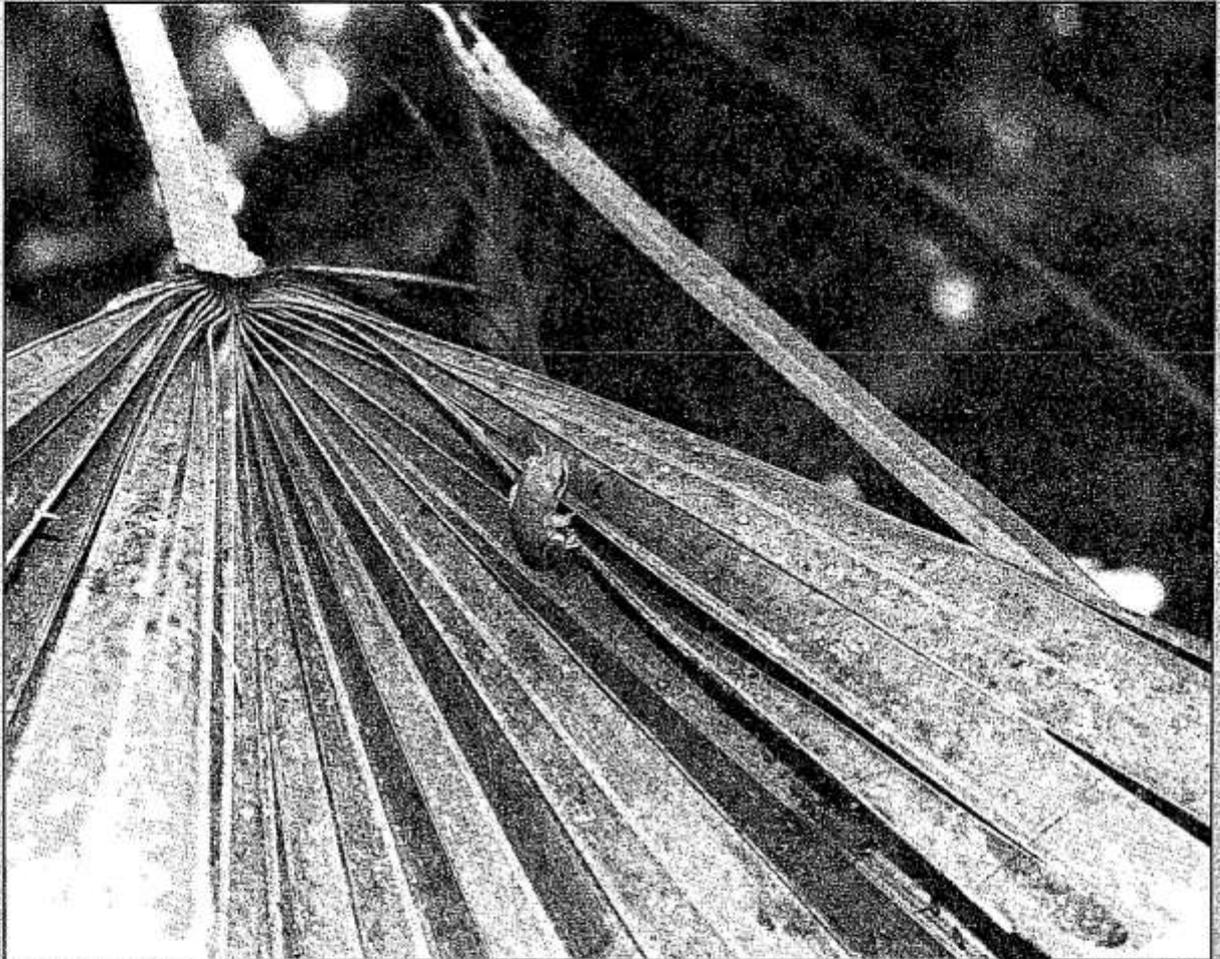


# Glossary and References Cited



Squirrel treefrog (*Hyla squirrelella*) on saw palmetto leaf on Peace River tract. (Photo by Faye Winters)

# GLOSSARY

(Including Acronyms and Abbreviations)

**Activity Plan.** A site-specific plan for the management of one or more resources, e.g. allotment management plan or habitat management plan. Activity plans provide the additional detail necessary to implement decisions made in the Resource Management Plan.

**Acquired Land Leases.** Federal mineral leases on lands where mineral ownership has been acquired by the federal government from non-federal sources.

**Air Quality Classes.** Classifications established under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration portion of the Clean Air Act which limits the amount of air pollution considered significant within an area. Class I applies to areas where almost any change in air quality would be significant; Class II applies to areas where the deterioration normally accompanying moderate well-controlled growth would be insignificant; and Class III applies to areas where industrial deterioration would generally be insignificant.

**Anticlinal Structures.** Geologic deposits having a fold, generally convex upward, whose core contains the stratigraphically older rocks.

**Aquifer.** A geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated, permeable material to be able to yield significant quantities of water to wells and springs.

**Archaeological Resources.** Sites, areas, structures, objects, or other evidence of prehistoric or historic human activities.

**Archaeological Site.** Geographic locale containing structures, artifacts, material remains, and/or other evidence(s) of past human activity.

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

**Attainment Area.** Any area not meeting Ambient Air Quality Standards and designated as such by 17-275.410 F.A.C.

**Candidate Species.** Candidate species are any species not yet officially listed, but which are undergoing a status review or are proposed for listing according to *Federal Register* notices published by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce.

**Closed.** Designated areas, routes, roads and trails where the use of OHV's is permanently or temporarily prohibited. Use by emergency vehicles and beach maintenance vehicles is allowed.

**Confined Aquifer.** An aquifer bounded above and below by impermeable beds, or by beds of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer itself; and aquifer containing confined ground water.

**Critical Habitat.** Any habitat, which if lost, would appreciably decrease the likelihood of the survival and recovery of a threatened or endangered species, or a distinct segment of its population. Critical habitat may represent any portion of the present habitat of a listed species and may include additional areas for reasonable population expansion. Critical habitat must be officially designated by the USFWS or the National Marine Fisheries Services.

**Cultural Modification.** Any man-caused change in the land form, water form, vegetation, or the addition of a structure which creates a visual contrast in the basic elements (form, line, color, texture) of naturalistic character of a landscape.

**Cultural Resource.** The fragile and nonrenewable remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor reflected in districts, sites, structure, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features that were of importance in human events. These resources consist of (1) physical remains, (2) areas where significant human events occurred even though evidence of the event no longer remains, and (3) the environment immediately surrounding the resource.

**Cumulative Impact.** The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

**Disposal.** Transfer of ownership of a tract of public land from the United States to another party.

**Endangered Species.** Any species formally recognized by the USFWS as in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**Ephemeral Stream.** A stream that flows in direct response to surface runoff and is not influenced by ground water sources.

**Ephemeral Wetland.** Wetlands that periodically do not hold any standing water. In Florida sufficient evidence is available to suggest that ephemeral wetlands support very distinct wildlife communities from permanent wetlands.

**Fault Traps.** An oil or gas trap in which the closure results from the presence of one or more faults.

**Flooding.** The temporary covering of the soil surface by water from any source. Shallow water standing during or shortly following rain is excluded from the definition of flooding. Marshes and swamps are excluded from the definition of flooding because water is more than a temporary covering.

**Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA).** 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 public land.

**Federal Mineral Ownership (FMO).** Lands on which either the entire mineral estate or certain mineral rights are owned by the federal government.

**Forest Land.** Land carrying forest growth, or if totally lacking, bearing evidence of former forest which contains 10 per cent of more crown cover.

**Forest product.** Forest products would include any forest land product, including but not limited to timber, plywood, chips, post poles, Christmas trees, greenery, nuts, chemicals, and resins.

**Groundwater.** Water within the earth that supplies wells and springs.

**Habitat.** A specific set of physical conditions that surround a single species, a group of species, or a large community. In wildlife management, the major components of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover, and living space.

**Hazardous Wastes.** Those materials defined in Section 101 (14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 and listed in 40 CFR 261.

**Historic.** Refers to period wherein non-Native cultural activities, based primarily upon European roots, took place and having no origin in traditional Native American culture(s).

**Hydrocarbons.** Organic chemical compounds of hydrogen and carbon atoms that form the basis of all petroleum products, including oil and gas.

**Interdisciplinary.** Characterized by interactive participation or cooperation of two or more disciplines or fields of study.

**Intermittent Stream.** A stream that does not flow year round but has some association with ground water for surface or subsurface flows.

**Leasable Minerals.** Those minerals or materials that can be leased from the federal government. Includes oil and gas, coal, phosphate, sodium, potash, and oil shale.

**Lease (Mineral).** A contract between an owner of mineral rights and another, granting the latter the right to search for and produce gas, hydrocarbons, or other mineral substances upon payment of an agreed-upon rental and royalties based on production.

**Lease Notice.** Provides more detailed information concerning limitations that already exist in law, lease terms, regulations, or operational orders. A lease notice also addresses special items the lessee would consider when planning operations, but does not impose new or additional restrictions.

**Lease Stipulations.** Additional specific terms and conditions that change the manner in which operation may be conducted on a lease, or modify the lease rights granted.

**Locatable Minerals.** Minerals or materials subject to disposal and development through the Mining Law of 1872, (as amended). Generally includes metallic minerals such as gold and silver and other materials not subject to lease or sale

(such as some bentonites, limestone, talc, and some zeolites).

**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969.** Public Law 91-190, which established environmental policy for the nation. Among other items, NEPA requires federal agencies to consider environmental values in decision-making processes.

**National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).** A register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects, significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture, established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

**No Surface Occupancy (NSO).** Use or occupancy of the land surface for fluid mineral exploration or development is prohibited to protect identified resource values. The NSO stipulation includes stipulations which may have been worded as "No Surface Use/Occupancy," "No Surface Disturbance," "Conditional NSO," and "Surface Disturbance or Surface Occupancy Restriction (by location)."

**Non-attainment Area.** Any area not meeting Ambient Air Quality Standards and designated as such by 17-275.410 F.A.C.

**Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV).** This term replaces "off-road vehicle (ORV)", and means any motorized vehicle capable of or designed for travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain.

**Open.** Designated areas, routes, roads, and trails where unrestricted OHV use may occur (subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in BLM Manuals 8341 and 8343 and 161.053 and 161.58 F.A.C.).

**Outstanding Florida Waters.** Waters designated by the Florida Environmental Regulation Commission as worthy of special protection

because of their natural attributes (17-302.200 (16) F.A.C.).

**Outstanding National Resource Waters.** Waters designated by the Florida Environmental Regulation Commission that are of such exceptional recreational or ecological significance that water quality should be maintained and protected under all circumstances, other than temporary lowering and the lowering allowed under Section 316 of Federal Clean Water Act (17-302.200 (17) F.A.C.).

**Potentiometer.** An electrical instrument for the precise measurement of low-level direct-current voltages.

**Potentiometric Surface.** The level to which water will rise in tightly cased wells that penetrate an aquifer.

**Prehistoric.** Refers to period wherein Native American cultural activities took place which were not yet influenced by contact with historic non-Native culture(s).

**Prime Farmland.** Prime farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops, and is available for these uses (the land could be cropland, pastureland, rangeland, forest land, or other land, but not urban built-up land or water).

**Public Domain.** Public lands which were originally (that is upon the admittance of a state to the United States) owned the federal government and have since that time remained in continuous federal ownership.

**Public Domain Leases.** Federal mineral leases of mineral interests which were originally (that is upon the admittance of a state to the United States) owned the federal government and have since that time remained in continuous federal ownership.

**Reasonably Foreseeable Development (RFD).** A description of anticipated future development of minerals or other resources, used as a basis for assessing the environmental impacts of RMP decisions.

**Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS).** A continuum used to characterize recreation opportunities in terms of setting, activity, and experience opportunities. The spectrum contains six classes: Primitive, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Rural, Urban, Residential Beach.

**Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP).** Refers to both the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (43 USC 869 (a)) and the uses to be made of public land transferred under the act. The objective of the R&PP Act is to meet the needs of state and local government agencies and nonprofit organizations by leasing or conveying public land required for recreation and public purposes uses. Examples of uses made of R&PP lands are parks, schools, religious facilities, and camps for youth groups. Transfer of land ownership under the provisions of the R&PP Act is referred to as R&PP conveyance.

**Residential Beach Community.** A residential area adjacent to a beach that is not within the corporate limits of a city, town, or municipality.

**Resource-Based Outdoor Recreation.** Resource-based outdoor recreation is dependent on some particular element or combination of elements in the natural or cultural environments. Examples would be hunting, fishing, camping, boating, and studying nature.

**Right-of-Way.** The public or federal land authorized to be used or occupied pursuant to a right-of-way grant.

**Right-of-Way Grant.** A document authorizing the use of public or federal lands for the construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of a project (e.g., utility line, road).

**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 rooted in the water table of streams, ponds, and springs.

**Riparian Area.** Riparian areas are 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. Excluded are such sites as ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent upon free water in the soil.

**Salable Minerals.** Minerals that may be sold under the Material Sale Act of 1947, as amended. Included are common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, and clay.

**Scoping Process.** An early and public process for determining the nature, significance, and range of issues to be addressed related to a proposed action.

**Segregation.** The removal for a limited period, subject to valid existing rights, of a specified area of the public lands from the operation of the public land laws, pursuant to the exercise by the Secretary of the Interior of regulatory authority as conferred by law to allow for the orderly administration of the public lands.

**Sensitive Species.** Species that are not yet listed as endangered or threatened, but that are undergoing a status review. This may include species whose populations are consistently and widely dispersed or whose ranges are restricted to a few localities, so that any major habitat change could lead to extinction. A species that is particularly sensitive to some external disturbance factors.

**Short Tons.** A unit of measurement equal to 2,000 pounds, or 0.907 metric ton.

**Significance.** A high degree of importance as indicated by either quantitative measurements or

qualitative judgments. Significance may be determined by evaluating characteristics pertaining to location extent, consequences, and duration.

**Soil Association.** A mapping unit used on general soil maps in which two or more defined taxonomic units occurring together in a characteristic pattern are combined because the scale of the map or the purpose for which it is being made does not require delineation of the individual soils.

**Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA).** An area where special management or intensive recreation management is needed. Recreation activity plans are required, and greater managerial investment in facilities or supervision can be anticipated.

**Special Status Species.** Wildlife and plant species either federally listed or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened, state-listed or BLM-determined priority species.

**Split-Estate Lands.** A given land area where the surface and mineral estates are in different ownerships. Most often split-estate areas occur where the surface is owned by private individuals, corporations, or groups or by state or local government, and the minerals are federally owned.

**Structural Anomalies.** Dome-shaped features in the (reservoir) rocks of the earth's subsurface that are prone to accumulated oil and gas deposits.

**Surface Managing Agency (SMA).** An agency of the federal government which has the primary responsibility for management of a particular area of land, such as the Forest Service, National Park Service, the Navy, Air Force, or the BLM.

**Surficial.** Pertaining to or lying in or on a surface the surface of the earth; e.g. "surficial weathering" of a rock, or a "surficial structure" formed by creep.

**Surficial Aquifer.** These aquifers consist of sand and shell deposits with uppermost layers contiguous with the land surface.

**Thermal Maturation.** Process of temperature increase in the earth's subsurface necessary for the generation of oil and gas from source rocks.

**Threatened Species.** Any species formally recognized by the USFWS as likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**Unclassifiable Areas.** These are areas which, because of the lack of data, cannot be classified as Attainment or Non-attainment Areas with respect to air quality standards.

**Undifferentiated Aquifers.** Un-named surficial and intermediate water bearing units that are important sources of water locally where other aquifers do not contain potable waters.

**Unique Farmland.** Unique farmland is land other than prime farm land that is used for the production of specific high value food and other fiber crops. It has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high quality and/or high yields of a specific crop when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Examples of such crops are citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, fruit, and vegetables.

**User-Oriented Outdoor Recreation.** User-oriented outdoor recreation can be provided almost anywhere for the convenience of the user. Examples of user-oriented outdoor recreation would be golf, tennis, baseball, archery, skeet, and playground activities.

**Visual Resource Management (VRM).** The planning, designing, and implementation of management objectives for maintaining scenic value and visual quality on public lands.

**Visitor Use Days (VUDs).** A measure of the amount of recreational use. In this document, a VUD is calculated by estimating the amount of time one person participated in a recreation activity, multiplied by the estimated number of visitors to a specific tract, and divided by the number of hours in a day that individuals would be expected to go to the tract.

**Wetlands.** Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

**Withdrawal.** A formalized action restricting specified land from operation or disposal under specified laws, either mineral laws or land disposal laws, or both. Can also be used to transfer jurisdiction of land to another federal agency.

**Woodland.** Forest land on which trees are present but form only an open canopy, the intervening areas being occupied by lower vegetation. Forest lands which produce or are capable of producing no more than 20 cubic feet per acre per year of commercially important tree species.

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

- ACEC - Area of Critical Environmental Concern
- AMC - American Mining Congress
- APD - Application for Permit to Drill
- BOP - Blowout Preventor
- CFR - Code of Federal Regulations
- CSU - Controlled Surface Use
- DEIS - Draft Environmental Impact Statement
- DRI - Development of Regional Impact
- EA - Environmental Analysis
- EIS - Environmental Impact Statement
- F.A.C. - Florida Administrative Code
- FPC - Florida Phosphate Council
- FMO - Federal Mineral Ownership
- GIS - Geographic Information Systems
- IMC - International Mineral and Chemical Corporation
- NOA - Notice of Availability
- NOI - Notice of Intent
- NRHP - National Register of Historic Places
- NRI - National Rivers Inventory
- NSO - No Surface Occupancy
- OHV - Off-Highway Vehicle
- PSD - Prevention of Significant Deterioration
- RMP - Resource Management Plan
- ROD - Record of Decision
- ROS - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
- SCORP - State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
- SHPO - State Historic Preservation Office(r)
- SIP - State Implementation Plan (Air Quality)
- SMA - Surface Managing Agency
- VRM - Visual Resource Management

### U.S. Government Agencies

- BIA - Bureau of Indian Affairs
- BLM - Bureau of Land Management
- COE - Army Corps of Engineers
- EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
- USBM - Bureau of Mines
- USCG - Coast Guard
- USFS - Forest Service
- USFWS - Fish and Wildlife Service
- USGS - Geological Survey
- USSCS - Soil Conservation Service

## **Florida Agencies**

FGFWFC- Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission  
FLDA - Department of Agriculture  
FLDEP - Department of Environmental Protection  
FLDER - Department of Environmental Regulation  
FLDF - Department of Forestry  
FLDNR - Department of Natural Resources  
SHPO - State Historic Preservation Office  
SWFWMD-Southwest Florida Water Management District  
TBRPC - Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council

## **Laws**

CERCLA- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and  
Liability Act  
FLPMA - Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976  
NEPA - National Environmental Policy Act of 1969  
NHPA - National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended  
through 1992  
R&PP - Recreation and Public Purposes Act  
RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

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