

§ 2400.0-4

classes of public lands for lease or sale for recreation or other public purposes. The regulations governing lease and sale of land under this act are contained in part 2740 and subpart 2912 of this chapter.

(g) The Act of July 31, 1939 (53 Stat. 1144), authorizes and empowers the Secretary of the Interior, in the administration of the Act of August 28, 1937 (*supra*), in his discretion, to exchange any land formerly granted to the Oregon & California Railroad Co., title to which was vested in the United States pursuant to the provisions of the Act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 218), and any land granted to the State of Oregon, title to which was reconveyed to the United States by the Southern Oregon Co. pursuant to the provisions of the Act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1179), for lands of approximately equal aggregate value held in private, State, or county ownership, either within or contiguous to the former limits of such grants, when by such action the Secretary of the Interior will be enabled to consolidate advantageously the holdings of lands of the United States. The regulations governing exchanges under this act are contained in part 2260 of this chapter.

(h) The Alaska Public Sales Act of August 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 679), as amended (48 U.S.C. 364a-f), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion to classify certain classes of public lands in Alaska for public sale for industrial or commercial purposes. The regulations governing sales of land under this act are contained in part 2770 of this chapter.

(i) The Public Land Sale Act of September 19, 1964 (78 Stat. 988, 43 U.S.C. 1421-27), authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to sell public lands in tracts not exceeding 5,120 acres, that have been classified for sale in accordance with a determination that (1) the lands are required for the orderly growth and development of a community or (2) the lands are chiefly valuable for residential, commercial, agricultural (which does not include lands chiefly valuable for grazing or raising forage crops), industrial, or public uses or development. The regulations governing such sales are contained in part 2720 of this chapter.

43 CFR Ch. II (10-1-04 Edition)

(j) The Classification and Multiple Use Act of September 19, 1964 (78 Stat. 986, 43 U.S.C. 1411-18), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to determine which of the public lands (and other Federal lands), including those situated in the State of Alaska exclusively administered by him through the Bureau of Land Management shall be (1) sold because they are (i) required for the orderly growth and development of a community or (ii) are chiefly valuable for residential, commercial, agricultural (which does not include lands chiefly valuable for grazing or raising forage crops), industrial, or public uses or development or (2) retained, at least for the time being, in Federal ownership and managed for (i) domestic livestock grazing, (ii) fish and wildlife development and utilization, (iii) industrial development, (iv) mineral production, (v) occupancy, (vi) outdoor recreation, (vii) timber production, (viii) watershed protection, (ix) wilderness preservation, or (x) preservation of public values that would be lost if the land passed from Federal ownership.

§ 2400.0-4 Responsibility.

(a) Except where specified to the contrary in this group, the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to classify lands and make other determinations in accordance with the regulations of this part has been delegated to persons authorized to act in his name; to the Director, Bureau of Land Management and persons authorized to act in his name; to State Directors of the Bureau of Land Management and to any person authorized to act in the name of a State Director.

(b) Classifications and other determinations in accordance with the regulations of this group may be made by the authorized officer whether or not applications or petitions have been filed for the lands.

§ 2400.0-5 Definitions.

As used in the regulations of this group—

(a) *Residential* refers to single or multi-family dwellings or combinations thereof, and related community facilities, both seasonal and year-round.

Bureau of Land Management, Interior

§ 2410.1

(b) *Commercial* refers to the sale, exchange, or distribution of goods and services.

(c) *Industrial* refers to the manufacture, processing, and testing of goods and materials, including the production of power. It does not refer to the growing of agricultural crops, or the raising of livestock, or the extraction or severance of raw materials from the land being classified, but it does include activities incidental thereto.

(d) *Agricultural* refers to the growing of cultivated crops.

(e) *Community* refers to a village, town or city, or similar subdivision of a State, whether or not incorporated.

(f) *Domestic livestock* refers to cattle, horses, sheep, goats and other grazing animals owned by livestock operators, provided such operators meet the qualification set forth in §4111.1-1 or §4131.1-3 of this chapter. This definition includes animals raised for commercial purposes and also *domestic livestock* within the meaning of §4111.3-1(d)(1) of this chapter.

(g) *Fish and wildlife* refers to game, fish and other wild animals native or adaptable to the public lands and waters.

(h) *Mineral* refers to any substance that (1) is recognized as mineral, according to its chemical composition, by the standard authorities on the subject, or (2) is classified as mineral product in trade or commerce, or (3) possesses economic value for use in trade, manufacture, the sciences, or in the mechanical or ornamental arts.

(i) *Occupancy* refers to use of lands as a site for any type of useful structure whatsoever.

(j) *Outdoor recreation* includes, but is not limited to, hunting, fishing, trapping, photography, horseback riding, picnicking, hiking, camping, swimming, boating, rock and mineral collecting, sightseeing, mountain climbing, and skiing.

(k) *Timber production* refers to the growth of trees in forests and woodlands.

(l) *Watershed protection* refers to maintenance of the stability of soil and soil cover and the control of the natural flow of water.

(m) *Wilderness* refers to areas in a native condition or reverted to a native

condition, substantially free of man-made structures and human habitation.

(n) *Public value* refers to an asset held by, or a service performed for, or a benefit accruing to the people at large.

(o) *Multiple use* means the management of the various surface and subsurface resources so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; the use of some land for less than all of the resources; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land, with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output.

(p) *Sustained yield of the several products and services* means the achievement and maintenance of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of land without impairment of the productivity of the land.

PART 2410—CRITERIA FOR ALL LAND CLASSIFICATIONS

Subpart 2410—General Criteria

Sec.

2410.1 All classifications.

2410.2 Relative value, disposal or retention.

SOURCE: 35 FR 9560, June 13, 1970, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart 2410—General Criteria

§ 2410.1 All classifications.

All classifications under the regulations of this part will give due consideration to ecology, priorities of use, and the relative values of the various resources in particular areas. They must be consistent with all the following criteria: