within a grazing district as defined by Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act, as amended.

Photo Trend: See Trend.

Planning Criteria: The factors used to guide development of the land use plan, or revision, to ensure that it is tailored to the issues previously identified and to ensure that unnecessary data collection and analyses are avoided.

Plant Succession: The process by which one plant community replaces another over a period time, developing toward the climax plant community.

Population Center: A MSA (see definition for Metropolitan Statistical Area) with a population of 100,000 or more.

Potential Natural Community: The culminating stage in plant succession for a given site where the vegetation consists of a stable community of adapted native plants.

Preference: See Active Grazing Preference.

Prescribed Burning: Application of fire to natural fuels under conditions of weather, fuel moisture, soil moisture, and other conditions intended to produce the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to accomplish certain objectives of wildlife management, grazing, and/or hazard reduction.

Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: Nonmotorized and nondeveloped types of outdoor recreational activities.

Prospectively Valuable for Phosphate: An informal classification action in which geologic data suggests that phosphate resources meet or exceed the minimum classification criteria. These lands have low

to moderate potential, are considered valuable for prospecting, and exclude those lands within KPLAs.

Public Land: Vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved lands or lands withdrawn by E.O. 6964 of February 5, 1935, as amended, and not otherwise withdrawn or reserved. Land within grazing districts established under Section 1 of the Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended, and not otherwise withdrawn or reserved.

Range Condition: See Condition (Ecological).

Range Improvements: Any facility or land treatment that directly affects or supports the use of forage by domestic livestock, such as fences, water lines, stock tanks, reservoirs, spring developments, prescribed burns, and seedings.

Range Site: A distinctive kind of rangeland with the ability to produce a characteristic natural plant community. It is capable of supporting a native plant community typified by an association of species that differs from other range sites in the kind or proportion of species or in total production.

RARE II: The second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation used by the U.S. Forest Service to determine wilderness suitability of National Forest Lands.

Recreation Management Area (RMA): Sub-units of resource areas that serve as basic land units for recreation management. Each area is identified and managed as a unit based on similar or interdependent recreation values, homogenous or interrelated recreation use, land tenure and use patterns, or administrative efficiency.

Recreation & Public Purposes (R&PP) Act: The Act of June 14, 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869, 869-A). Allows the disposal of public lands to any State, local, Federal or political instrumentality or any non-profit organization for any recreational or public purpose, provided there is no other public land law that is applicable.

Recreation Opportunity: The opportunity to participate in an intrinsically rewarding experience that finds its source in voluntary engagements (mental and/or physical) during nonobligated time.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS): A framework for stratifying and defining classes of outdoor recreation opportunity environments along a continuum.

Relict Vegetation Community: An assemblage of plants that is representative of plant communities that have been substantially altered by disturbances such as fire, grazing, cultivation, etc. These plant communities were once much more widespread than at present.

Research Natural Area (RNA): An area that is established and maintained for primary purpose of research and education because the land has one or more of the following characteristics: (1) a typical representation of a common plant or animal association; (2) an unusual plant or animal association; (3) a threatened or endangered plant or animal species; (4) a typical representation of geologic, oil, or water features such as caves, springs, volcanos, oil seeps, rock formations, etc.

Resource Area: A geographic portion of a BLM District that is the smallest administrative subdivision in the Bureau.

Resource Management Plan (RMP): A land use plan that establishes land use allocations, multiple use guidelines and management objectives for a given planning area. The RMP planning system has been used by BLM since about 1980.

Rest Period: A period of deferment included as part of a grazing system.

Restricted Commercial Forest Land: Lands in which timber yield is lost due to land use decisions in favor of other resources.

Retardant: A solution, either chemical or just plain water, that can be dropped by an aircraft or by ground tanker application that slows the spread of fire for a limited time.

Riparian: Situated on or pertaining to the bank of a river, stream, or other body of water. Normally used to refer to the plants of all types that grow along streams, around springs, etc.

Roads: Vehicle routes which have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use.

Salable Minerals: Minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, cinders, pumice, pumicite, and clay that may be acquired under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended by Public Laws 167 and 87-713. Disposals of these minerals (or mineral materials) are made through sales and free use permits.

Scarify: Mechanically disturbing the duff layer of the forest floor in order to provide a mineral soil seed bed for the establishment of new trees.

Scoping Process: An early and open public participation process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action.

Sector (Industry): See Industry (Sector).

Select Cut: The removal of selected mature, large, or diseased trees as single, scattered trees or in small groups of trees.

Set-aside: Lands determined suitable for intensive forest management yet withdrawn from the timber production base due to multiple use considerations.

Seral Community: A successional community as it relates to the biotic community that would become established if all successional sequences were completed without interferences by man under the present environmental conditions.

Shelterwood: A silvicultural system aimed at the establishment of a new, essentially even-aged stand from the release, typically in a series of cuttings, of new trees started under the old stand. The essential characteristic is that the new stand is established naturally or artificially before the last of the old one is removed.

Shelterwood System: An even-aged harvesting system which provides for natural regeneration of a new stand of trees by leaving a uniform cover of mature trees from the original stands to provide shade and a seed source.

Site Preparation: Site disturbance essential for natural or artificial re-generation. Various degrees of disturbance range from mechanical scarification and windrowing to prescribed burning and herbicide applications.

Solitude: The state of being alone or remote from habitations; isolation. A lonely, unfrequented, or secluded place.

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA): An administratively or Congressionally recognized area that possesses outstanding recreation resources or where recreation use causes significant user conflicts, visitor safety problems, or resource damage.

Split Estate: (Syn; Severed Estate) A split estate results when a title is split into two or more parts. Usually the two estates which are severed are the mineral estate, or portions of the mineral estate, and the surface estate. In general, these were originally created when title to the surface passed to private citizens under the various land disposal laws (Maley 1983).

Stipulation: A condition or agreement made part of any use authorization for the protection or mitigation of damages to other resources.

Stockraising Homestead Act (December 29, 1916): This Act increased the area limitation for homesteading to 640 acres when public lands were suitable only for grazing livestock. Under this Act, no cultivation of lands was required, but some range improvements were

necessary. This was repealed in 1934 by Taylor Grazing Act (39 Stat. 863, 43 U.S.C. Sec. 291).

Stratification: Layering of artifacts within a cultural resource site. If the site is undisturbed, the oldest artifacts are the deepest in the soil strata with the most recent artifacts nearest the surface.

Strutting Ground: Localized area used by some species of the grouse family to display their courtship ritual.

Succession: See Plant Succession.

Suitable Commercial Forest Land: Commercial forest lands determined to be capable of sustaining long-term timber production.

Suitability: As used in the Wilderness Act and in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, refers to a recommendation by the Secretary of Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture that certain federal lands satisfy the definition of wilderness in the Wilderness Act and have been found appropriate for designation as wilderness on the basis of an analysis of the existing and potential uses of the land.

Superior Right: An existing condition on a particular tract of land which must be honored by any later use of that land. For example, while the designation of a community pit does not withdraw that land from mineral entry, any mineral entry cannot interfere with the community pit in any way.

Supplemental Values: Resources associated with wilderness which contribute to the quality of wilderness areas.

Taylor Grazing Act of 1934: Implemented to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration. It authorized the Secretary of Interior to manage the public rangelands.

Thermal Cover: Cover used by animals to ameliorate effects of weather (Thomas 1979).

Threatened or Endangered Species: Endangered species are any species which are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Threatened species are any species likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. A species is classified as either threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Timber Culture Act of 1874: This Act granted tracts of public lands to settlers who planted and cared for trees. This was first legislation intended to encourage reforestation as a means of conservation. The Act was repealed in 1891 (18 Stat. 21).

Timber Productivity Capability Classification (TPCC): The process of partitioning all forest lands into major classes indicating relative suitability to produce timber on a sustained yield basis.

Tractor Skidding: The removal of logs from the forest to a loading point by the use of crawler or wheeled tractors equipped with a heavy winch.

Trend: The direction of change in ecological condition, usually measured in terms of upward, downward and static.

Apparent Trend: A one-time observation of a representative area of a vegetation type which considers plant vigor, seedlings, surface litter, and soil movement, and which compares the vegetative composition of the natural potential (climax community) of the area.

Photo-Trend: A method employing periodic measurements and photographs of vegetation within a selected plot of land to assess range trend on a long-term basis.

Trespass: Any unauthorized use of public land.

Occupancy: Normally, the construction of improvements or placement of materials on public lands.

Agricultural: Normally, the preparation of public land for farming. Includes, but is not limited to, clearing, breaking ground, seeding, cultivating, irrigating, grazing, and harvesting crops.

Utilization: The proportion of current year's forage production that was consumed or destroyed by grazing animals, usually expressed as a percentage.

Validity Examination: A mineral examination conducted to determine whether a mining claimant has a legal right to hold a particular mining claim. In general, a validity examination would include evaluation of the legal requirements of discovery, proper location and filing, and adequate completion of annual assessment work.

Value-At-Risk: A rating system used to prioritize the dispatching of suppression crews in a multiple fire situation. Value-at-risk is established by evaluating each resource separately to determine either beneficial or detrimental effects fire has on that resource. A numerical rating is given each resource, plus being detrimental and minus being beneficial. After each resource has been evaluated individually, the totals are summarized to establish the values.

Vegetation Type: A classification of the present plant community on a site based on the dominant plant species in the community.

Vegetative Manipulation: Actions taken that alter the existing plant communities to achieve the specific management goals in a particular area.

Visitor Use Day (VUD): An administrative measure of a calendar day or portion thereof spent participating in a specific recreation activity by an individual.

Visual Resource Management (VRM): A rating system designed for inventorying and managing visual resources. VRM management classes prescribe the level of acceptable change allowable within a particular landscape.

Way: A vehicle route established and maintained solely by the passage of motor vehicles.

Wetlands: Areas that are inundated by surface or groundwater with a frequency to support and, under normal circumstances, does or would support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction (Exec. Order 11990).

Wilderness Characteristics: Identified by Congress in the 1964 Wilderness Act; namely size, naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude, or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation, and supplemental values such as geological, archaeological, historical, ecological, scenic, or other features. A wilderness area must possess at least 5,000 acres or more of contiguous public land; be substantially natural or generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of man being substantially unnoticeable; and have either outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. Congress said a wilderness area may have supplemental values, which include ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

Wilderness Inventory: An evaluation of the public lands in the form of a written description and map showing those lands that meet the wilderness criteria as established under Section 603(a) of FLPMA and Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act, which are referred to as Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs).

Wilderness Interim Management Policy: The policy and guidelines under which the BLM manages lands under wilderness review. It applies to public lands identified as wilderness study areas until the US Congress acts on the Secretary of Interior's suitability recommendations.

Wilderness Management Policy: The BLM's policy that prescribes the general objectives and specific activity guidance applicable to all designated BLM wilderness areas.

Wilderness Recommendation: A recommendation by the Bureau of Land Management, the Secretary of the Interior or the President, with respect to an area's suitability or unsuitability for preservation as wilderness.

Wilderness Review: The entire process of wilderness inventory, study, and reporting phases of the wilderness program of the Bureau of Land Management.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA): A parcel of public land that through the BLM's wilderness inventory process has been found to possess the basic wilderness characteristics of being at least 5,000 acres in size, being primarily natural, and having outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation.

Withdrawals: See Land Withdrawal.

Withdrawals Affecting Minerals:

1. Withdrawal, Discretionary: Example: R&PP, Public Water Reserve, etc. An administrative withdrawal of lands where the BLM or other surface managing agency has determined that in order to protect a given resource, leasing would not be in the public interest.

2. Withdrawal, Non-discretionary: Examples: Wildlife refuge, RARE II, WSAs. A formal withdrawal where lands are specifically precluded from leasing or mining claim location by law, regulation, or Secretarial or Executive Order.

Woodland: Land producing trees that are not typically utilized as saw-timber products and sold in units other than board feet. Woodlands are those forest lands which are not included in the commercial forest land allowable cut base. These lands can include both commercial and noncommercial forest lands.

Woodland Products: Wood products typically sold in units other than board feet such as firewood and Christmas trees.

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