

# Public Land Statistics



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# 2005



# **PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS**

## **2005**

Volume 190

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April 2005

## WELCOME TO PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2005

Welcome to the 2005 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). We have once again designed the cover of this year's publication to convey the scope of the Bureau's complex and multifaceted mission using visual imagery. The 80-plus tables inside the document tell the story of the BLM's mission, programs, and accomplishments using numerical data and detailed footnotes.

Many of the minor acreage changes from one year to the next occur because:

1. Inholdings have been acquired or some other land exchange has taken place during the year.
2. Better GIS mapping of land boundaries has enabled us to recalculate the total BLM acres within the unit.

Tables 3-16 and 3-17 will not be published this year because of the disconnection and subsequent unavailability for use of the BLM's Automated Fluid Minerals Support Systems (AFMSS).

*Public Land Statistics* is available on the Internet. Please visit our national homepage at:

*<http://www.blm.gov/nhp/browse.htm>*

Note that the data presented in the 2005 *Public Land Statistics* tables may not exactly match the data in other BLM publications covering Fiscal Year 2005 operations and accomplishments. This occurs because the databases that provide table data are not static; they are constantly being updated to provide the latest information, sometimes many months after the end of the fiscal year. We have presented the most current data available in this edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

We remain committed to publishing a *Public Land Statistics* each year that is timely, complete, and as helpful as possible to our readers.

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## PART 1

### LAND RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

The total area of the 50 United States is 2.3 billion acres. The first public domain was created in 1781 when New York agreed to surrender to the Federal government its claim to unsettled territory that extended westward to the Mississippi River. Other colonies followed New York's example and, by 1802, all of the land west of the colonies between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River belonged to the Federal government. In the course of national expansion from 1781 to 1867, the public domain rapidly grew beyond the bounds of the Appalachian West, with the Federal government acquiring over 1.8 billion acres of public domain lands.

Accurate surveys were needed before the new public lands could be identified for sale or other disposition. In 1785, the Continental Congress adopted an ordinance setting up a survey system for the public domain lands. The General Land Office (predecessor to the present-day Bureau of Land Management) was established to oversee the surveying and disposal of the public lands. Various public land laws were enacted by Congress to accomplish these disposals. The land disposals built the country's economic foundation, opened the West to settlement, and united the vast expanses of land into one Nation. To raise money to repay Revolutionary War debts and encourage settlement of new territories, the Federal government sold or granted vast tracts of public lands to settlers, homesteaders, veterans, towns, new States entering the Union, railroads, Agricultural and Mechanical colleges and universities, and private companies. To date, over 1.3 billion acres of public lands have been transferred out of Federal government ownership.

Congress recognized the need to protect the Nation's natural, historical, and cultural resources while providing opportunities for recreation. Special acts withdrew millions of acres of public lands from settlement for National Parks, National Forests, National Monuments, National Wildlife Refuges, National Trails, and National Wild and Scenic Rivers. Some of the best-known Congressional withdrawals include Yellowstone National Park, Grand Canyon National Park, and Death Valley National Monument.

The Nation's expanding population and mobile society created a demand for a variety of public land uses. Changes in public attitudes and a concern for environmental values and open space began to compete with the need for development and increased production. Congress, recognizing the value of the remaining public domain lands, enacted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). This Act declares that, with the exception of individual tracts that may be disposed of in the national interest, it is the policy of the United States to retain its public lands in Federal ownership. The Act mandates that the Bureau of Land Management administer the public lands under the concept of multiple uses, while protecting the long-term health of the land. Today, the Bureau of Land Management administers about 261.7 million surface acres of public land and approximately 700 million acres of Federal subsurface mineral estate in the United States. The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for managing these lands and their various resources so that they are utilized in a manner that will best meet the present and future needs of the Nation.

Table 1-1, Acquisition of the Public Domain, contains summary data on territories acquired by the Federal government during the course of national expansion. Thirty states commonly called the "public land States" were created as a result of these acquisitions (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming).

Table 1-2, Disposition of the Public Domain, includes summary data and cumulative acreage totals for public lands disposed of by the Federal government. Among the earliest disposal actions were grants of land to veterans of the Revolutionary War. Later, grants were made to new States entering the union, as well as for the creation of Agricultural and Mechanical colleges and universities. The Homestead Act permitted settlers to obtain land for agricultural purposes. Grants were also made for the construction of railroads. With the exception of the Desert Land Act of 1877 (which was amended), all of the land grant and disposal acts have been repealed or superseded by other acts. Therefore, the data contained in Table 1-2, except for the State of Alaska, is subject to little or no change.

Table 1-3, Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, contains summary data of mineral estate administration by the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This table replaced the U.S. General Services Administration table entitled "Comparison of Federally Owned Land with Total Acreage by State" in 2001.

Table 1-4, Public Lands Under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, contains summary data for public lands in each State that are currently under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. By law the States of Maryland, Texas, and Virginia are not public land States. By virtue of the Articles of Confederation and later the Constitution, the States of Maryland and the Commonwealth of Virginia retained control of their public lands when they entered the Union. When the State of Texas entered the Union by a joint resolution of Congress, it was allowed to retain control of its public lands. The BLM acquired the 548 acres of lands in Maryland and 805 acres of land in Virginia in separate acquisitions under Sec. 205 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1715, as amended. The BLM also acquired 11,833 acres of land in the State of Texas by Secretarial Order 3198 dated March 12, 1996.

Table 1-5, Area of Oregon and California (O&C) Revested Lands, depicts data on revested (Oregon & California Railroad) lands and reconveyed (Coos Bay Wagon Road Company) lands. These lands are administered under the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), as amended by the Act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271).

Table 1-6, Withdrawals, Revocations, Modifications, and Extensions, presents a compilation of withdrawals, revocations, modifications, and extensions administratively made by the Secretary of the Interior. These withdrawals are for a specific duration that can vary from less than 1 year to as many as 50 years, with a provision for extension if the withdrawal is still needed.

Table 1-7, Cadastral Survey Actions Completed, contains a summary of cadastral surveys completed on public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management during the past year. In order to effectively manage the public lands, areas must be identified both by graphic representation and by monumentation on the ground. This is accomplished by cadastral surveys, an exclusive and significant responsibility of the Bureau of Land Management. Cadastral surveys create and establish on-the-ground boundaries of



public land subdivisions in units suitable for management and for identification in official field notes and plats. This table also summarizes cadastral surveys the Bureau of Land Management has completed on lands managed by other Federal agencies.

Table 1-8, Obligations of Appropriations Received, contains a summary of obligations of appropriations made to the Bureau of Land Management during Fiscal Year 2005, as well as a summary of obligations of appropriations transferred from other bureaus and agencies to the Bureau. This table summarizes all funds that were obligated to manage the Bureau's lands and assist other agencies.

**Table 1-1. ACQUISITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781-1867**

	Area			Percent of Total U.S. Land /a/	/b/ Cost
	Land	Water	Total		
State Cessions (1781-1802)	233,415,680	3,409,920	236,825,600	10.40	\$6,200,000 /c/
Louisiana Purchase (1803) /d/	523,446,400	6,465,280	529,911,680	23.30	23,213,568
Red River Basin (1782-1817)	29,066,880	535,040	29,601,920	1.30	0
Cession from Spain (1819)	43,342,720	2,801,920	46,144,640	2.00	6,674,057
Oregon Compromise (1846)	180,644,480	2,741,760	183,386,240	8.10	0
Mexican Cession (1848)	334,479,360	4,201,600	338,680,960	14.90	16,295,149
Purchase from Texas (1850)	78,842,880	83,840	78,926,720	3.50	15,496,448
Gadsden Purchase (1853)	18,961,920	26,880	18,988,800	0.80	10,000,000
Alaska Purchase (1867)	365,333,120	12,909,440	378,242,560	16.70	7,200,000
<b>Total Public Domain</b>	<b>1,807,533,440</b>	<b>33,175,680</b>	<b>1,840,709,120</b>	<b>81.00</b>	<b>\$85,079,222</b>

Note: Alaska has been adjusted for the re-computation of the areas of the United States that was made for the 1980 decennial census.

/a/ Represents percent of total U.S. land acreage, which is 2,271,343,360 acres. This figure excludes U.S. Territories and Possessions; the 1998 and earlier editions of *Public Land Statistics* included Territories and Possessions in calculating the percentage.

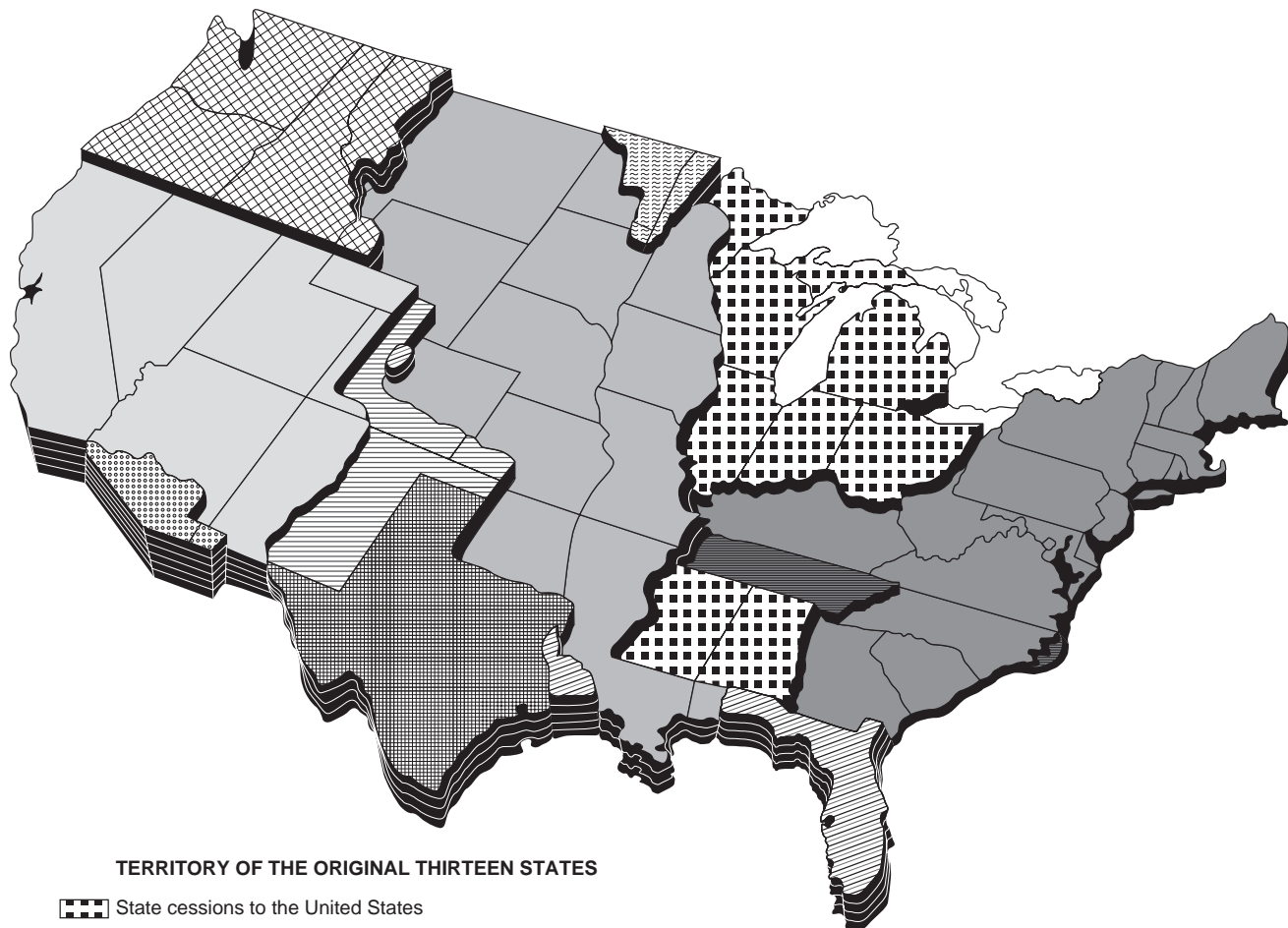
/b/ Cost data for all except "State Cessions" obtained from U.S. Geological Survey, *Boundaries, Area, Geographic Centers* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939), pp. 249-251.

/c/ Georgia Cession, 1802 (56,689,920 acres), See Donaldson, Thomas, *The Public Domain, Its History, with Statistics* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1884), p. 11.




/d/ Excludes areas eliminated by treaty of 1819 with Spain.

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, *Areas of Acquisition to the Territory of the United States . . .* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992). Acreages therein are based on findings adopted February 2, 1912, by the Secretary of the Interior.



# ACQUISITIONS









## TERRITORY OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES

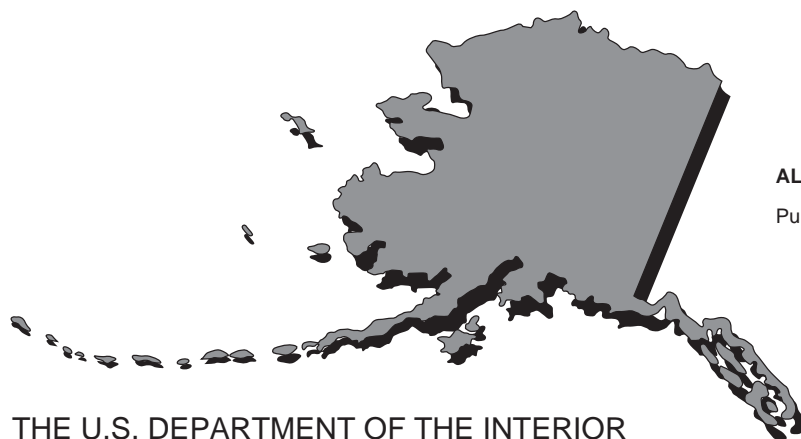
-  State cessions to the United States
-  North Carolina cession to the United States, 1790  
United States cession to Tennessee, 1806 and 1846
-  The Original Thirteen States (present area) plus the District of Columbia

## TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS (Annexation of Texas, 1845)

-  United States purchase from Texas, 1850
-  State of Texas (present area)

## OTHER ACQUISITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

-  Louisiana Purchase from France, 1803
-  Treaties with Great Britain, 1783 and 1817
-  Treaty with Spain (cession of Florida and adjustment of claims), 1819
-  Oregon Compromise with Great Britain, 1846
-  Cession from Mexico, 1848
-  Gadsden Purchase from Mexico, 1853



## ALASKA

Purchased from Russia, March 30, 1867

THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781-2005**

Type of Dispositions	Acres
Disposition by methods not elsewhere classified /a/	303,500,000
Granted or sold to homesteaders /b/	287,500,000
<b>Total Unclassified and Homestead Dispositions</b>	<b>591,000,000</b>
<hr/>	
Granted to States for:	
Support of common schools	77,630,000
Reclamation of swampland	64,920,000
Construction of railroads	37,130,000
Support of miscellaneous institutions /c/	21,700,000
Purposes not elsewhere classified /d/	117,600,000
Canals and rivers	6,100,000
Construction of wagon roads	3,400,000
<b>Total Granted to States</b>	<b>328,480,000</b>
<hr/>	
Granted to railroad corporations	94,400,000
Granted to veterans as military bounties	61,000,000
Confirmed as private land claims /e/	34,000,000
Sold under timber and stone law /f/	13,900,000
Granted or sold under timber culture law /g/	10,900,000
Sold under desert land law /h/	10,700,000
<b>Total Miscellaneous Dispositions</b>	<b>224,900,000</b>
<hr/>	
Granted to State of Alaska and ANCSA:	
State Conveyances /i/	91,400,000
Native Conveyances /j/	37,400,000
<b>Total Granted to State of Alaska</b>	<b>128,800,000</b>
<hr/>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,273,180,000</b>

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781-2005  
– concluded**

Note: Data are estimated from available records. The acreage data consist of cumulative totals from the year 1781 to the current fiscal year.

Public Land States consist of the States of Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

- /a/ Chiefly public, private, and preemption sales, but includes mineral entries, scrip locations, and sales of townsites and townlots.
- /b/ The homestead laws generally provided for the granting of lands to homesteaders who settled upon and improved vacant agricultural public lands. Payment for the lands was sometimes permitted, or required, under certain conditions. The homestead laws were repealed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701).
- /c/ Universities, hospitals, asylums, etc.
- /d/ For construction of various public improvements (individual items not specified in the granting acts), reclamation of desert lands, construction of water reservoirs, etc.
- /e/ The government has confirmed title to lands claimed under valid grants made by foreign governments prior to the acquisition of the public domain by the United States.
- /f/ The timber and stone laws provided for the sale of lands valuable for timber or stone and unfit for cultivation.
- /g/ The timber culture laws provided for the granting of public lands to settlers if they planted and cultivated trees on the lands granted. Payments for the lands were permitted under certain conditions.
- /h/ The desert land laws provided for the sale of arid agricultural public lands to settlers who irrigated them and brought them under cultivation. Some desert land patents are still being issued (refer to Table 3-1, Patents Issued).
- /i/ Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 338), as amended. Acreage figures fluctuate annually based on a survey of previously conveyed acres, new conveyances, corrective documents, title recovery, and regular audits of automated data. The figures were compiled in 2005 using annual reports from 1993 through 2005.
- /j/ Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601). Acreage figures fluctuate annually based on a survey of previously conveyed acres, new conveyances, corrective documents, title recovery, and regular audits of automated data. The figures were compiled in 2005 using annual reports from 1993 through 2005.

Table 1-3.

**MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY  
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005****BLM Public Lands**

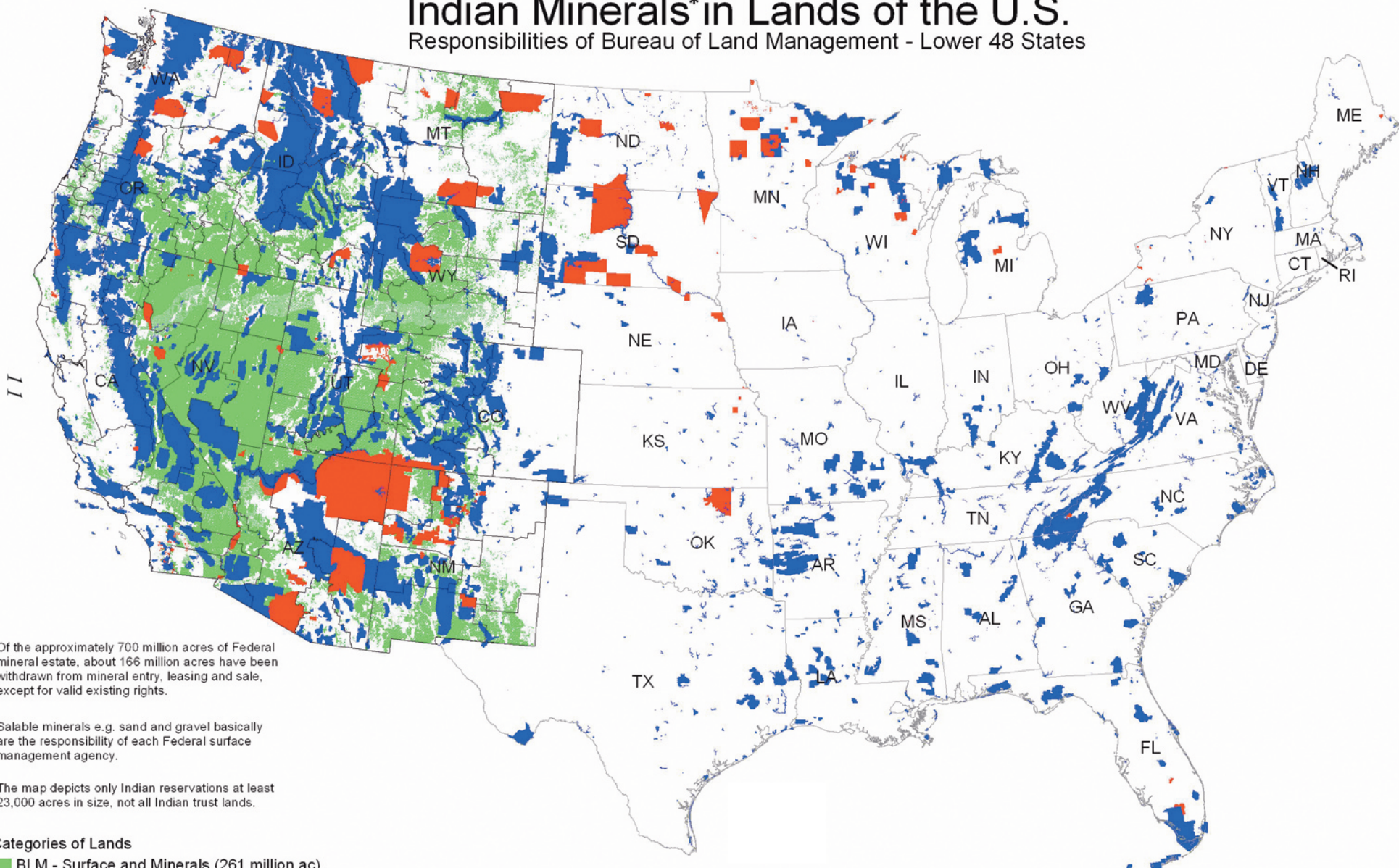
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*Million Acres*

Alaska	85.5
Arizona	12.2
California	15.2
Colorado	8.3
Eastern States	1.2
Hawaii	0.0
Idaho	12.0
Kansas	0.0
Montana	7.9
Nebraska	0.0
Nevada	47.9
New Mexico	13.4
North Dakota	0.1
Oklahoma	0.0
Oregon	16.1
South Dakota	0.3
Texas	0.0
Utah	22.9
Washington	0.5
Wyoming	18.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>261.8</b>

# Public Lands, On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals\* in Lands of the U.S.

Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management - Lower 48 States



- \* Of the approximately 700 million acres of Federal mineral estate, about 166 million acres have been withdrawn from mineral entry, leasing and sale, except for valid existing rights.
- \* Salable minerals e.g. sand and gravel basically are the responsibility of each Federal surface management agency.
- \* The map depicts only Indian reservations at least 23,000 acres in size, not all Indian trust lands.

**Categories of Lands**

- BLM - Surface and Minerals (261 million ac)
- Other Federal Lands - Minerals (380 million ac)
- Non-Federal Surface (includes 58 million ac of Split - Estate Federal Minerals)
- Indian Trust Lands (56 million ac) except Mineral Operations for Osage Minerals
- BLM Administration Boundaries

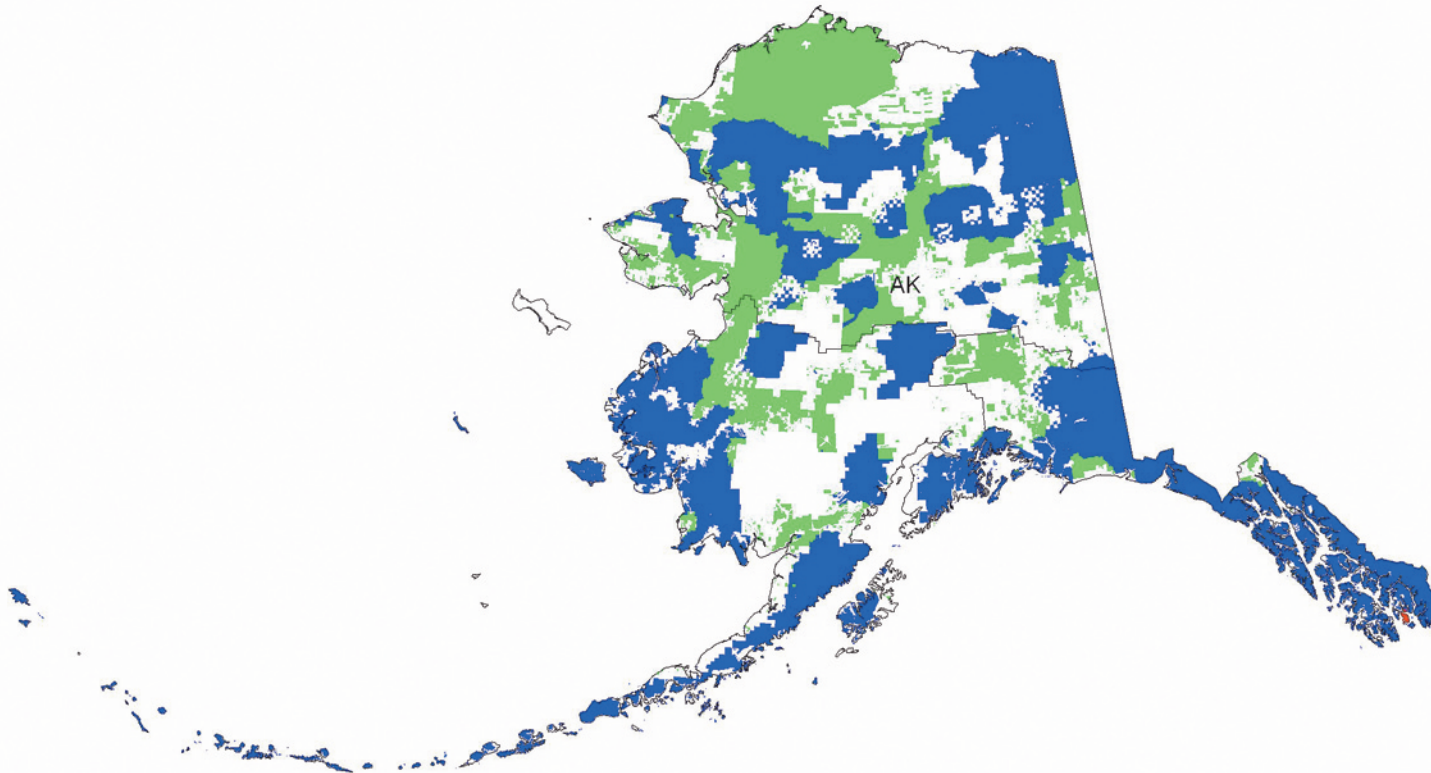
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 Documentation available in file  
 September 2003

# Public Lands, On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals\* in Lands of the U.S.

Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management - Alaska

12



## NOTE:

The Federal lands in Alaska shown here include about 20 million acres (as of FY 2000) of Native and State selected lands yet to be conveyed out of Federal ownership.



**Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

State	2004	2005	2005	2005	2005
	Grand Total /a/ Acres	Increase /b/ Acres	Decrease /c/ Acres	Net Change /d/ Acres	Grand Total /a/ Acres
Alabama	111,369	0	0	0	111,369
Alaska	85,553,261	0	84,645	-84,645	85,468,616
Arizona	12,229,583	4,921	16,324	-11,403	12,218,180
Arkansas	295,185	0	0	0	295,185
California	15,208,002	22,861	225	+22,636	15,230,638
Colorado	8,362,619	2,960	1,663	+1,297	8,363,916
Florida	26,899	0	0	0	26,899
Idaho	11,995,125	7,001	309	+6,692	12,001,817
Illinois	224	0	0	0	224
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	378	0	0	0	378
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	321,734	0	0	0	321,734
Maryland	548	0	0	0	548
Michigan	74,807	0	0	0	74,807
Minnesota	146,658	0	0	0	146,658
Mississippi	56,212	0	0	0	56,212
Missouri	2,094	0	0	0	2,094
Montana	7,959,097	4,799	385	+4,414	7,963,511
Nebraska	6,354	0	0	0	6,354
Nevada	47,847,657	2,803	25,836	-23,033	47,824,624
New Mexico	13,371,737	410	133	+277	13,372,014
North Dakota	58,837	0	0	0	58,837
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2,136	0	0	0	2,136
Oregon	16,135,459	628	326	+302	16,135,761
South Dakota	274,450	0	13	-13	274,437
Texas	11,833	0	0	0	11,833
Utah	22,869,246	12,034	23,101	-11,067	22,858,179
Virginia	805	0	0	0	805
Washington	403,316	7,189	1,925	+5,264	408,580
Wisconsin	159,982	0	0	0	159,982
Wyoming	18,362,513	6,666	2,595	+4,071	18,366,584
<b>Total</b>	<b>261,848,120</b>	<b>72,272</b>	<b>157,480</b>	<b>-85,208</b>	<b>261,762,912</b>

**Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

Note: Public Lands Under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) are lands and interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except (1) lands located on the outer continental shelf and (2) lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos (Section 103 (e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701).

/a/ Grand Total Acres consist of (1) Vacant Lands (both outside and within grazing districts) that are not withdrawn, reserved, appropriated, or set aside for a specific or designated purpose, and that are opened to some or all of the public land laws—these lands are not covered by any non-Federal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unopened mining claims; (2) LU Lands that are managed pursuant to Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 1012); and (3) Withdrawn-Reserved Lands that have been segregated from the operation of some or all of the public land laws and designated for specific purposes.

/b/ Acquired (Increase): Lands that have been obtained by the BLM through purchase, donation, condemnation, or gift, or through the exchange process (see Table 5-8c).

/c/ Disposed of (Decrease): Lands that have been disposed of (patented out) by the BLM under various public land laws (see Table 3-1).

/d/ Net plus (+) or minus (-) change in the acreage data from Fiscal Year 2004 to Fiscal Year 2005.

Table 1-5.

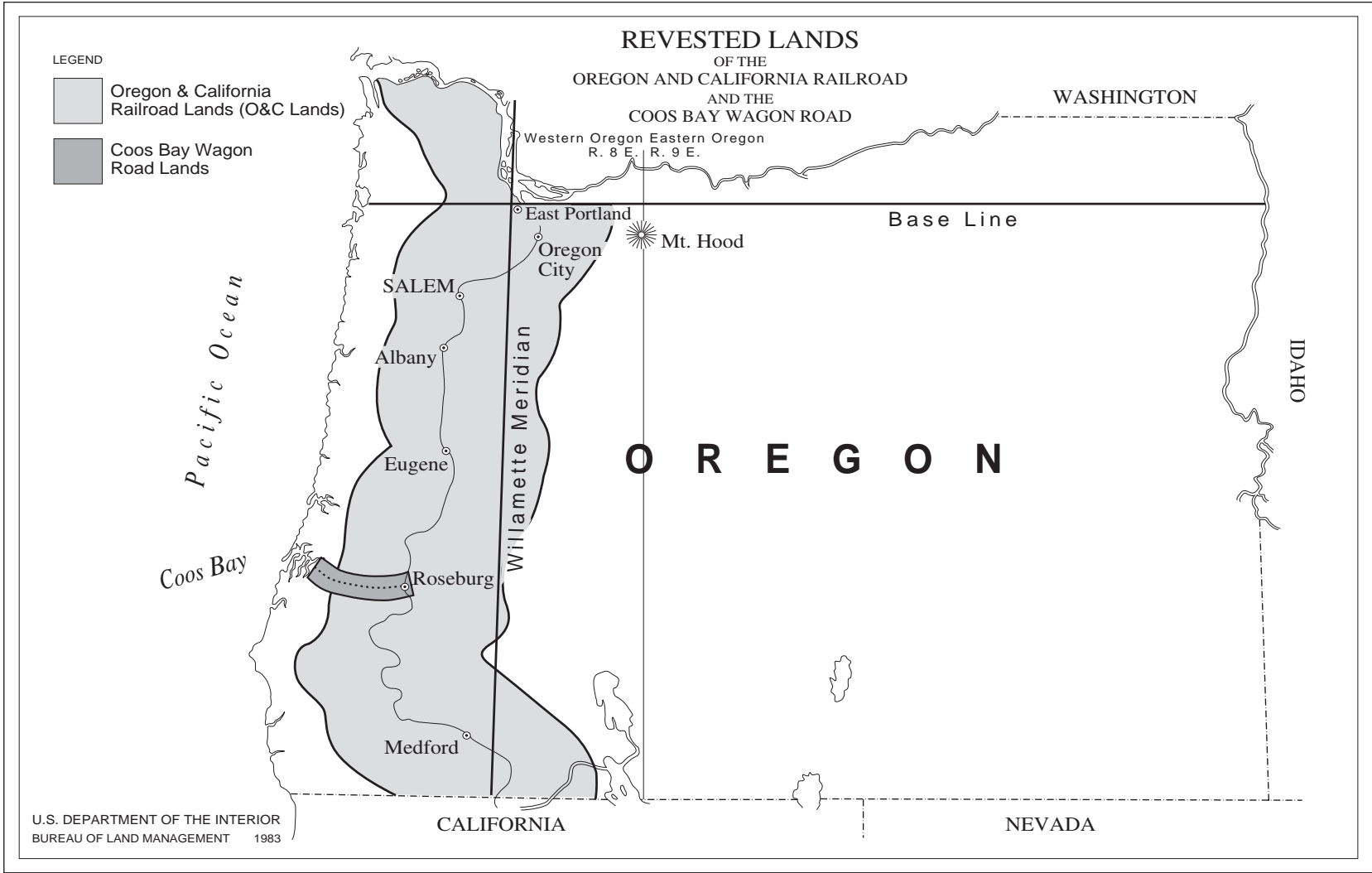
**AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005**

Oregon County	O&C Lands	Converted O&C lands	Special Act O&C Lands	Coos Bay Lands	Total
	<i>/a/</i>	<i>/b/</i>	<i>/c/</i>	<i>/d/</i>	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Benton	51,439	0	1,720	0	53,159
Clackamas	52,448	35,949	5,688	0	94,085
Columbia	10,960	0	0	0	10,960
Coos	99,038	23,002	0	59,914	181,954
Curry	36,681	56,735	0	0	93,416
Douglas	617,679	95,641	0	14,633	727,953
Jackson	389,564	25,332	20,971	0	435,867
Josephine	259,120	109,244	182	0	368,546
Klamath	46,202	20,962	0	0	67,164
Lane	279,557	95,293	0	0	374,850
Lincoln	8,773	0	0	0	8,773
Linn	85,265	520	0	0	85,785
Marion	20,707	0	0	0	20,707
Multnomah	4,208	0	0	0	4,208
Polk	40,491	0	1,160	0	41,651
Tillamook	38,307	0	0	0	38,307
Washington	11,380	0	0	0	11,380
Yamhill	33,003	0	0	0	33,003
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,084,822</b>	<b>462,678</b>	<b>29,721</b>	<b>74,547</b>	<b>2,651,768</b>

*/e/**/e/*

**Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

- /a/ These lands are administered by the Bureau of Land Management. They include O&C timber on non-Federal land on 160 acres in Columbia County, 123 acres in Yamhill County, and 100 acres in Clackamas County.
- /b/ Under the provisions of the Act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271), these lands were declared to be revested O&C railroad grant lands. They were placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture to be administered with National Forest lands, with all revenues derived from such lands to be handled in accordance with the provisions of Title II of the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), as amended by the Act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271).
- /c/ Certain O&C areas were set aside by various Acts of Congress to be administered by the Forest Service without losing their O&C identity. The lands in Benton, Clackamas, Jackson, and Polk Counties are watershed lands, while the land in Josephine County is an administrative site.
- /d/ Administered by the Bureau of Land Management; excludes Coos Bay Wagon Road timber on 87 acres of non-Federal land in Coos County.
- /e/ Decrease of 3 acres in the Total row from the previous year is due to the disposal (sale) of 3 acres of land in Josephine County in the “O&C Lands” column.



Western Oregon Eastern Oregon  
R. 8 E. R. 9 E.

WASHINGTON

Base Line

O R E G O N

IDAHO

CALIFORNIA

NEVADA

*Pacific Ocean*

Coos Bay

SALEM

Albany

Eugene

Roseburg

Medford

East Portland  
Oregon City

Mt. Hood

Willamette Meridian

Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,  
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>Arizona</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	443	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	340	0	0
<b>Total Arizona</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Colorado</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	0	1,189,609	379	0
Bureau of Reclamation	0	800	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	99	0	0
Fish and Wildlife Service	5,170	0	0	0
<b>Total Colorado</b>	<b>5,170</b>	<b>1,190,508</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Idaho</b>				
Bureau of Reclamation	0	43,364	0	0
<b>Total Idaho</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43,364</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Montana</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	0	2	0	3,531
<b>Total Montana</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,531</b>
<b>New Mexico</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	0	513,363	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	140	0	0	0
<b>Total New Mexico</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>513,363</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Nevada</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	2,014	0	0	0
U.S. Air Force	1,979	0	0	200
<b>Total Nevada</b>	<b>3,993</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>

Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,  
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

	<u>Withdrawals</u>	<u>Revocations</u>	<u>Modifications</u>	<u>Extensions</u>
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>Utah</b>				
U.S. Forest Service	0	1,489	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Utah</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Wyoming</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	1,960	240	0	20
Housing and Urban Development	0	0	0	6
<b>Total Wyoming</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,706</b>	<b>1,749,306</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>3,757</b>
<b>Summary by Agency</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	4,417	1,703,214	379	3,551
Bureau of Reclamation	0	44,164	0	0
Fish and Wildlife Service	5,170	0	0	0
Housing and Urban Development	0	0	0	6
U.S. Air Force	1,979	0	0	200
U.S. Forest Service	140	1,928	0	0
<b>Agency Totals</b>	<b>11,706</b>	<b>1,749,306</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>3,757</b>

Note: The above figures are a compilation of withdrawals, revocations, modifications, and extensions that were administratively made by the Secretary of the Interior. The withdrawals are for a specific duration that can vary from less than 1 year to 50 years, with a provision for extension if the withdrawal is still needed.





Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2005

## Bureau of Land Management Lands

## Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	5,051	624	2,369	4,558
Arizona	11	21	0	141
Arkansas	0	4	3	4
California	0	77	17	173
Colorado		123	12	133
Idaho		159	0	376
Illinois		4	0	0
Michigan	0	1	0	0
Minnesota	4	4	0	2
Missouri	0	5	0	0
Montana	0	29	0	44
Nevada	0	64	0	113
New Mexico	3	17	0	13
Oregon <sup>3</sup> <sub>0</sub>	0	145	0	213
Utah	0	73	0	118
Wyoming	0	382	0	563
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,072</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>2,401</b>	<b>6,451</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued

## Bureau of Land Management Lands

## Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Alaska	3,090,188	100,352	12,378	6,341
Arizona	0	16,238	0	92
Arkansas	0	0	0	7
California	0	9,641	0	159
Colorado	3,077	10,510	2,352	134
Idaho		31,096	0	342
Montana	0	4,388	0	46
Nevada	14,182	15,494	0	199
New Mexico	25	1,008	0	19
Oregon	0	30,080	0	188
Utah	0	17,920	0	172
Wyoming	0	108,800	0	343
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,107,546</b>	<b>345,527</b>	<b>14,730</b>	<b>8,042</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued

## USDA Forest Service Lands

## Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Arizona	4	11	0	129
Arkansas	0	17	0	0
California	0	33	0	63
Colorado	0	107	43	129
Nevada	0	17	0	35
New Mexico	0	10	0	5
Oregon	0	8	0	29
Washington	0	2	0	10
Wyoming	0	1	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>405</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued

## USDA Forest Service

## Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Arizona	0	4,640	0	44
California	0	29,168	0	<i>Miles</i> 99
Colorado	5	7,770	0	84
Idaho	3,840	765	0	20
Montana	2,892	2,034	0	83
Nebraska	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	3,200	0	20
South Dakota	0	5,742	0	68
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,737</b>	<b>53,319</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>418</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued

## Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

## Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	32	24	4	180
Arizona	482	328	0	1,433
California	0	81	10	235
Colorado	0	58	10	103
Idaho	0	328	0	408
Maine	28	16	0	27
Minnesota	0	31	13	22
Montana	0	102	0	195
Nebraska	0	106	0	214
Nevada	0	101	0	398
New Mexico	77	219	0	363
North Dakota	0	26	0	104
Oklahoma	34	119	0	187
Oregon	0	1	0	4
South Dakota	0	12	0	36
Utah	0	243	0	419
Washington	0	89	0	201
Wisconsin	0	42	12	106
Wyoming	0	22	0	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>4,720</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued

## Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

## Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	0	0	347	77
Arizona	322,279	150,972	0	1,726
California	0	6,038	0	95
Colorado	14,770	16,036	362	284
Idaho	0	40,251	0	496
Maine	13,775	0	0	60
Minnesota	0	0	0	147
Montana	0	5,726	0	92
Nebraska	0	15,360	0	154
Nevada	0	3,655	0	47
New Mexico	46,115	43,436	0	406
North Dakota	0	3,434	0	42
Oklahoma	40	20,610	0	269
Oregon	0	4,160	0	26
South Dakota	0	320	0	4
Utah	0	29,960	0	184
Washington	0	5,120	0	32
Wisconsin	0	0	0	158
Wyoming	0	6,480	0	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>396,979</b>	<b>351,558</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>4,357</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued

## Other Lands

## Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska /c/	9	1	0	25
Arizona /c/	0	22	0	31
Arizona /d/	0	8	0	0
California /c/	0	7	0	14
California /e/	0	16	0	40
California /f/	0	1	0	0
Colorado /c/	0	54	17	168
Colorado /g/	0	40	0	161
Colorado /h/	0	3	2	13
Colorado /i/	0	0	9	0
Idaho /f/	0	9	0	0
Idaho /c/	0	2	0	1
Illinois /j/	0	3	0	31
Maryland /c/	0	3	0	8
Missouri /j/	0	5	2	41
Montana /d/	0	14	0	40
Nevada /d/	0	24	0	8
Oregon /c/	0	4	0	44
Washington /c/	0	7	0	10
Washington /k/	0	12	0	26
Washington /l/	0	87	0	126
Washington /m/	0	4	0	14
Washington /n/	0	14	0	28
West Virginia /c/	0	2	0	17
Wyoming /d/	0	61	0	130
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>976</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued

## Other Lands

## Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Arizona	0	7,318	0	70
California	0	17,706	0	86
Colorado	0	193	0	27
Idaho	0	335	0	13
Illinois	0	0	0	46
Missouri	0	0	0	126
Utah	0	5,800	0	52
Washington	0	40,800	0	255
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72,152</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>675</b>

*Miles*



Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued

## Grand Totals

## Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	5,092	649	2,373	4,763
Arizona	497	390	0	1,734
Arkansas	0	21	3	4
California	0	215	27	525
Colorado		385	93	707
Idaho		498	0	785
Illinois		7	0	31
Maine	28	16	0	27
Maryland	0	3	0	8
Michigan	0	1	0	0
Minnesota	4	35	13	24
Missouri	0	10	2	41
Montana	0	145	0	279
Nebraska	0	106	0	214
Nevada	0	206	0	554
New Mexico	80	246	0	381
North Dakota	0	26	0	104
Oklahoma	34	124	0	187
Oregon	0	158	0	290
South Dakota	0	12	0	36
Utah	0	316	0	537
Washington		215	0	415
West Virginia	0	2	0	17
Wisconsin	0	42	12	106
Wyoming	0	466	0	783
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,738</b>	<b>4,294</b>	<b>2,523</b>	<b>12,552</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued

## Grand Totals

## Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	3,090,188	100,352	12,725	6,418
Arizona	322,279	179,168	0	1,932
Arkansas	0	0	0	7
California	0	62,553	0	439
Colorado	17,852	34,509	2,714	529
Idaho	3,914	72,447	0	871
Illinois		0	0	46
Maine	13,775	0	0	60
Minnesota	0	0	0	147
Missouri	0	0	0	126
Montana	2,892	12,148	0	221
Nebraska	0	15,360	0	154
Nevada	14,182	19,149	0	246
New Mexico	46,140	44,444	0	425
North Dakota	0	3,434	0	42
Oklahoma	40	20,610	0	269
Oregon	0	37,440	0	234
South Dakota	0	6,062	0	72
Utah	0	53,680	0	408
Washington		45,920	0	287
Wisconsin	0	0	0	158
Wyoming	0	115,280	0	401
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,511,262</b>	<b>822,556</b>	<b>15,439</b>	<b>13,492</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued

Geographic State	Plats Accepted		
	Field Surveys	Supplemental Plats	Protraction Diagrams Approved /o/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	618	75	0
Arizona	51	6	0
Arkansas	1	0	0
California	52	5	6
Colorado		9	0
Idaho		0	0
Illinois		0	0
Kansas	0	0	0
Maine	6	0	0
Minnesota	8	0	0
Missouri	19	0	0
Montana	36	3	55
Montana	0	0	0
Nebraska	5	0	0
Nevada	22	2	0
New Mexico	13	1	0
North Dakota	8	0	0
Oklahoma	29	0	0
Oregon	32	1	0
South Dakota	8	0	0
Utah	21	0	0
Washington		3	0
Wisconsin	7	0	0
Wyoming	23	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>61</b>

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued

Mineral Surveys

Geographic State	Number of Surveys	Lode Claims	Placer Claims	Millsite Claims
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued

## Geographic Coordinate Data Base /p/

## All Year Accomplishments

Geographic State	Total in State	Number Planned	Number Computed /q/	GIS Validated /r/
	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>
Alaska /s/	18,656	18,656	1,749	860
Arizona	3,414	3,414	3,403	3,403
California	4,815	4,665	3,637	2,885
Colorado	3,059	2,905	2,905	2,882
Eastern States /t/	0	0	0	0
Idaho	2,490	2,490	2,204	2,119
Montana	4,199	4,199	4,192	2,595
Nevada	3,377	3,215	3,166	2,484
New Mexico	3,288	3,288	3,199	3,189
North Dakota	2,047	2,047	439	0
Oklahoma	2,078	2,078	351	
Oregon	2,897	2,897	2,525	2,505
South Dakota	2,100	2,100	138	0
Utah	2,565	2,515	2,475	1,303
Washington	2,087	2,087	469	133
Wyoming	2,889	2,748	2,748	2,748
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,961</b>	<b>59,304</b>	<b>33,600</b> <sub>350</sub>	<b>27,456</b>

**Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

Note: The zero totals for Mineral Surveys are correct. There has been a moratorium on issuing patents for mineral claims for about 10 years. A mineral survey is needed to obtain a patent. Since patents cannot be issued now, the mineral survey workload has dropped to zero. If the moratorium is lifted, mineral claims will become a workload again.

- /a/ The accomplishments reported under Field Accomplishments are those miles and monuments that are reported during the actual field survey process.
- /b/ The accomplishments reported under Office Accomplishments are those acres and miles that are reported after the approval of the survey plat and field notes.
- /c/ National Park Service
- /d/ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- /e/ Department of Energy
- /f/ Bureau of Reclamation
- /g/ Boulder County, Colorado
- /h/ Southern Ute Indian Nation
- /i/ Mountain Ute Indian Nation
- /j/ Army Corps of Engineers
- /k/ Army Corps of Engineers/Air Force
- /l/ Department of Energy/ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- /m/ Colville Indian Nation
- /n/ Quinault Indian Nation
- /o/ Protraction Diagrams are generally produced for the Forest Service, but they may represent unsurveyed land managed by any agency.

**Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

/p/ The Geographic Coordinate Date Base (GCDB) results from the computation of coordinates, in latitude and longitude, to corners of the Public Land Survey System and is intended for use in a land or geographic information system, not for boundary determination.

/q/ Townships for which all coordinate data has been computed.

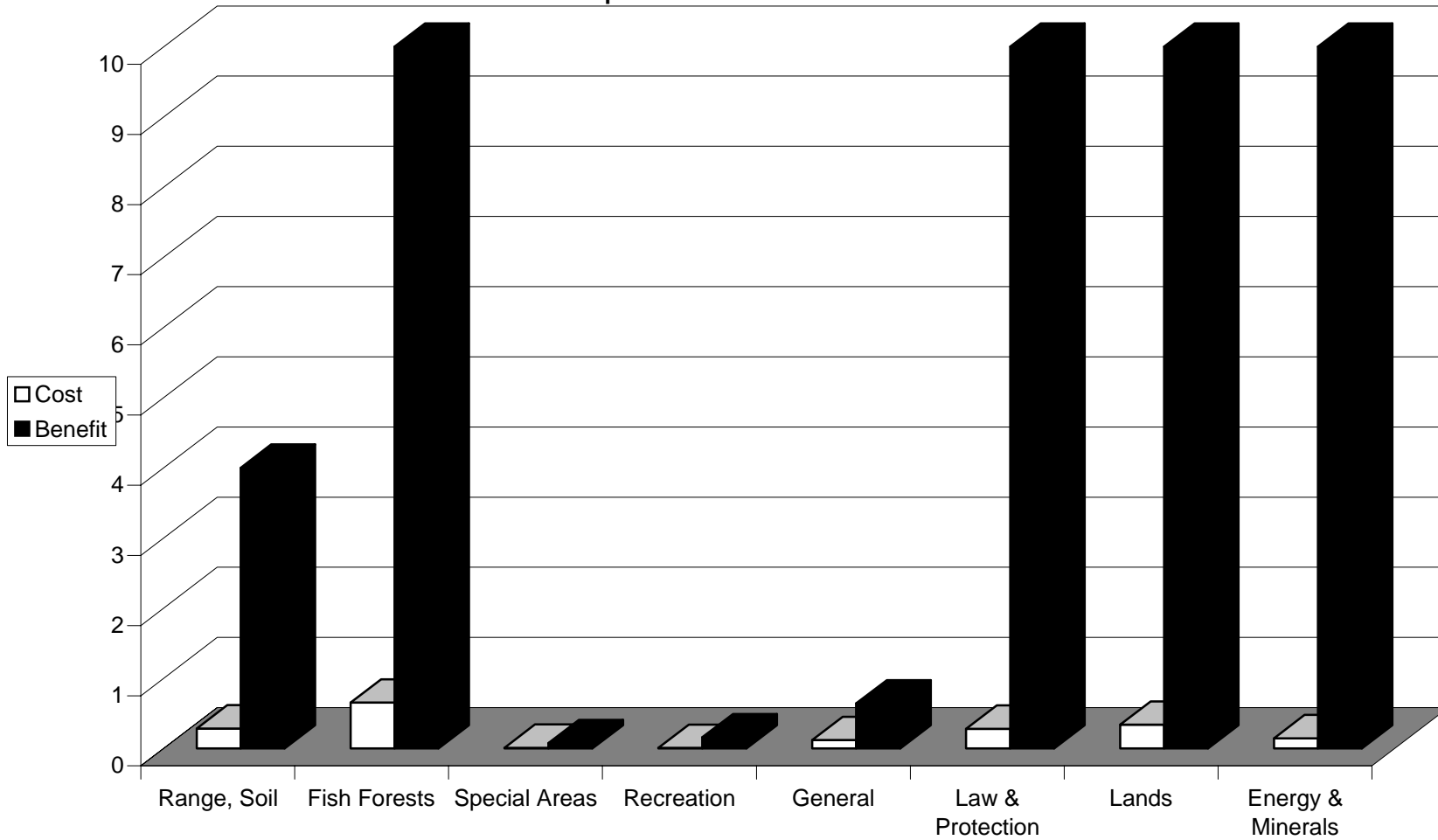
/r/ Geographic Information System (GIS) validated refers to townships for which the entire GCDB process has been completed; these have been submitted for posting on the Land Survey Information National Home Page ([www.geocommunicator.gov/lsi](http://www.geocommunicator.gov/lsi)).

/s/ Alaska is collecting digital information in a different format; Alaska's progress is included with the GCDB for reporting purposes.

/t/ Eastern States is not included in the totals. Eastern States primarily provides training and technical assistance to other organizations in their data collection efforts.

# Cadastral Survey Costs & Benefits to BLM-FY 2005

Reported in millions of dollars

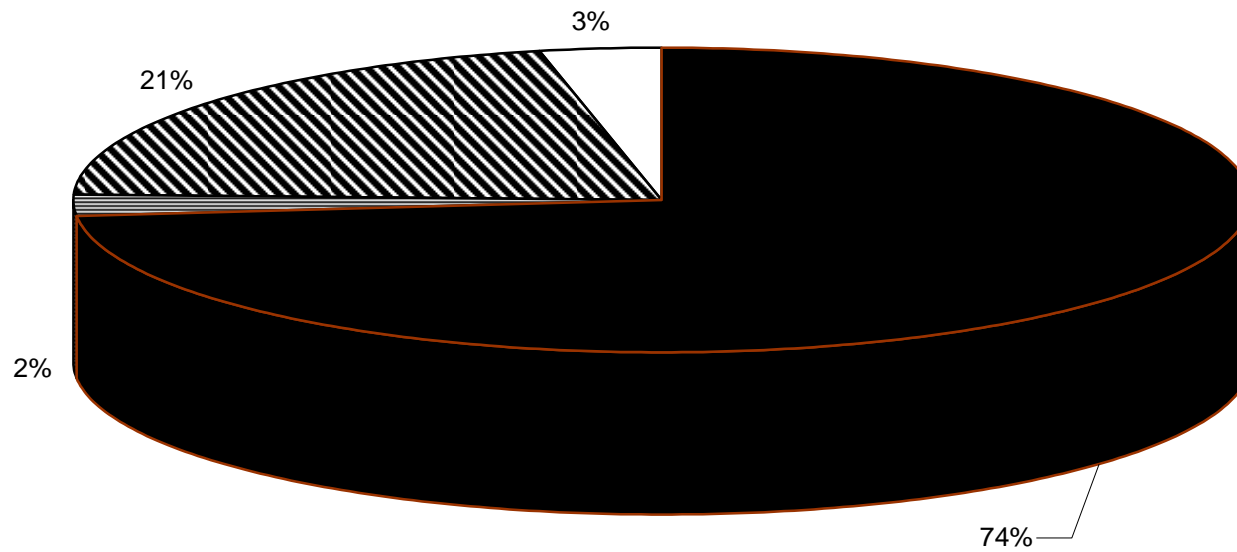


**Actual reported value to the BLM's Fish, Forestry, and Wildlife programs exceeded \$73 million; Land & Realty programs exceeded \$752 million; Law & Protection programs exceeded \$80 million; and Energy & Mineral Development programs exceeded \$33 million.**



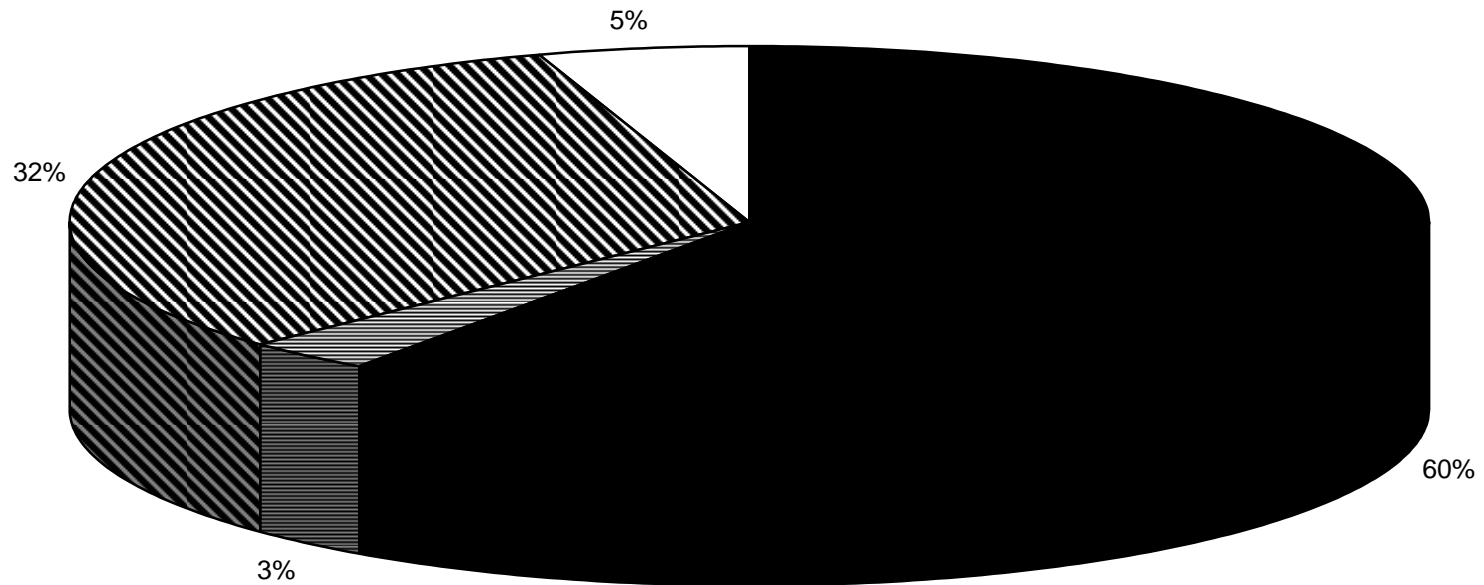
# Cadastral Survey Field Accomplishments

Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



# Cadastral Survey Office Accomplishments

Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005**

**Obligations of Appropriations Made to the Bureau of Land Management**

<b><u>Appropriation Title</u></b>	<b><u>Amount Obligated</u></b>
Management of Lands and Resources	\$973,832,465
Southern Nevada Public Land Management	732,931,448
Federal Firefighting	497,491,009
Payments to States	350,692,916
Oregon and California Grant Lands	109,845,804
Helium	76,095,273
Working Capital	35,742,543
Land Acquisition	29,428,683
Cost Recovery	18,164,199
Trust	14,525,298
Recreation, Support of Public Lands /a/	12,715,530
Construction and Access	12,537,394
Range Improvements	12,024,089
Forest Recovery and Restoration	7,483,293
Hazardous Materials	6,838,653
Calista Corporation Property Act /b/	4,999,192
Road Maintenance	2,628,757
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act /c/	781,192
Quarters	526,029
Deschutes County Land Transaction	443,000
Lincoln County Land Act Land Sales /d/	370,092
Naval Oil Shale Reserve Restoration	59,667
Federal Infrastructure Improvement, from LWCF	---
Haida Corporation	---
<b>Total of BLM Appropriations Obligated</b>	<b>\$2,900,156,526</b>

**Obligations of Appropriations Transferred from other Bureaus  
and Agencies to the Bureau of Land Management**

<b><u>Appropriation Title</u></b>	<b><u>Amount Obligated</u></b>
Forest Protection and Utilization	\$1,880,624
Federal Highways /e/	1,174,778
Natural Resource Damage Assessment /f/	281,201
<b>Total of Transferred Appropriations Obligated</b>	<b>\$3,336,603</b>
<b>Grand Total of Obligations</b>	<b>\$2,903,493,129</b>

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

- /a/ Funded from recreation fees and demonstration site collections to support public lands and recreation. Other recreation obligations are included in Management of Land and Resources.
- /b/ The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) requires the Department of Treasury to establish a property account for Calista Corporation to facilitate land exchanges.
- /c/ Public Law 106-248, Sec. 202 authorizes the BLM to sell land identified for disposal under its land use planning process and to exchange Federal land for non-Federal land if the exchange would be in the public interest.
- /d/ Public Law 106-298, authorizes the gross proceeds of sales of land to be distributed as follows: 5 percent for general education in the State of Nevada and Lincoln County; 10 percent for normal county budgeting procedures, with emphasis given to schools; and 85 percent of collections and the subsequent interest from investment for retention by the BLM and any other participating agencies.
- /e/ Used for highway repair and emergency road maintenance.
- /f/ Used to identify potential hazardous waste locations and to restore land and resource health at known hazardous waste sites.

## PART 2

### HEALTHY PRODUCTIVE LANDS

Healthy and productive public lands and waters support and sustain natural ecological communities that provide numerous benefits for the American people, including open space, recreational opportunities, wildlife habitat, clean water, clean air, energy and minerals, livestock forage, and other economic, environmental, and social benefits. The BLM's rangelands maintain not only the economies of Western rural communities, but also their history, social fabric, and cultural identity. The BLM mission embodies Interior Secretary Gale Norton's philosophy of the Four Cs: consultation, cooperation, and communication, all in the service of conservation. Through the Four Cs, the BLM continues to sustain the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

To effectively fulfill its mission, the BLM implements sound management practices to (1) assess the conditions and trends of public land resources, (2) identify risks to these resources, (3) restore resources that are in a deteriorated, undesirable condition, and/or (4) maintain resources that are in healthy condition. The BLM works closely with other Federal agencies, American Indian tribes, local and State agencies, constituent groups, other public and private partners, and the general public in developing programs and projects to restore, maintain, protect, and preserve public land resources and their values.

Land resource condition is sometimes defined in Federal and State laws, such as those related to air and water quality. Condition can also be defined in more general terms, requiring subsequent interpretation and the development of measurable standards on a regional basis, such as the BLM's rangeland health standards. Through cooperative conservation projects and other on-the-ground partnership activities, the BLM manages the public lands by balancing resource use with resource protection to achieve long-term public land health and stability and citizen-based stewardship of the public lands.

Table 2-1, Percent of Rangeland Acreage by Ecological Status by State, provides a summary of the ecological site inventories conducted by the BLM over the years. This table is updated annually to reflect new inventory work and changes in the ecological status. Ecological site inventories provide land managers with useful information for determining site capability, and for assessing the implementation of land use plans and achievement of resource management objectives.

Table 2-2, Condition of Riparian-Wetland Areas, was first reported in *Public Land Statistics* in 1995. While riparian-wetland areas comprise a small percentage of the public lands administered by the BLM, their benefits far exceed their relatively small acreage. To manage these areas on a watershed basis, the BLM, along with the Forest Service and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), has initiated the Accelerating Cooperative Riparian Restoration and Management strategy to restore and maintain these areas in proper functioning condition. A riparian-wetland area is considered to be functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate energies associated with high-flow events.

Table 2-3, Resource Conservation and Improvement Accomplishments, is a summary of the many conservation, rehabilitation, and development projects completed on the BLM public lands during the past year. These projects stabilize soils, maintain or improve water quality, reduce siltation and salinity, reduce surface runoff, and control flooding. They also assist in improving ecologic site condition, promoting healthy riparian areas and wetlands, and enhancing overall watershed health. The data for both Fiscal Year 2004 and Fiscal Year 2005 is being published this year.

Table 2-4, Forest Development Accomplishments in Acres, shows the numerous reforestation and improvement projects completed during Fiscal Year 2005 for restoring forest health conditions on the BLM public lands. The table has been slightly modified from previous years to reflect changes in the BLM's forest management practices. The columns "Reforestation – Seeding" and "Genetic Tree Improvement – Seeding" have been removed as the BLM no longer sows tree seed as a reforestation practice. There have been no acres reported in either category for at least the past 10 years. A column entitled "Pruning" has been added as the BLM is now using this practice for disease control and fuel hazard reduction.

Table 2-5, Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands, describes the various types of wildlife habitats that exist on BLM-administered public lands. No single Federal or State agency manages more fish and wildlife habitat than the BLM. As the quality and quantity of the fish and wildlife habitats decrease across the country, the varied habitats on the BLM public lands become increasingly important in maintaining the Nation's fish and wildlife heritage.

Table 2-6, Estimated Number of Big Game Animals on Public Lands, shows an estimate of the numbers of big game species located on the BLM public lands. Most of this information was provided by the various State wildlife agencies.

Table 2-7, Fish and Wildlife Habitat Improvements Completed, portrays the variety of improvement projects used to enhance fish and wildlife habitats on public lands over the past year. Habitat quality and quantity are the keys to the future of wildlife. On-the-ground activities to preserve, enhance, or restore wildlife habitat represent a wise investment in the future. Most habitat improvement efforts are accomplished in cooperation with State wildlife agencies, conservation groups, and a variety of other public and private partners.

Table 2-8, Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Projects, displays the BLM's fire rehabilitation projects to stabilize soils and restore watersheds following wildfires. Fire rehabilitation actions are necessary to prevent unacceptable resource degradation, minimize threats to public health and safety, prevent unacceptable off-site damage, and minimize the potential for the recurrence of wildfire. The number and acreage of fire rehabilitation projects vary yearly, depending on the severity of the wildfire season occurring on BLM-managed public lands.

**Table 2-1. PERCENT OF RANGELAND ACREAGE BY ECOLOGICAL STATUS BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

	Percent by Ecological Status /a/				
	Percent Acres Inventoried /b/	Potential Natural Community	Late Seral	Mid Seral	Early Seral
Arizona	53	8	44	38	10
California	15	3	21	45	31
Colorado	47	7	27	41	25
Idaho	72 /c/	3	24	38	35
Montana, North and South Dakota	68	7	65	26	2
Nevada	39	4	38	46	12
New Mexico	76	4	24	43	30
Oregon and Washington	55	1	27	59	13
Utah	60	12	30	45	14
Wyoming	59	27	38	30	5
<b>Total Bureauwide</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>16</b>

Note: The BLM's inventory of ecological status of rangelands is used to report on the condition of rangelands as mandated in the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978.

/a/ Expressed in degree of similarity of present vegetation to the potential natural, or climax, plant community: Potential Natural Community = 76-100 percent similarity; Late Seral = 51-75 percent similarity; Mid Seral = 26-50 percent similarity; and Early Seral = 0-25 percent similarity.

**Table 2-1. PERCENT OF RANGELAND ACREAGE BY ECOLOGICAL STATUS BY STATE,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

- /b/ The percent of each state that has been inventoried using Ecological Site Inventory (ESI) or the Soil-Vegetation Inventory Method. Ecological Site Inventories are being conducted to fill in data gaps. This table will be updated annually to reflect new data and changes in seral stages. The percent acres inventoried in Fiscal Year 2005 are less than what was reported previous to Fiscal Year 2004 because now only the acres actually categorized to seral stage are being reported. Acres that could not be categorized by seral stage and that were reported as Unclassified in reports previous to Fiscal Year 2004 are no longer being reported in this table.
- /c/ Percent acres inventoried in Idaho declined slightly in 2005 compared with 2004 because some inventoried acres were converted to seedings, which falls under a separate reporting category not associated with ecological status.



Table 2-2.

**CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005**

Condition of Riparian Areas – Miles /a/

State	Proper Functioning Condition /b/	Functioning-At-Risk /c/				Non Functional /d/	Unknown /e/	Total
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down	Total			
Alaska	107,503 (100%)	10 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	10 (0%)	49 (0%)	3 (0%)	107,565
Arizona	350 (39%)	168 (19%)	146 (16%)	39 (4%)	353 (40%)	19 (2%)	170 (19%)	892
California	1,043 (43%)	442 (18%)	510 (21%)	97 (4%)	1,049 (43%)	89 (4%)	250 (10%)	2,431
Colorado	2,424 (56%)	479 (11%)	600 (14%)	142 (3%)	1,221 (28%)	644 (15%)	55 (1%)	4,344
Eastern States	5 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5
Idaho	2,187 (52%)	352 (8%)	980 (23%)	212 (5%)	1,544 (40%)	386 (7%)	101 (4%)	4,218
Montana	1,628 (39%)	114 (3%)	1,726 (42%)	59 (1%)	1,899 (46%)	509 (12%)	117 (3%)	4,153
Nevada	854 (33%)	426 (16%)	521 (20%)	295 (11%)	1,242 (48%)	470 (18%)	48 (2%)	2,614
New Mexico	205 (45%)	139 (30%)	50 (11%)	14 (3%)	203 (44%)	45 (10%)	5 (1%)	458
Oregon	2,827 (40%)	1,023 (14%)	1,059 (15%)	191 (3%)	2,273 (32%)	100 (1%)	1,895 (27%)	7,095
Utah	3,175 (63%)	415 (8%)	699 (14%)	428 (8%)	1,542 (31%)	326 (6%)	11 (0%)	5,054
Wyoming	1,679 (38%)	881 (20%)	878 (20%)	600 (13%)	2,359 (53%)	245 (5%)	178 (4%)	4,462
<b>Total Lower 48</b>	<b>16,377 (46%)</b>	<b>4,439 (12%)</b>	<b>7,169 (20%)</b>	<b>2,077 (6%)</b>	<b>13,685 (38%)</b>	<b>2,833 (8%)</b>	<b>2,830 (8%)</b>	<b>35,725</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>123,880 (86%)</b>	<b>4,449 (3%)</b>	<b>7,169 (5%)</b>	<b>2,077 (2%)</b>	<b>13,695 (10%)</b>	<b>2,882 (2%)</b>	<b>2,833 (2%)</b>	<b>143,290</b>

Table 2-2.

**CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

Condition of Wetland Areas – Acres *f/*

State	Proper Functioning Condition <i>b/</i>	Functioning-At-Risk <i>c/</i>				Non Functional <i>d/</i>	Unknown <i>e/</i>	Total
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down	Total			
Alaska	12,402,938 (98%)	250 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	250 (0%)	0 (0%)	149,110 (1%)	12,552,298
Arizona	276 (1%)	17,830 (80%)	102 (0%)	96 (0%)	18,028 (81%)	3,027 (14%)	929 (4%)	22,260
California	5,021 (33%)	2,601 (17%)	6,283 (41%)	695 (5%)	9,579 (63%)	348 (2%)	338 (2%)	15,286
Colorado	7,136 (73%)	170 (2%)	601 (6%)	94 (1%)	865 (9%)	22 (0%)	1,795 (18%)	9,818
Eastern States	119 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	119
Idaho	1,485 (39%)	589 (11%)	313 (21%)	216 (5%)	1,118 (37%)	266 (4%)	502 (19%)	3,371
Montana	4,445 (34%)	233 (0%)	2,986 (23%)	26 (0%)	3,245 (25%)	207 (2%)	5,068 (39%)	12,965
Nevada	8,784 (46%)	508 (3%)	1,667 (9%)	829 (4%)	3,004 (16%)	387 (2%)	6,781 (36%)	18,956
New Mexico	910 (25%)	526 (14%)	285 (8%)	202 (5%)	1,013 (28%)	17 (0%)	1,734 (47%)	3,674
Oregon	138,890 (92%)	2,500 (2%)	1,645 (1%)	412 (0%)	4,557 (3%)	462 (0%)	7,237 (5%)	151,146
Utah	8,616 (49%)	3,008 (17%)	1,080 (6%)	452 (3%)	4,540 (26%)	1,498 (9%)	3,057 (17%)	17,711
Wyoming	5,609 (37%)	280 (2%)	4,118 (27%)	2,185 (15%)	6,583 (44%)	352 (2%)	2,499 (17%)	15,043
<b>Total Lower 48</b>	<b>181,291 (67%)</b>	<b>28,245 (10%)</b>	<b>19,080 (7%)</b>	<b>5,207 (2%)</b>	<b>52,532 (20%)</b>	<b>6,586 (2%)</b>	<b>29,940 (11%)</b>	<b>270,349</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,584,229 (98%)</b>	<b>28,495 (0%)</b>	<b>19,080 (0%)</b>	<b>5,207 (0%)</b>	<b>52,782 (0%)</b>	<b>6,586 (0%)</b>	<b>179,050 (1%)</b>	<b>12,822,647</b>

**Table 2-2.                   CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

Note: Totals for the columns may not appear to be correct because the percentages and numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number.

/a/ Riparian areas are green zones along flowing water habitats such as rivers, streams, and creeks (referred to as lotic habitat areas), and are reported in miles.

/b/ Riparian and wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate the energy associated with high-flow events.

/c/ “Functioning-At-Risk” areas are functioning, but an existing soil, water, or vegetation attribute makes them susceptible to degradation. The trend is an assessment of apparent direction of change in conditions either towards or away from site stability. Trend is determined by comparing the present condition with previous photos; by utilizing trend studies, inventories, or other documentation; or by using professional knowledge, judgment, and experience. The lack of historical information on the condition of a site may lead to a “trend not apparent” assessment.

/d/ “Nonfunctional” areas do not contain sufficient vegetation, landform, or large woody debris to dissipate energies associated with high-flow events.

/e/ “Unknown” areas have not been assessed by the BLM.

/f/ Wetland areas are standing water habitats such as bogs, marshes, wet meadows, and estuaries (referred to as lentic habitat areas), and are reported in acres.

**Table 2-3. RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

Practice	Units	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon	Utah	Wyoming	Total
<b>Soil Stabilization &amp; Improvement</b>												
Brush Control	Acres	9,000	0	2,023	0	54	158	17,734	320	0	2,685	<b>31,974</b>
Seeding/Planting	Acres	0	0	5,154	7,026	0	7,073	0	9,402	1,635	158	<b>30,448</b>
Soil Stabilization	Acres	0	0	4,518	25,212	0	7,073	0	3,250	1,935	0	<b>41,988</b>
Weed Control	Acres	0	100	1,412	830	849	0	1,136	56	0	606	<b>4,989</b>
<b>Water Management</b>												
Detention & Diversion	Quantity	0	0	0	104	2	0	9	0	1	0	<b>116</b>
Pipelines -Waters	Quantity	7	0	8	18	52	4	11	8	201	31	<b>340</b>
	Miles	5	3	7	28	43	3	15	18	187	35	<b>344</b>
Reservoirs	Quantity	0	0	31	10	32	0	3	0	1	9	<b>86</b>
Springs	Quantity	0	0	9	4	10	1	2	10	0	22	<b>58</b>
Water Catchments	Quantity	2	1	0	0	0	26	3	0	0	0	<b>32</b>
		156,000	900	0	0	0	320	4,500	0	0	0	<b>161,720</b>
Wells	Quantity	0	0	1	1	12	1	1	3	0	14	<b>33</b>
Storage/Drinking	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	Gallons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Program Facilities</b>												
Cattleguards	Quantity	0	0	3	18	12	5	0	14	5	3	<b>60</b>
Fences	Miles	4	17	18	32	43	17	38	31	30	46	<b>276</b>

Source: The Bureau of Land Management's Rangeland Improvement Project System (RIPS); this data was derived from RIPS backups received by December 23, 2005.

**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

Administrative State	Reforestation /a/			Stand Productivity /b/	Genetic Tree Improvement /c/	Stand Improvement /d/			Stand Conversion /e/	Pruning
	Planting	Site Preparation	Protection	Fertilization	Planted	Release	Pre-Commercial Thinning	Commercial Thinning		
Alaska	1	0		0	0	0		0		0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0
California		0	0		0		219	776	0	0
Colorado	0	3	0	0	0	0	240	68	323	605
Idaho	110	160	25	0	50	0	95	1,569	0	0
Montana	0	886	75	0	0	0	784	1,370	485	0
Nevada	177	0	200	0	0	0	0	267	3,213	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0		1,184	1,396	229	0
Oregon	2,242	496	10,619	0	1,433	1,459	13,970	9,376	349	1,983
- Eastern /f/	0	205	752	0	0	0	2,011	1,091	0	0
- Western /g/	2,242	291	9,867	0	1,433	1,459	11,959	8,285	349	1,983
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	427	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	70	110	188	17	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,533</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>10,919</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>17,330</b>	<b>15,692</b>	<b>4,293</b>	<b>2,588</b>
<b>Group Totals</b>	<b>16,477 (Reforestation)</b>					<b>41,672 (Stand Improvement)</b>				

**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

Note: This table has been slightly modified to reflect changes in the BLM's forest management practices. The columns "Reforestation - Seeding" and "Genetic Tree Improvement – Seeding" have been removed as the BLM no longer sows tree seed as a reforestation practice. There have been no acres reported in either category for at least the past 10 years. A column entitled "Pruning" has been added as the BLM is now using this practice for disease control and fuel hazard reduction.

- /a/ "Reforestation" is the reestablishment of forest cover, either naturally or artificially.
- /b/ "Stand Productivity" improvement is a cultural practice to improve the growth of trees.
- /c/ "Genetic Tree Improvement" is the use of genetically improved seeds or plants when doing reforestation.
- /d/ "Stand Improvement" is an intermediate treatment made to improve the composition, structure, condition, health, and growth of forest or woodland stands. These treatments could include precommercial thinning, pruning, release, or fertilization.
- /e/ "Stand Conversion" is a change from one silvicultural system to another or from one tree species to another.
- /f/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
- /g/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

**Table 2-5. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Lakes</b>	<b>Reservoirs</b>	<b>Fishable Streams</b>
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	2,600,000	0	96,424
Arizona	1,164	10,160	160
California	129	65	1,071
Colorado	561	18,149	2,934
Eastern States	0	0	0
Idaho	687	36,924	3,350
Montana	3,500	34,000	1,234
Nevada	24,570	11,300	2,381
New Mexico	21	1,131	278
Oregon	59,375	14,146	3,534
Utah	2,906	24,828	2,644
Wyoming	3,573	33,181	2,475
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,696,486</b>	<b>183,884</b>	<b>116,485</b>

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Big Game</b>	<b>Small Game</b>	<b>Waterfowl</b>
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	62,243,000	58,522,000	29,430,000
Arizona	13,426,985	13,460,585	32,225
California	1,719,500	2,130,250	9,455
Colorado	8,225,014	8,582,671	55,330
Eastern States	1,557	1,600	3,157
Idaho	9,226,816	11,310,336	80,780
Montana	7,483,000	5,632,098	308,000
Nevada	20,887,867	58,264,529	44,776
New Mexico	11,070,610	12,720,610	22,319
Oregon	9,452,859	8,134,220	92,983
Utah	19,221,912	15,788,040	91,524
Wyoming	18,713,215	18,713,215	86,249
<b>Total</b>	<b>181,672,335</b>	<b>213,260,154</b>	<b>30,256,798</b>

Note: Due to the relatively static nature of the data for habitat acres/miles, this table is updated on a 5-year basis. If a change in data is warranted, a state may change its data prior to the next general scheduled update. There were no changes in Fiscal Year 2005.

Table 2-6.

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BIG GAME ANIMALS ON PUBLIC LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005**

Administrative State	Antelope	Barbary	Bear	Bighorn	Buffalo	Caribou
		Sheep		Sheep		
Alaska /a/	0	0	7,600	700 /b/	400	990,000
Arizona	1,260	0	96	3,046	0	0
California /a/	405	0	675	40	0	0
Colorado	13,219	31	2,055	1,830	0	0
Eastern States /a/	0	0	4	0	0	0
Idaho /a/	14,000	0	1,350	2,282	0	0
Montana	90,000	0	600	1,275	0	0
Nevada	11,690	0	0	6,669	0	0
New Mexico	9,885	745	605	125	0	0
Oregon	11,650	50	2,440	1,290	0	0
Utah	9,500	0	500	3,500	265	0
Wyoming	231,993	0	509	1,081	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>393,602</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>16,434</b>	<b>21,838</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>990,000</b>



**Table 2-6. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BIG GAME ANIMALS ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Deer</b>	<b>Elk</b>	<b>Javelina Wild Boar</b>	<b>Moose</b>	<b>Mountain Goat</b>	<b>Turkey</b>
Alaska /a/	625	0	0	26,500	400	0
Arizona	41,800	129	11,400	0	0	525
California /a/	14,900	670	450	0	0	7,455
Colorado	292,800	91,375	0	38	15	3,435
Eastern States /a/	120	0	0	0	0	40
Idaho /a/	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	91,500	20,700	0	500	285	2,500
Nevada	113,800	3,300	0	0	0	70
New Mexico	24,500	14,325	1,550	0	0	1,650
Oregon	182,110	11,533	0	0	100	12,960
Utah	245,650	37,700	0	206	0	3,000
Wyoming	220,444	38,778	0	4,298	70	2,840
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,228,249</b>	<b>218,510</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>31,542</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>34,475</b>

Note: For the purposes of this table, the term “public lands” refers to those lands managed by the BLM. Due to the relatively static nature of the data for estimated number of big game animals on public lands, this table is usually updated on a 5-year basis.

/a/ Data has been carried forward from previous years. All other entries are current for 2005.

/b/ The sheep numbers for Alaska are for Dall Sheep.

Table 2-7.

**FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED  
DURING FISCAL YEAR 2005**

Administrative State	Protective Fencing	Spawning Bed Development	Streambank Stabilization	Habitat Disking and Chaming
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona	16.5	0	.6	0
California	17.5	7	1.1	108
Colorado	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Idaho	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montana	2	5	0	80
Nevada	33.5	0	47.75	103,083
New Mexico	18	0	2	1,165
Oregon	0	2	33	0
Utah	7	0	14.5	21,283
Wyoming	104.5	0	4.45	990
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>126,709</b>

Table 2-7.

**FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED  
DURING FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

Administrative State	Lake Improvements	Seeding	Prescribed Burning	Wetland Improvements
	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>
Alaska	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona	3	280	14,039	12
California	0	14,299	926	940
Colorado	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Idaho	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montana	25	5	0	10
Nevada	25	200	6,037	85
New Mexico	160	556	11,915	1,160
Oregon	1	10,000	20,000	20
Utah	0	11,340	3,800	123
Wyoming	5	312	18,300	248
<b>Total</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>36,992</b>	<b>77,427</b>	<b>2,598</b>

Note: N/A indicates that a state did not submit information in time for publication.

Table 2-8.

**EMERGENCY FIRE STABILIZATION AND  
REHABILITATION PROJECTS, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

	Number <i>/a/</i>	Acres Treated <i>/b/</i>	Funding <i>/c/</i>
Alaska	30	1,118	\$1,446,785
Arizona	15	951	2,092,316
California	27	106,698	2,570,981
Colorado	15	24,540	516,095
Idaho	52	228,766	3,945,941
Montana	6	76,930	128,591
Nevada	65	68,785	4,574,965
New Mexico	5	300	214,480
Oregon	24	121,893	4,052,075
South Dakota	1	233	4,641
Utah	77	240,686	5,785,906
Washington	2	8,563	33,583
Wyoming	6	10	55,409
<b>Total</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>879,473</b>	<b>\$25,421,768</b>

*/a/* The number of projects equals the number of approved Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation/Burned Area Emergency Response (ES&R/BAER) Plans.

*/b/* Includes the acres of emergency stabilization and burned-area rehabilitation treatments applied; acres of weed inventories, treatments, and treatments evaluated; and acres of treatments monitored. (Note: Some of these activities may occur on the same acreage.)

*/c/* Includes expenditures in Fiscal Year 2005 for treatments, monitoring, and inventory/assessment; these may include funding for treatments approved in 2002, 2003, and 2004 as well as planning costs for many of the Fiscal Year 2005 fires. Does not include indirect support and other program oversight and development costs (approximately \$1.3 million) or funds expended in the Native Plant Materials Development Program (\$4.6 million).

## PART 3

### COMMERCIAL USES AND REVENUES GENERATED

The demands being placed on the public lands are growing in tandem with the number and diversity of the people the BLM serves. Our ability to meet these new demands will depend on improving the Bureau's accountability to users of the public lands, while emphasizing the responsibility of these users to adhere to an ethic that is sensitive to the land's health and responsive to the public's right to receive fair value in return.

The BLM historically has made land available for authorized private sector activities, such as recreation, energy and mineral commodity extraction, livestock forage use, sawtimber harvest, and other related land use authorizations and land dispositions, and we will continue to do so. The BLM strives to ensure that taxpayers receive a fair return from such transactions, consistent with existing laws. The BLM also strives to ensure that adverse impacts on the land, to other users, and on the American public are minimized so as to prevent long-term environmental impairment or the creation of unfunded taxpayer liabilities.

The BLM administers almost 262 million surface acres of public land, about one-eighth of the land in the United States, and approximately 700 million acres of on-shore Federal mineral estate on or underlying both Federal surface ownerships and privately owned lands. The BLM also provides technical supervision of mineral development and cadastral (land) survey on 56 million acres of American Indian trust lands.

The following tables of statistics show the essential outputs of various interrelated programs that provide commercial uses as shown in Tables 3-1 through 3-24. Tables 3-25 through 3-32 display outcome-oriented information in terms of receipts or payments and the allocation of funds generated from commercial use activities on public lands. Table 3-33 presents a financial update for the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, while Table 3-24 presents information on the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act.

Please note that only receipts and payments collected by the BLM are listed. For revenues derived from BLM energy and mineral activities, refer to Mineral Revenues in the Annual Report of the Minerals Management Service (MMS), a Department of the Interior agency. The onshore Federal mineral revenues generated by the BLM and collected by the MMS, including royalties, rents, and bonus bids, totaled \$3,525 million for Fiscal Year 2005. Mineral operations on Indian trust lands generated \$442 million in revenue for Indian mineral owners.

#### **Forest Products Offered by State**

Table 3-12, Forest Products Offered by State, Fiscal Year 2005, has been modified from previous years to reflect changes in the BLM's forest management practices and policy. With the implementation of the recently acquired (2003) Stewardship Contracting authority, the BLM is now reporting forest product volumes associated with this contracting mechanism. Additionally, green tons of biomass are also being reported as part of the BLM's Biomass Utilization Strategy. To make room for these new reporting volumes, the sawtimber volumes converted to 100 cubic foot units (CCF) were dropped; only thousand board feet (MBF) units are being reported. Additionally, minor volumes of miscellaneous wood products (e.g., fence posts and corral poles), previously displayed in separate columns, have been combined and are reported in one column.

**New Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Activities on Federal Lands and Continuing Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Activities on Federal Lands**

Tables 3-16 and 3-17 are not being furnished this year due to the disconnection and subsequent unavailability for use of the BLM's Automated Fluid Minerals Support Systems (AFMSS). AFMSS is the sole source system for data in these tables; since it was unavailable for use, this data could not be collected or processed. AFMSS was disconnected and made unavailable due to the continuing Cobell versus Norton litigation.

Table 3-1.

## PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2005

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<b>BLM LANDS PATENTED</b>			
<b><u>Airport</u></b>			
Nevada	1	1,205	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b><u>Color-Of-Title</u></b>			
New Mexico	3	12	\$16
Oregon	1	20	17,967
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>\$17,983</b>
<b><u>Desert Land</u></b>			
Nevada	2	617	\$611
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>\$611</b>
<b><u>Exchanges (FLPMA) /a/</u></b>			
Arizona	2	16,297	\$0
Idaho	10	269	0
Montana	1	160	0
Oregon	5	174	0
Washington	21	1,770	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>18,670</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b><u>Exchanges (FLPMA &amp; FLTFA) /b/</u></b>			
California	1	225	\$97,000
Colorado	7	485	12,780
Nevada	3	1,028	415,986
Utah	2	10,689	40,409
Wyoming	2	680	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13,107</b>	<b>\$576,175</b>
<b>Grand Total Exchanges</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>31,777</b>	<b>\$576,175</b>
<b><u>Reclamation Homestead</u></b>			
Montana	2	222	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<b>BLM LANDS PATENTED</b>			
<b><u>Recreation and Public Purposes</u></b>			
Arizona	1	25	\$0
Idaho	1	10	875
Nevada	26	981	4,858
New Mexico	3	41	150,150
Wyoming	1	65	0
Utah	3	1,170	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2,292</b>	<b>\$155,883</b>
<b><u>Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA) /c/</u></b>			
Arizona	1	3	\$2,750
Idaho	1	30	9,000
New Mexico	1	23	56,484
South Dakota	2	13	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>\$69,234</b>
<b><u>Sales (FLPMA &amp; FLTFA) /d/</u></b>			
Nevada	13	1,650	\$2,214,047
New Mexico	1	40	1,280,000
Oregon	5	64	20,621
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>\$3,514,668</b>
<b><u>Sales (SNPLMA) /e/</u></b>			
Nevada	123	4,438	\$1,302,444,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>4,438</b>	<b>\$1,302,444,000</b>
<b><u>Sales (Various Acts of Congress)</u></b>			
Montana /f/	7	3	\$0
Nevada /g/	1	2,589	0
Nevada /h/	8	13,328	47,060,000
New Mexico /i/	1	18	916,000
Oregon /j/	1	63	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16,001</b>	<b>\$47,976,000</b>
<b>Grand Total Sales</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>22,262</b>	<b>\$1,354,003,902</b>



**Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<b>BLM LANDS PATENTED</b>			
<b><u>Alaska Conveyances /k/</u></b>			
State Selection Patents	11	3,849	\$0
State Selection Tentative Approval	10	28,680	0
<b>Total State Selections</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>32,529</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Native Selection Patents	25	25,717	\$0
Native Selection Interim Conveyance	3	17,210	0
<b>Total Native Selections</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>42,927</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Patents	3	602	\$0
Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Interim Conveyance	1	48	0
<b>Total Alaska Railroad Transfer Act</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Native Allotment Certificate	79	8,534	\$0
Native Veteran Allotment Certificate	0	0	0
<b>Total Certificates of Allotment</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>8,534</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Homesites or Headquarters	1	5	\$13
Native Townsites	0	0	0
Non-Native Townsites	0	0	0
Railroad Townsites	0	0	0
Trade & Manufacturing Sites	0	0	0
<b>Total Sites</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>\$13</b>
<b>Grand Total Alaska Conveyances</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>84,645</b>	<b>\$13</b>
<b>Grand Total BLM Lands Patented</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>143,052</b>	<b>\$1,354,754,567</b>

**Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<b>FEDERAL MINERALS PATENTED</b>			
<b><u>Exchanges (FLPMA &amp; FLTFA) Federal Minerals only</u></b>			
California	7	2,875	\$0
Wyoming	1	2,046	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4,921</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b><u>Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals</u></b>			
Florida	3	43	\$4,264
Idaho	3	820	0
Louisiana	1	215	26,875
Minnesota	2	140	6,575
Montana	1	20	0
South Carolina	1	219	8,250
Oregon	1	20	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>\$46,014</b>
<b><u>Minerals</u></b>			
New Mexico	1	40	\$103
North Dakota	2	169	0
Oregon	1	5	0
Washington	1	155	0
Wyoming	7	1,850	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>\$103</b>
<b>Grand Total Federal Minerals Patented</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8,617</b>	<b>\$46,117</b>

Note: Purchase money includes all revenues collected by the BLM during the reporting fiscal year from all ongoing cases leading to patent; however, this money is not always received in the same year that the patent is issued. Purchase money enters into the land exchange process because exchanges must result in equal value given and received by both parties; this means that purchase money (equalization payments) are sometimes collected from the proponent or made by the Bureau of Land Management to ensure an equitable exchange.

The “Other” category shown in prior years has been replaced by specific headings (e.g., Airport, Reclamation Homestead, Alaska Conveyances) to make the table more informative and easier to read.

**Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

- /a/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756). Purchase money (cash equalization payment) received from these exchanges is not subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-8, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, for more details.
- /b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756). Purchase money (cash equalization payment) is subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-8, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, and Table 5-17, Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act Sales, Exchange, and Acquisition Proceeds.
- /c/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713). Purchase money received from these sales is not subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).
- /d/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713). Purchase money received from these sales is subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-17, Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act Sales, Exchange, and Acquisition Proceeds.
- /e/ Sales pursuant to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (SNPLMA) (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /f/ Montana: Public Law 105-277 Title X of the Canyon Ferry Act of October 22, 1998, as amended by Public Law 106-113 Act of November 29, 1999 and Public Law 106-377 Act of October 27, 2000.
- /g/ Nevada: Public Law 109-509 Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act (SAFETEA) of 2005.
- /h/ Nevada: Public Law 108-424 Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004.
- /i/ New Mexico: Public Law 107-335 Lease Lot Conveyance Act of 2002.
- /j/ Oregon: Public Law 108-206 dated March 15, 2004, To Improve Management of and Recreational Access to the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area.
- /k/ Alaska Conveyances: Transfer of title pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971, (43 U.S.C. 1601) as amended, whether by tentative approval, interim conveyance or patent, whichever occurs first.

**Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

Tentative Approval (TA): Conveyance granting to the State of Alaska legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all of the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land provided by the act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land.

Interim Conveyance (IC): Conveyance granting to the recipient legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land provided by the act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land.

Certificates of Allotment (COA): Document that passes title for Native allotments. These are issued in a restricted status. The Bureau of Land Management issues the COA to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which holds the title in trust for the allottee. While the allotment title is held in trust status, the lands are inalienable, meaning that they cannot be seized for debt and are not subject to taxation. They also cannot be sold or encumbered without Bureau of Indian Affairs approval.

**Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2005**

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Mineral & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b>1909-1948 /a/</b>							
Alaska	6,501	10,823	1,095	0	773	0	19,192
Alabama	4,412	63,586	9,563	0	2,889	0	80,450
Arizona	2,547,517	4,403	27,497	0	0	101,880	2,681,297
Arkansas	1,107	1,520	15,043	85	40	0	17,795
California	2,352,070	3,005	156,783	0	23	1,864	2,513,745
Colorado	4,271,042	1,348,288	215,423	0	38,494	0	5,873,247
Florida	1,154	0	2,304	71,259	520	0	75,237
Idaho	1,291,163	11,749	4,940	270,036	216,060	0	1,793,948
Illinois	634	120	0	0	0	0	754
Iowa	359	0	0	0	0	0	359
Kansas	54,384	0	1,421	0	0	0	55,805
Louisiana	1,223	0	17,105	0	3,844	0	22,172
Michigan	1,935	0	3,261	0	0	0	5,196
Minnesota	235	0	0	8	0	0	243
Mississippi	974	0	10,231	0	0	0	11,205
Missouri	166	0	0	0	0	0	166
Montana	3,993,640	6,658,554	987,472	11,290	17,788	150	11,668,894
Nebraska	72,964	0	3,253	0	0	0	76,217
Nevada	242,717	960	1,119	0	80	40	244,916
New Mexico	6,378,118	614,779	112,995	680	70,673	2,092,091	9,269,336
North Dakota	134,578	4,636,851	11,915	0	1,164	40	4,784,548
Ohio	38	0	0	0	0	744	782
Oklahoma	48,781	0	10,917	0	0	0	59,698
Oregon	1,639,742	5,598	14,369	0	480	0	1,660,189

**Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Mineral & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b>1909-1948 /a/ – concluded</b>							
South Dakota	1,565,802	187,722	6,328	0	0	0	1,759,852
Utah	856,083	215,528	98,922	21,576	8,157	1,680	1,201,946
Washington	262,444	14,535	2,518	0	384	400	280,281
Wisconsin	1,546	0	0	0	0	0	1,546
Wyoming	9,541,179	2,297,363	376,906	32,037	17,341	257	12,265,083
<b>Total 1909-1948</b>	<b>35,272,508</b>	<b>16,075,384</b>	<b>2,091,380</b>	<b>406,971</b>	<b>378,710</b>	<b>2,199,146</b>	<b>56,424,099</b>
<b>Fiscal Period /b/</b>							
1949-1950	363,466	24,868	18,287	1,138	7,662	4,235	419,656
1951-1960	1,258,347	64,204	650,841	5,075	109,323	36,586	2,124,376
1961-1970	2,103,335	44,578	893,114	559	498,973	30,663	3,571,222
1971-1980	2,914,664	9,344	186,689	340	185,764	49,784	3,346,585
1981-1990	2,694,395	16,609	294,416	439	159,006	166,558	3,331,423
1991-2000	368,178	8,647	272,749	0	92,220	53,756	795,550
2001	30,176	1,120	22,307	0	7,730	1,159	62,492
2002	31,129	1,120	18,809	1,053	3,750	119	61,980
2003	22,006	1,169	17,465	0	12,266	454	53,360
2004	11,405	160	15,617	0	5,372	408	32,962
2005	5,586	0	3,744	0	19,008	2,622	30,960
<b>Total 1949-2005</b>	<b>9,802,687</b>	<b>171,819</b>	<b>2,394,038</b>	<b>8,604</b>	<b>1,101,074</b>	<b>346,344</b>	<b>13,830,566</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>45,075,195</b>	<b>16,247,203</b>	<b>4,485,418</b>	<b>415,575</b>	<b>1,479,784</b>	<b>2,545,490</b>	<b>70,254,665 /c/</b>

**Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

Note: Data prior to 1949 was tabulated from incomplete records. Data includes patents issued on both BLM and Forest Service lands. See Table 1-3, Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the BLM, for additional minerals data.

/a/ Minerals began to be reserved with the Agricultural Coal Lands Act of March 3, 1909. More laws expanding on this Act and covering additional minerals were subsequently enacted.

/b/ As of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30 each year.

/c/ Does not include 165,712 stockraising homesteads comprising 70,362,925 acres that reserved all minerals to the United States. Some of these homesteads were entered but not patented. The homestead laws were repealed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701).

**Table 3-3. RIGHTS-OF-WAY WORKLOAD, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Actions Processed <i>/a/</i></b>	<b>Grants Issued <i>/b/</i></b>	<b>Total Workload <i>/c/</i></b>
Alaska	12	19	31
Arizona	221	122	343
California	141	132	273
Colorado	289	235	524
Eastern States	3	1	4
Idaho	116	116	232
Montana	86	103	189
Nevada	224	473	697
New Mexico	515	962	1,477
Oregon	246	358	604
Utah	227	277	504
Wyoming	647	977	1,624
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,727</b>	<b>3,775</b>	<b>6,502</b>

*/a/* Right-of-way grants (including communication site leases) assigned, canceled, denied, relinquished, renewed, terminated, or withdrawn.

*/b/* Includes both new grants and previously issued grants that were amended.

*/c/* Includes both actions processed and grants issued.



**Table 3-4. NUMBER OF EXISTING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND RENTAL RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

Administrative State	FLPMA/Other /a/		Mineral Leasing Act /b/		Total /c/	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipts</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipts</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipts</i>
Alaska	1,094	\$623,717.82	11	\$32,844.32	1,104	\$656,562.14
Arizona	4,242	1,181,309.81	283	91,485.50	4,525	1,272,795.31
California	5,548	2,725,504.66	243	220,665.30	5,791	2,946,169.96
Colorado	4,966	641,997.69	1,211	254,378.52	6,177	896,376.21
Eastern States	48	824.54	18	0	66	824.54
Idaho	4,571	771,933.60	112	31,700.05	4,683	803,633.65
Montana	3,263	134,814.37	322	39,360.44	3,585	174,174.81
Nevada	7,395	3,547,874.96	116	130,947.70	7,511	3,678,822.66
New Mexico	8,260	710,312.89	17,960	951,521.24	26,220	1,661,834.13
Oregon	9,320	564,605.35	22	14,944.83	9,342	579,550.18
Utah	4,273	613,406.38	847	129,034.91	5,120	742,441.29
Wyoming	9,677	962,871.89	6,098	841,402.15	15,775	1,804,274.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,657</b>	<b>\$12,479,173.96</b>	<b>27,243</b>	<b>\$2,738,284.96</b>	<b>89,899</b>	<b>\$15,217,458.92</b>

/a/ Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2743). Communication Site Rental is included in the FLPMA rental receipt column.

/b/ Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185).

/c/ FLPMA/Other and Mineral Leasing Act existing rights-of-way.

Source: The Bureau of Land Management's case recordation system.

**Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

		FY 2005 Authorizations					Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2005	
Geographic State	Type	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated			
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	Permits	17	19	\$51,915	39	273	118	930 /a/
	Leases	0	0	14,700	2	17	20	189 /a/
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 /a/
Arizona	Permits	8	1,683	20,070	11	11,902	37	647
	Leases	0	0	187,668	1	20	30	1,273
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	Permits	211	9,148	107,413	190	1,280	449	27,091
	Leases	13	73	480,266	0	0	207	5,889
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	Permits	7	25	12,885	8	13	12	117
	Leases	1	0	9,606	2	7	8	556
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	Permits	10	47	31,253	20	67	96	1,118 /a/
	Leases	0	0	12,820	1	1	10	90 /a/
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

		FY 2005 Authorizations							
Geographic State	Type	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2005		
		Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres	
Montana	Permits	4	92	\$13,039	3	7	58	2,454	
	Leases	0	0	59,052	0	0	21	1,074	
	Easements	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Nevada	Permits	35	180	108,166	30	11,860	28	1,763 /a/	
	Leases	0	0	3,620	0	0	8	224	
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Mexico	Permits	2	1	4,425	6	6	6	28	
	Leases	0	0	0	1	10	8	1,356	
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North Dakota	Permits	0	0	0	0	0	7	48	
	Leases	1	25	0	0	0	1	25	
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oregon	Permits	2	81	13,585	6	29,622	59	32,852 /a/	
	Leases	0	0	37,580	0	0	49	150 /a/	
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	
Utah	Permits	0	0	11,300	0	0	33	3,073 /a/	
	Leases	0	0	13,227	0	0	15	526 /a/	
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	57	54,343 /a/	

**Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

		FY 2005 Authorizations					Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2005	
Geographic State	Type	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated			
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Washington	Permits	0	0	\$9,675	0	0	9	35
	Leases	0	0	0	0		0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0		0	0
Wyoming	Permits	6	25	3,653	8	85	33	484
	Leases	1	7	4,585	0 <sub>0</sub>	0	17	94
	Easements	0	0	0	0 <sub>0</sub>		0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>Permits</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>11,301</b>	<b>387,379</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>55,115</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>70,640</b>
	<b>Leases</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>823,124</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>11,446</b>
	<b>Easements</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0<sub>0</sub></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>54,348</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>318</b>	<b>11,406</b>	<b>\$1,210,503</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>55,170</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>136,434</b>

Note: Authorizations in this table occur under 43 CFR 2920, which authorizes uses not specifically authorized under other laws or regulations and not specifically forbidden by law. Residential, agricultural, industrial, and commercial uses may be authorized. Revenue collected reflects monies actually received during the fiscal year.

/a/ Due to adjustments resulting from audits, the “Cumulative Authorizations (*Numbers*)” reported for Fiscal Year 2005 cannot be compared with Fiscal Year 2004 totals.

Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2005

	FY 2005 Authorizations						Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2005	
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Number	Acres	
	Number	Acres		Number	Acres			
<b><u>Recreation and Public Purpose Leases</u></b>								
Alaska	0	0	\$2,535	0	0	19	2,716	
Arizona	1	139	9,460	0	0	115	11,955	
California	20	1,846	8,595	0	0	130	15,712	
Colorado	2	105	1,306	2	50	22	2,553	
Idaho	0	0	1,145	0	0	35	9,856	/a/
Montana	0	0	213	0	0	16	676	
Nevada	7	142	277,663	23	1,236	226	23,177	/a/
New Mexico	8	338	1,717	1	253	78	2,252	/a/
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	1	40	
Oregon	0	0	930	1	3	35	6,961	/a/
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	5	642	
Utah	6	335	1,590	0	0	64	9,555	/a/
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	17	1,985	
Wyoming	0	0	405	1	372	72	5,664	
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2,905</b>	<b>\$305,559</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>93,744</b>	

Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued

	FY 2005 Authorizations						Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2005	
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated				
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b><u>Airport Leases</u></b>								
Alaska	0	0	\$6,475	1	87	7	1,327	/a/
Arizona	0	0	582	0	0	7	1,368	
California	1	240	100	0	0	10	14,163	
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	
Idaho	0	0	375	0	0	9	574	/a/
Nevada	0	0	689,078	1	2,050	23	6,728	/a/
New Mexico	1	83	500	0	0	7	888	
Oregon	0	0	662	0	0	3	173	
Utah	0	0	200	0	0	5	718	/a/
Wyoming	0	0	125	0	0	2	169	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>\$698,097</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,137</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>26,111</b>	
<b><u>Small Tract Leases</u></b>								
Nevada	0	0	\$100	0	0	1	5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	

Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued

	FY 2005 Authorizations						Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2005	
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated				
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b><u>Public Works Leases</u></b>								
Idaho	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0	/a/
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	1	13,767	
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13,769</b>	
<b><u>Special Land Use Permits</u></b>								
Arizona	0	0	\$0	0	0	1		/b/
California	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,132	
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	1	310	
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/a/
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	1	200	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,642</b>	

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued

	FY 2005 Authorizations						Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2005	
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Number	Acres	
	Number	Acres		Number	Acres			
<b><u>Administrative Land Use Compliance</u></b>								
Arizona	0	0	\$0	1	1	18	50,414	/a/
California	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50,416</b>	
<b><u>Reclamation Lease, License, and Deed</u></b>								
Arizona	0	0	\$0	0	0	11	8,952	
California	0	0	20,455	0	0	9	5,475	/a/
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$20,455</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14,427</b>	
<b><u>Reconveyed Permit/Lease</u></b>								
Arizona	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	



**Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

	FY 2005 Authorizations						Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2005	
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated				
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b><u>Recreation Use Authorization</u></b>								
Arizona	25	21	\$4,490	18	18	82	712	/a/
California	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>\$4,490</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>714</b>	
<b><u>Water Well Lease</u></b>								
Colorado	0	0	\$11,406	0	0	1	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$11,406</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>3,249</b>	<b>\$1,040,107</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>4,070</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>200,831</b>	

/a/ Due to adjustments resulting from audits, the “Cumulative Authorizations” reported for Fiscal Year 2005 cannot be compared with Fiscal Year 2004 totals.

/b/ Arizona: Contains .003 acres.

Table 3-7a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING  
DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	286	57	1	290
California	164	2	16	178
Colorado	834	37	69	887
Idaho	1,110	87	106	1,180
Montana	2,619	105	132	2,655
Nevada	457	41	53	493
New Mexico	1,170	339	217	1,322
Oregon	639	29	4	643
Utah	1,027	46	143	1,122
Wyoming	850	117	106	919
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,156</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>9,689</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	245,777	4,148	308	250,233
California	122,712	25	10,523	133,260
Colorado	224,126	2,190	46,604	272,920
Idaho	782,985	4,260	74,481	861,726
Montana	947,102	3,964	28,979	980,045
Nevada	1,015,464	3,212	66,843	1,085,519
New Mexico	844,877	12,242	64,613	921,732
Oregon	649,526	1,336	4,372	655,234
Utah	429,912	1,583	112,963	544,458
Wyoming	670,048	5,499	109,118	784,665
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>5,932,529</b>	<b>38,459</b>	<b>518,804</b>	<b>6,489,792</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These AUMs were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2004 (October 2003 – September 2004).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized non-use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-7b.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE  
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	309	13	2	312
California	234	12	23	260
Colorado	357	18	40	382
Idaho	391	24	25	417
Montana	1,460	42	80	1,514
Nevada	5	0	0	5
New Mexico	712	19	27	724
Oregon	643	23	7	662
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,498	132	152	1,579
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,609</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>5,855</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/</b>				
Arizona	104,534	708	842	106,084
California	64,334	381	4,052	68,767
Colorado	30,183	569	6,103	36,855
Idaho	25,243	479	3,908	29,630
Montana	180,545	835	11,541	192,921
Nevada	2,672	0	0	2,672
New Mexico	147,872	655	32,919	181,446
Oregon	65,280	922	1,506	67,708
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	347,885	5,377	44,867	398,129
<b>Total /d/</b>	<b>968,548</b>	<b>9,926</b>	<b>105,738</b>	<b>1,084,212</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ There are no Section 15 lands in Utah.

/c/ These AUMs were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2004 (October 2003 – September 2004).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized non-use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-7c.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT  
LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	595	70	3	602
California	398	14	39	438
Colorado	1,191	55	109	1,269
Idaho	1,501	111	131	1,597
Montana	4,079	147	212	4,169
Nevada	462	41	53	498
New Mexico	1,882	358	244	2,046
Oregon	1,282	52	11	1,305
Utah	1,027	46	143	1,122
Wyoming	2,348	249	258	2,498
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,765</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>15,544</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	350,311	4,856	1,150	356,317
California	187,046	406	14,575	202,027
Colorado	254,309	2,759	52,707	309,775
Idaho	808,228	4,739	78,389	891,356
Montana	1,127,647	4,799	40,520	1,172,966
Nevada	1,018,136	3,212	66,843	1,088,191
New Mexico	992,749	12,897	97,532	1,103,178
Oregon	714,806	2,258	5,878	722,942
Utah	429,912	1,583	112,963	544,458
Wyoming	1,017,933	10,876	153,985	1,182,794
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>6,901,077</b>	<b>48,385</b>	<b>624,542</b>	<b>7,574,004</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These AUMs were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2004 (October 2003 – September 2004).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized non-use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

**Table 3-8a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	296	62	4	301
California	123	2	16	137
Colorado	834	35	73	895
Idaho	1,109	86	104	1,180
Montana	2,595	109	129	2,628
Nevada	456	43	56	493
New Mexico	1,219	363	221	1,372
Oregon	643	33	4	649
Utah	1,085	49	153	1,186
Wyoming	854	111	102	925
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,214</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>9,766</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	259,925	4,387	1,930	266,242
California	40,598	9	10,910	51,517
Colorado	190,198	2,026	51,283	243,507
Idaho	708,199	4,390	68,236	780,825
Montana	694,197	3,816	22,875	720,888
Nevada	857,792	3,026	69,627	930,445
New Mexico	834,030	12,833	60,527	907,390
Oregon	535,460	1,697	3,587	540,744
Utah	482,778	1,565	135,687	620,030
Wyoming	568,651	5,217	113,687	687,555
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>5,171,828</b>	<b>38,966</b>	<b>538,349</b>	<b>5,749,143</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees run more than One kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These AUMs were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2005 (October 2004 – September 2005).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized non-use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

**Table 3-8b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE (SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	316	13	3	321
California	226	10	24	253
Colorado	360	17	43	384
Idaho	397	26	26	425
Montana	1,468	43	81	1,522
Nevada	8	0	1	9
New Mexico	718	20	28	730
Oregon	628	21	6	643
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,510	134	153	1,590
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,631</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>5,877</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/</b>				
Arizona	109,073	789	648	110,510
California	63,274	357	5,839	69,470
Colorado	29,515	500	5,958	35,973
Idaho	25,266	481	4,573	30,320
Montana	158,784	847	11,152	170,783
Nevada	6,194	0	1,326	7,520
New Mexico	152,848	638	32,993	186,479
Oregon	61,774	850	1,505	64,129
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	326,614	4,884	42,774	374,272
<b>Total /d/</b>	<b>933,342</b>	<b>9,346</b>	<b>106,768</b>	<b>1,049,456</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ There are no Section 15 lands in Utah.

/c/ These AUMs were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2005 (October 2004 – September 2005).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized non-use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

**Table 3-8c. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	612	75	7	622
California	349	12	40	390
Colorado	1,194	52	116	1,279
Idaho	1,506	112	130	1,605
Montana	4,063	152	210	4,150
Nevada	464	43	57	502
New Mexico	1,937	383	249	2,102
Oregon	1,271	54	10	1,292
Utah	1,085	49	153	1,186
Wyoming	2,364	245	255	2,515
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,845</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>15,643</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	368,998	5,176	2,578	376,752
California	103,872	366	16,749	120,987
Colorado	219,713	2,526	57,241	279,480
Idaho	733,465	4,871	72,809	811,145
Montana	852,981	4,663	34,027	891,671
Nevada	863,986	3,026	70,953	937,965
New Mexico	986,878	13,471	93,520	1,093,869
Oregon	597,234	2,547	5,092	604,873
Utah	482,778	1,565	135,687	620,030
Wyoming	895,265	10,101	156,461	1,061,827
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>6,105,170</b>	<b>48,312</b>	<b>645,117</b>	<b>6,798,599</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These AUMs were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2005 (October 2004 –September 2005).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized non-use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

**Table 3-9a. GRAZING PERMITS IN FORCE ON GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS AS OF OCTOBER 3, 2005**

<b>Administrative State /a/</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Active AUMs /b/</b>	<b>Suspended AUMs /c/</b>
Arizona	395	503,360	88,396
California	245	256,805	130,542
Colorado	1,146	598,021	125,036
Idaho	1,423	1,316,485	204,729
Montana	2,714	1,132,233	21,286
Nevada	633	2,103,514	453,788
New Mexico	1,509	1,645,726	86,599
Oregon	758	965,468	131,965
Utah	1,525	1,237,117	327,801
Wyoming	1,103	1,490,155	371,413
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,451</b>	<b>11,248,884</b>	<b>1,941,555</b>
<b>Geographic State /a/</b>			
Arizona	396	503,377	88,415
California	226	196,328	95,756
Colorado	1,152	599,104	125,036
Idaho	1,423	1,316,485	204,729
Montana	2,714	1,132,233	21,286
Nebraska	0	0	0
Nevada	651	2,161,131	488,574
New Mexico	1,509	1,645,726	86,599
North Dakota	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	758	965,468	131,965
South Dakota	0	0	0
Utah	1,519	1,238,877	327,782
Washington	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,103	1,490,155	371,413
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,451</b>	<b>11,248,884</b>	<b>1,941,555</b>

/a/ Administrative state boundaries differ from geographic state boundaries. For example: California BLM administers some lands within the state of Nevada, and Montana BLM administers all public land in North Dakota and South Dakota.

/b/ Active animal unit months (AUMs): AUMs that *could* be authorized on public lands; these totals differ from AUM totals shown in the previous tables, which are AUMs authorized for use.

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).



**Table 3-9b. GRAZING LEASES IN FORCE ON GRAZING LEASE (SECTION 15) LANDS AS OF OCTOBER 3, 2005**

<b>Administrative State /a/</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Active AUMs /b/</b>	<b>Suspended AUMs /c/</b>
Arizona	362	157,151	10,309
California	328	165,038	13,040
Colorado	442	64,899	16,654
Idaho	466	35,321	1,113
Montana	1,575	234,098	14,331
Nevada	11	26,598	1,135
New Mexico	781	215,643	4,413
Oregon	821	93,288	5,213
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,703	460,157	5,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,489</b>	<b>1,452,193</b>	<b>71,908</b>
<b>Geographic State /a/</b>			
Arizona	362	157,151	10,309
California	329	165,102	13,040
Colorado	442	64,899	16,654
Idaho	466	35,321	1,113
Montana	1,029	150,893	14,271
Nebraska	17	578	0
Nevada	11	26,598	1,135
New Mexico	777	215,505	4,413
North Dakota	75	9,226	0
Oklahoma	4	138	0
Oregon	526	61,080	4,502
South Dakota	470	73,924	60
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Washington	294	32,144	711
Wyoming	1,687	459,634	5,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,489</b>	<b>1,452,193</b>	<b>71,908</b>

/a/ Administrative state boundaries differ from geographic state boundaries. For example: California BLM administers some lands within the state of Nevada, and Montana BLM administers all public land in North Dakota and South Dakota.

/b/ Active animal unit months (AUMs): AUMs that *could* be authorized on public lands; these totals differ from AUM totals shown in the previous tables, which are AUMs authorized for use.

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.

/d/ There are no Grazing Lease (Section 15) Lands in Utah.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

**Table 3-9c. GRAZING PERMITS AND LEASES IN FORCE AS OF OCTOBER 3, 2005**

<b>Administrative State /a/</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Active AUMs /b/</b>	<b>Suspended AUMs /c/</b>
Arizona	757	660,511	98,705
California	573	421,843	143,582
Colorado	1,588	662,920	141,690
Idaho	1,889	1,351,806	205,842
Montana	4,289	1,366,331	35,617
Nevada	644	2,130,112	454,923
New Mexico	2,290	1,861,369	91,012
Oregon	1,579	1,058,756	137,178
Utah	1,525	1,237,117	327,801
Wyoming	2,806	1,950,312	377,113
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,940</b>	<b>12,701,077</b>	<b>2,013,463</b>
<b>Geographic State /a/</b>			
Arizona	758	660,528	98,724
California	555	361,430	108,796
Colorado	1,594	664,003	141,690
Idaho	1,889	1,351,806	205,842
Montana	3,743	1,283,126	35,557
Nebraska	17	578	0
Nevada	662	2,187,729	489,709
New Mexico	2,286	1,861,231	91,012
North Dakota	75	9,226	0
Oklahoma	4	138	0
Oregon	1,284	1,026,548	136,467
South Dakota	470	73,924	60
Utah	1,519	1,238,877	327,782
Washington	294	32,144	711
Wyoming	2,790	1,949,789	377,113
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,940</b>	<b>12,701,077</b>	<b>2,013,463</b>

/a/ Administrative state boundaries differ from geographic state boundaries. For example: California BLM administers some lands within the state of Nevada, and Montana BLM administers all public land in North Dakota and South Dakota.

/b/ Active animal unit months (AUMs): AUMs that *could* be authorized on public lands; these totals differ from AUM totals shown in the previous tables, which are AUMs authorized for use.

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

**Table 3-10a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING YEAR 2003 (MARCH 1, 2003 – FEBRUARY 28, 2004)**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Cattle, Yearlings, &amp; Buffalo</b>	<b>Horses &amp; Burros</b>	<b>Sheep &amp; Goats</b>	<b>Authorization Count /a/</b>
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	572	61	6	581
California	386	13	36	423
Colorado	1,083	50	104	1,155
Idaho	1,409	96	126	1,502
Montana	3,992	135	210	4,083
Nevada	447	35	47	475
New Mexico	1,813	317	241	1,974
Oregon	1,242	48	11	1,263
Utah	942	42	136	1,035
Wyoming	2,251	227	244	2,389
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,137</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>14,880</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	336,123	2,795	2,282	341,200
California	164,389	388	16,197	180,974
Colorado	223,155	2,367	46,995	272,517
Idaho	755,332	4,440	73,966	833,738
Montana	1,123,597	4,701	40,101	1,168,399
Nevada	904,198	2,514	59,477	966,189
New Mexico	1,056,229	12,798	100,594	1,169,621
Oregon	697,422	2,070	5,350	704,842
Utah	364,200	1,351	110,703	476,254
Wyoming	975,999	11,088	152,792	1,139,879
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>6,600,644</b>	<b>44,512</b>	<b>608,457</b>	<b>7,253,613</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These AUMs were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Billing Year 2003 (March 1, 2003 – February 28, 2004).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized non-use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

**Table 3-10b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING YEAR 2004 (MARCH 1, 2004 – FEBRUARY 28, 2005)**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Cattle, Yearlings, &amp; Buffalo</b>	<b>Horses &amp; Burros</b>	<b>Sheep &amp; Goats</b>	<b>Authorization Count /a/</b>
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	589	65	5	597
California	385	13	43	428
Colorado	1,163	51	107	1,244
Idaho	1,495	106	123	1,589
Montana	4,047	140	208	4,139
Nevada	458	40	54	496
New Mexico	1,830	351	241	1,997
Oregon	1,273	51	10	1,296
Utah	1,040	46	155	1,142
Wyoming	2,309	233	244	2,460
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,589</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>15,388</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	364,631	7,133	2,044	373,808
California	189,006	406	15,230	204,642
Colorado	256,729	2,900	57,752	317,381
Idaho	829,240	4,931	77,003	911,174
Montana	1,138,063	4,702	39,364	1,182,129
Nevada	1,022,181	3,442	70,088	1,095,711
New Mexico	966,568	13,068	94,366	1,074,002
Oregon	713,429	2,310	5,762	721,501
Utah	468,802	1,581	126,379	596,762
Wyoming	1,022,807	10,650	158,424	1,191,881
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>6,971,456</b>	<b>51,123</b>	<b>646,412</b>	<b>7,668,991</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These AUMs were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Billing Year 2004 (March 1, 2004 – February 28, 2005).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized non-use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-11.

**TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NON-WOOD PRODUCT SALES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Timber Sales <i>/a/</i></b>	<b>Wood Products <i>/b/</i></b>	<b>Non-Wood Forest Product Sales <i>/c/</i></b>	<b>Total</b>
Alaska	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$22,715.00	\$23,215.00
Arizona	0.00	3,088.00	6,022.50	9,110.50
California	934,069.50	2,511.00	1,393.00	937,973.50
Colorado	530.40	19,449.32	20,181.78	40,161.50
Idaho	2,156,691.81	3,309.00	497.50	2,160,498.31
Montana	382,405.00	7,103.20	4,770.75	394,278.95
Nevada	0.00	17,091.80	26,102.91	43,194.71
New Mexico	0.00	11,649.00	3,072.00	14,721.00
Oregon	32,464,118.65	31,055.89	94,034.31	32,589,208.85
- Eastern <i>/d/</i>	259,382.87	10,785.50	13,697.20	283,865.57
- Western <i>/e/</i>	32,204,735.78	20,270.39	80,337.11	32,305,343.28
Utah	0.00	14,674.40	13,331.27	28,005.67
Wyoming	177,787.00	6,390.54	1,589.40	185,766.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$36,116,102.36</b>	<b>\$116,322.15</b>	<b>\$193,710.42</b>	<b>\$36,426,134.93</b>
<b>Total Wood Products</b>	<b>\$36,232,424.51</b>			

**Table 3-11. TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NON-WOOD PRODUCT SALES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

Note: Does not include values associated with the BLM's recently acquired Stewardship Contracting authority.

- /a/ This includes original (parent) sale volumes offered and small sales (sawtimber) offered during Fiscal Year 2005 but does not include timber sale modifications approved during the fiscal year. This column includes only sales offered using Forms 5450-4 (Contract for Sale of Timber, Scale Sale) and 5450-3 (Contract for the Sale of Timber, Lump Sum Sale), along with the sawtimber portion of sales offered and/or negotiated using Form 5450-5 (Vegetative or Mineral Material Negotiated Cash Sale Contract).
- /b/ Includes fuelwood, posts, poles, and other wood products.
- /c/ Includes Christmas trees, cactus, seeds, yucca, pinyon nuts, mushrooms, yew bark, and other nonwood forest products/vegetal materials.
- /d/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
- /e/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

**Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

State	Total Number of Sawtimber Sales /a/		Sawtimber Offered MBF /a/	Total Value Sawtimber /a/	Average Price Per MBF /a/	Fuelwood Cords /b/	Other SFP MBF /c/		Total Volume MBF /d/	Stewardship Contracting		
										Sawtimber MBF /e/	Fuelwood Cords /f/	Biomass Tons /g/
Alaska				\$500.00	\$3.82	705			488	34	456	4,416
Arizona	1		131	0.00	0.00	648	4		325	0	0	
California	0		4,448	934,069.50	210.02	453	1		4,674	465	143	15,701
Colorado	9	1	39	530.40	13.60	2,630	0	70	1,424	413	255	3,060
Idaho		14	9,643	2,156,691.81	223.65	498		2	9,894	636	800	2,000
Montana			2,795	382,405.00	136.80	1,046			3,343	1,249	800	8,398
Nevada	17	0	0	0.00	0.00	4,459	24	74	2,304	0	0	5,000
New Mexico			0	0.00	0.00	4,552			2,276	0	1,386	
Oregon	0	246	210,981	32,464,118.65	153.87	4,508	0	1,227	214,463	11,506	0	0
-- East /h/		17	4,587	259,382.87	56.55	2,793		97	6,081	10,004	0	0
-- West /i/		229	206,394	32,204,735.78	156.04			1,130	208,382	1,502	0	0
Utah		0	0	0.00	0.00	1,715 4,356		125	2,303	0	0	2,411
Wyoming		5	2,110	177,787.00	84.25	676		33	2,481	5,905	2,050	30,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>293</b>		<b>230,148</b>	<b>\$36,116,102.36</b>	<b>\$156.96</b>	<b>24,530</b>		<b>1,561</b>	<b>243,975</b>	<b>20,208</b>	<b>5,890</b>	<b>70,986</b>

**Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

Note: The totals for the columns may not appear to be correct because the numbers were rounded after addition.

1 MBF = one thousand board feet; one board foot measures 1 foot in length by 1 foot in width by 1 inch in thickness. All sawtimber volumes are listed in MBF units, however, the contracts may have been offered as MBF, CCF, or tons, based on local market trends, and have been converted to MBF for this table. Conversion factors used were 1 MBF = 1.6 CCF = 6 tons.

This table has been modified to reflect changes in the BLM's forest management practices and policy. With the implementation of the recently acquired (2003) Stewardship Contracting authority, the BLM is now reporting forest product volumes associated with this contracting mechanism. Additionally, green tons of biomass are also being reported as part of the BLM's Biomass Utilization Strategy. To make room for these new reporting volumes, the sawtimber volumes converted to 100 cubic foot units (CCF) were dropped; only thousand board feet (MBF) units are being reported. Additionally, minor volumes of miscellaneous wood products (e.g., fence posts and corral poles), previously displayed in separate columns, have been combined and are reported in one column.

- /a/ This column includes only sales offered using BLM Forms 5450-4 (Contract for the Sale of Timber, Scale Sale) and 5450-3 (Contract for Sale of Timber, Lump Sum Sales), along with the sawtimber portion of sales offered and/or negotiated using BLM Form 5450-5 (Vegetative or Mineral Material Negotiated Cash Sale Contract). It does not include volumes and values associated with the BLM's Stewardship Contracting authority.
- /b/ This column includes volumes related specifically to fuelwood sales during the fiscal year. The unit of measure used is cords, the traditional standard for fuelwood. Two cords are approximately equal to one MBF. Volumes and values associated with the BLM's Stewardship Contracting authority are not included.
- /c/ This column includes volumes that incorporate all other special forest product (SFP) sales (excluding sawtimber and fuelwood) for the fiscal year, including fence posts and corral poles.
- /d/ This column sums the volumes to the left, converted to one common measure (MBF).
- /e/ This column is for sawtimber volumes in MBF for contracts under the BLM's Stewardship Contracting authority.
- /f/ This column is for fuelwood volumes in cords for contracts under the BLM's Stewardship Contracting authority.



**Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

- /g/ Green tons of woody biomass (the trees and woody plants, including limbs, tops, needles, leaves, and other woody parts, grown in a forest, woodland, or rangeland environment, that are the by-products of management, restoration, and/or fuel reduction treatment) to produce the full range of wood products, including timber, engineered lumber, paper, pulp, mulch, furniture, and value-added commodities, as well as bio-energy and/or bio-based products such as plastics, ethanol, and diesel. For this fiscal year, all volumes, with the exception of Alaska, were in contracts under the BLM's Stewardship Contracting authority.
- /h/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
- /i/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

	Leases as of September 30, 2005 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
Alabama	4	203			
Alaska	1	400			
Arkansas	20	3,207			
California	26	2,526			
Colorado	248	76,442			
Kansas	52	10,795			
Louisiana	29	4,779			
Michigan	2	200			
Mississippi	2	53			
Montana	245	73,033			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	792	206,652			
North Dakota	36	6,642			
Oklahoma	209	14,730			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Utah	144	50,980			
Wyoming	631	139,923			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>591,882</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	78	29,839			
Colorado	5	937			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	10	1,755			
Kentucky	3	1,182			
Louisiana	9	10,477			
Michigan	5	637			
Mississippi	31	10,405			
Montana	5	1,323			
New York	2	751			
North Dakota	28	4,448			
Ohio	14	2,466			
Oklahoma	45	10,355			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
Texas	11	4,070			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	14	1,960			
<b>Total</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>82,484</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2005 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>					
Alabama	6	294			
Alaska	1	400			
Arkansas	98	33,046			
California	26	2,526			
Colorado	253	77,379			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	62	12,550			
Kentucky	3	1,182			
Louisiana	38	15,256			
Michigan	7	837			
Mississippi	33	10,458			
Montana	250	74,356			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	792	206,652			
New York	2	751			
North Dakota	64	11,090			
Ohio	14	2,466			
Oklahoma	254	25,085			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Texas	11	4,070			
Utah	144	50,980			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	645	141,883			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,722</b>	<b>674,366</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b><u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>					
Arkansas	1	151			
Colorado	5	1,320			
Kansas	207	43,189			
Louisiana	1	40			
Michigan	1	200			
Ohio	1	68			
Oklahoma	4	561			
Texas	1	106			
Wyoming	5	1,195			
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>46,830</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Total Pre-Reform Act Oil &amp; Gas Leases /b/ /c/</b>	<b>2,948</b>	<b>721,196</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>

Table 3-13.

**COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2005 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		Accepted Bonus Bid
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	
<b><u>Reform Act Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
Alabama	13	2,041	1	80	\$13,120
Arizona	28	27,476	8	6,563	58,275
Arkansas	229	193,152	67	30,500	1,406,025
California	268	187,650	10	3,833	9,526
Colorado	1,532	1,292,294	248	228,754	16,413,604
Kansas	12	1,702	0	0	0
Louisiana	42	3,815	2	141	3,045
Michigan	2	408	0	0	0
Mississippi	19	1,940	2	159	160
Montana	1,149	934,802	118	90,663	492,519
Nebraska	3	662	0	0	0
Nevada	657	872,611	198	395,690	3,966,485
New Mexico	1,871	1,010,359	268	181,606	53,957,404
North Dakota	368	130,727	74	33,931	9,384,871
Oklahoma	185	19,174	21	1,485	899,402
South Dakota	68	73,255	20	27,849	62,485
Utah	1,738	2,129,929	515	809,368	61,219,153
Washington	131	142,196	12	10,124	58,284
Wyoming	6,554	4,841,850	711	636,583	43,671,687
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,869</b>	<b>11,866,043</b>	<b>2,275</b>	<b>2,457,329</b>	<b>\$191,616,045</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>					
Alabama	28	12,387	0	0	0
Arkansas	548	423,102	178	109,055	7,226,405
California	5	308	0	0	0
Colorado	54	19,404	18	6,786	122,740
Florida	6	6,813	0	0	0
Illinois	9	6,382	0	0	0
Kansas	33	9,533	1	160	320
Kentucky	30	11,247	0	0	0
Louisiana	200	68,831	7	1,844	3,340
Michigan	39	18,407	2	480	5,600
Mississippi	580	260,437	42	21,185	50,152
Montana	271	187,375	70	46,681	533,701
Nebraska	2	194	0	0	0
New Mexico	13	3,529	1	280	2,800
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	562	329,719	131	100,721	25,844,844
Ohio	55	8,484	0	0	0
Oklahoma	205	78,972	9	6,895	926,362

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2005 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		Accepted Bonus Bid
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	
<b><u>Reform Act Leases – continued</u></b>					
<b>Acquired Lands – continued</b>					
Pennsylvania	1	7	0	0	\$ 0
South Dakota	3	790	0	0	0
Texas	362	212,952	7	2,625	8,228,906
Utah	4	213	1	40	16,800
Virginia	15	9,624	0	0	0
Washington	167	278,088	7	6,755	13,516
West Virginia	28	40,093	6	10,792	21,588
Wyoming	61	26,687	1	320	640
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,283</b>	<b>2,013,852</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>314,619</b>	<b>\$42,997,714</b>
<b><u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>					
Alabama	41	14,428	1	80	13,120
Arizona	28	27,476	8	6,563	58,275
Arkansas	777	616,254	245	139,555	8,632,430
California	273	187,958	10	3,833	9,526
Colorado	1,586	1,311,698	266	235,540	16,536,344
Florida	6	6,813	0	0	0
Illinois	9	6,382	0	0	0
Kansas	45	11,235	1	160	320
Kentucky	30	11,247	0	0	0
Louisiana	242	72,646	9	1,985	6,385
Michigan	41	18,815	2	480	5,600
Mississippi	599	262,377	44	21,344	50,312
Montana	1,420	1,122,177	188	137,344	1,026,220
Nebraska	5	856	0	0	0
Nevada	657	872,611	198	395,690	3,966,485
New Mexico	1,884	1,013,888	269	181,886	53,960,204
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	930	460,446	205	134,652	35,229,715
Ohio	55	8,484	0	0	0
Oklahoma	390	98,146	30	8,380	1,825,764
Pennsylvania	1	7	0	0	0
South Dakota	71	74,045	20	27,849	62,485
Texas	362	212,952	7	2,625	8,228,906
Utah	1,742	2,130,142	516	809,408	61,235,953
Virginia	15	9,624	0	0	0
Washington	298	420,284	19	16,879	71,800
West Virginia	28	40,093	6	10,792	21,588
Wyoming	6,615	4,868,537	712	636,903	43,672,327
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,152</b>	<b>13,879,895</b>	<b>2,756</b>	<b>2,771,948</b>	<b>\$234,613,759</b>

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2005 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>					
Arkansas	1	173			
Colorado	1	160			
Kansas	39	9,672			
Louisiana	1	73			
North Dakota	2	363			
Oklahoma	21	2,954			
Texas	39	7,422			
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>20,817</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Total Reform Act Competitive Oil &amp; Gas Leases /d/ /e/</b>	<b>18,256</b>	<b>13,900,712</b>	<b>2,756</b>	<b>2,771,948</b>	<b>\$234,418,260</b>
<b><u>Competitive General Services Administration (GSA) Oil &amp; Gas Leases /f/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
California	2	712			
Nebraska	12	13,127			
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13,839</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b><u>Competitive Protective Leases /g/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>					
California	2	72			
Colorado	1	320			
Nebraska	2	950			
New Mexico	1	27			
North Dakota	9	1,287			
Ohio	1	113			
Oklahoma	2	2,768			
Texas	6	2,259			
Utah	2	123			
Wyoming	1	80			
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7,999</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>

Table 3-13.

**COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2005 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Competitive National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska Leases /h/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
Alaska	300	2,667,235			
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2,667,235</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b><u>Competitive Naval Oil Shale Reserve Leases /i/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
Colorado	4	8,388			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8,388</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Total Competitive Oil &amp; Gas Leases /j/</b>	<b>21,549</b>	<b>17,319,369</b>	<b>2,756</b>	<b>2,771,948</b>	<b>\$234,418,260</b>
<b><u>Geothermal Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>					
California	54	79,198			
Nevada	57	79,644			
New Mexico	4	4,581			
Oregon	10	6,464			
Utah	7	6,058			
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>175,945</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b><u>Grand Total of All Competitive Oil, Gas &amp; Geothermal Leases</u></b>					
	<b>21,681</b>	<b>17,495,314</b>	<b>2,756</b>	<b>2,771,948</b>	<b>\$234,418,260</b>

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

Note: The three right-hand columns of this table do not apply to Pre-Reform Act Leases, except for those leases that had been pending issuance due to litigation or appeal.

/a/ Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns of this table.

/b/ Leases issued prior to the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.

/c/ This is the total of all Pre-Reform Act and Pre-Reform Act Future Interest leases.

/d/ Leases issued under the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.

/e/ This is the total of all Reform Act and Reform Act Future Interest leases.

/f/ Leases issued under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for lands previously withdrawn or reserved from the public domain that are no longer needed by the agency for which the land were withdrawn, and that have been declared excess or surplus by the General Services Administration.

/g/ Leases issued in accordance with the provisions of the Attorney General's Opinion of April 2, 1941, i.e., these leases must have the consent of the jurisdictional agency, must have drainage of oil and/or gas wells located on adjacent lands, and must not be subject to leasing under any Leasing Act.

/h/ Leases issued under the Interior Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1981, for lands within the National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska.

/i/ Leases issued under the Defense Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1998, for lands within Oil Shale Reserve Numbers 1 and 3.

/j/ This is the grand total of all Pre-Reform Act, Reform Act, and all other competitive oil and gas leases; however, it does not include competitive geothermal leases.



Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

	Total as of September 30, 2005 <i>1a/</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Alabama	10	3,452		
Alaska	37	64,532		
Arkansas	21	23,959		
California	80	21,917		
Colorado	763	611,092		
Kansas	27	7,967		
Louisiana	42	8,597		
Michigan	2	222		
Mississippi	11	1,426	1	80
Montana	997	1,442,643		
Nebraska	4	199		
Nevada	24	18,702		
New Mexico	3,069	2,078,604	2	280
North Dakota	31	7,687		
Oklahoma	181	28,486		
South Dakota	13	6,465		
Utah	601	503,154		
Wyoming	2,041	1,009,854	2	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,954</b>	<b>5,838,958</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>520</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	8	1,990		
Arkansas	47	41,680	1	2,040
California	9	1,745		
Colorado	11	3,958		
Kansas	2	996		
Kentucky	8	9,815		
Louisiana	26	29,249		
Maryland	4	2,803		
Michigan	13	4,007		
Mississippi	94	54,563	17	18,777
Montana	43	17,573		
Nebraska	3	136		
New Mexico	3	1,566		
North Dakota	50	28,218		
Ohio	10	7,179	2	206
Oklahoma	38	11,416		
Pennsylvania	4	2,244		
Texas	65	110,430		

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2005 <i>1a/</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases – continued</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands – continued</b>				
Virginia	6	10,202		
West Virginia	40	54,551	2	1,515
Wyoming	17	3,994		
<b>Total</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>398,315</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22,538</b>
<b><u>Summary: Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	18	5,442		
Alaska	37	64,532		
Arkansas	68	65,639	1	2,040
California	89	23,662		
Colorado	774	615,050		
Kansas	29	8,963		
Kentucky	8	9,815		
Louisiana	68	37,846		
Maryland	4	2,803		
Michigan	15	4,229		
Mississippi	105	55,989	18	18,857
Montana	1,040	1,460,216		
Nebraska	7	335		
Nevada	24	18,702		
New Mexico	3,072	2,080,170	2	280
North Dakota	81	35,905		
Ohio	10	7,179	2	206
Oklahoma	219	39,902		
Pennsylvania	4	2,244		
South Dakota	13	6,465		
Texas	65	110,430		
Utah	601	503,154		
Virginia	6	10,202		
West Virginia	40	54,551	2	1,515
Wyoming	2,058	1,013,848	2	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,455</b>	<b>6,237,273</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23,058</b>

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2005 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Alabama	6	1,685		
Arkansas	5	1,101		
California	35	9,564		
Colorado	812	484,545	1	360
Florida	1	120		
Kansas	2	880		
Louisiana	13	713		
Michigan	11	13,915		
Mississippi	5	380		
Montana	335	266,395		
Nevada	22	16,383		
New Mexico	1,431	891,050	2	240
North Dakota	98	59,748	1	160
Oklahoma	126	17,528		
South Dakota	37	17,673		
Utah	408	349,842		
Wyoming	3,260	1,644,130	3	667
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,607</b>	<b>3,775,652</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,427</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	4	3,589		
Arkansas	22	12,858		
California	1	42		
Colorado	34	19,334		
Florida	1	2,490		
Kentucky	4	7,235		
Louisiana	22	12,449		
Michigan	19	8,356		
Mississippi	111	62,298		
Montana	48	44,551		
Nebraska	1	9		
New Mexico	4	834		
North Dakota	152	144,425		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	44	14,117		
Oregon	2	8,313		
South Dakota	2	840		
Texas	21	20,139		
Virginia	2	4,066		

**Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	<b>Total as of September 30, 2005 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases – continued</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands – continued</b>				
West Virginia	2	4,168		
Wyoming	41	15,381		
<b>Total</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>387,164</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b><u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	10	5,274		
Arkansas	27	13,959		
California	36	9,606		
Colorado	846	503,879	1	360
Florida	2	2,610		
Kansas	2	880		
Kentucky	4	7,235		
Louisiana	35	13,162		
Michigan	30	22,271		
Mississippi	116	62,678		
Montana	383	310,946		
Nebraska	1	9		
Nevada	22	16,383		
New Mexico	1,435	891,884	2	240
North Dakota	250	204,173	1	160
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	170	31,645		
Oregon	2	8,313		
South Dakota	39	18,513		
Texas	21	20,139		
Utah	408	349,842		
Virginia	2	4,066		
West Virginia	2	4,168		
Wyoming	3,301	1,659,511	3	667
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,145</b>	<b>4,162,816</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,427</b>
<b><u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>				
Arkansas	4	599		
Colorado	7	1,060		
Kansas	2	400		

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2005 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases – continued</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands – continued</b>				
Louisiana	4	14,029		
Michigan	4	1,361		
Mississippi	1	395		
North Dakota	5	1,110		
Texas	2	4,615		
West Virginia	2	4,269		
Wyoming	3	511		
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>28,349</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Total Pre-Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /b/</b>	<b>15,634</b>	<b>10,428,438</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>24,485</b>
<b><u>Reform Act Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Alabama	2	321		
Arizona	26	69,022	12	16,096
Arkansas	77	128,303	26	25,025
California	49	39,092	2	1,796
Colorado	435	595,433	4	1,458
Idaho	3	2,465		
Kansas	3	2,574		
Louisiana	1	52		
Michigan	9	4,462		
Mississippi	5	2,511	1	1,202
Montana	684	1,081,621	80	121,041
Nebraska	2	240		
Nevada	739	1,963,104	306	963,395
New Mexico	218	321,297	5	2,380
North Dakota	87	25,019	9	6,392
Oklahoma	13	2,407		
Oregon	9	15,942		
South Dakota	21	27,751	6	5,206
Utah	694	1,081,339	101	192,273
Washington	35	52,561	5	7,565
Wyoming	1,706	1,757,039	79	68,479
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,818</b>	<b>7,172,555</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>1,412,308</b>

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2005 <i>1a/</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Reform Act Leases – continued</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	12	7,556		
Arkansas	74	115,778	9	6,238
California	1	20		
Colorado	18	11,291		
Kentucky	1	881		
Louisiana	42	17,201		
Michigan	21	15,263		
Mississippi	175	98,087	11	10,197
Montana	210	233,334	38	54,631
Nebraska	1	320		
North Dakota	203	118,620	14	8,610
Ohio	26	9,791	3	212
Oklahoma	19	16,736	5	4,048
Oregon	7	13,475		
South Dakota	3	798	2	478
Texas	84	68,236		
Utah	2	1,120		
Washington	21	59,902	4	20,979
West Virginia	6	5,856		
Wyoming	34	14,402		
<b>Total</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>808,667</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>105,393</b>
<b><u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	14	7,877		
Arizona	26	69,022	12	16,096
Arkansas	151	244,081	35	31,263
California	50	39,112	2	1,796
Colorado	453	606,724	4	1,458
Idaho	3	2,465		
Kansas	3	2,574		
Kentucky	1	881		
Louisiana	43	17,253		
Michigan	30	19,725		
Mississippi	180	100,598	12	11,399
Montana	894	1,314,955	118	175,672
Nebraska	3	560		
Nevada	739	1,963,104	306	963,395

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2005 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<b><u>Summary: Reform Act Leases – continued</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands – continued</b>				
New Mexico	218	321,297	5	2,380
North Dakota	290	143,639	23	15,002
Ohio	26	9,791	3	212
Oklahoma	32	19,143	5	4,048
Oregon	16	29,417		
South Dakota	24	28,549	8	5,684
Texas	84	68,236		
Utah	696	1,082,459	101	192,273
Washington	56	112,463	9	28,544
West Virginia	6	5,856		
Wyoming	1,740	1,771,441	79	68,479
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,778</b>	<b>7,981,222</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>1,517,701</b>
<b><u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Texas	1	547		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Total Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /c/</b>	<b>5,779</b>	<b>7,981,769</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>1,517,701</b>
<b>Total Oil and Gas Noncompetitive Leases /d/</b>	<b>21,413</b>	<b>18,410,207</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>1,542,186</b>
<b><u>Geothermal Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>				
Arizona	1	2,084	1	2,084
California	13	11,199		
Idaho	3	2,465		
Nevada	156	242,595	13	23,626
Oregon	47	47,687		
Utah	2	1,989		
<b>Total</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>308,019</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25,710</b>
<b><u>Grand Total of All Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, &amp; Geothermal Leases</u></b>	<b>21,635</b>	<b>18,718,226</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>1,567,896</b>

**Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

Note: The two right-hand columns of this table do not apply to Pre-Reform Act Leases, except for those leases that had been pending issuance due to litigation or appeal.

/a/ Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the two right-hand columns of this table.

/b/ Leases issued prior to the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.

/c/ Leases issued under the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Reform Act of 1987.

/d/ This is the total of all Pre-Reform Act and Reform Act noncompetitive oil and gas leases; it does not include noncompetitive geothermal leases.



Table 3-15.

**OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005**

	Total as of September 30, 2005 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Private Leases /b/</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Colorado	2	328	0	0
Kansas	4	1,480	0	0
Kentucky	35	8,761	0	0
Louisiana	2	48	0	0
Mississippi	1	482	0	0
Nebraska	1	210	0	0
New York	1	158	0	0
North Dakota	3	345	0	0
Ohio	130	15,435	0	0
Oklahoma	7	924	0	0
Pennsylvania	65	4,372	0	0
Tennessee	3	2,296	0	0
Texas	4	1,135	0	0
Utah	5	2,952	0	0
West Virginia	195	20,981	0	0
<b>Total Private Leases</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>59,907</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b><u>Exchange Leases /c/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
California	67	11,536	0	0
Colorado	18	9,422	0	0
Kansas	21	18,028	0	0
Montana	91	27,202	0	0
New Mexico	305	124,597	0	0
North Dakota	9	4,227	0	0
Wyoming	71	20,556	0	0
<b>Total Exchange Leases</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>215,568</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	<b>Total as of September 30, 2005 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Renewal Leases /d/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
California	126	35,063	0	0
Colorado	130	111,994	0	0
Louisiana	1	103	0	0
Montana	118	38,373	0	0
New Mexico	425	101,329	0	0
North Dakota	9	8,981	0	0
Oklahoma	8	282	0	0
Utah	6	5,435	0	0
Wyoming	389	106,816	0	0
<b>Total Renewal Leases</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>408,376</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b><u>Class III Reinstatement Leases /e/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
California	1	80	0	0
Wyoming	2	338	0	0
<b>Total Class III Reinstatement Leases</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b><u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Rights-of-Way of 1930 /f/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Colorado	53	2,953	1	48
Montana	6	109	0	0
Nebraska	4	133	0	0
New Mexico	3	705	0	0
North Dakota	7	635	0	0
Utah	3	457	0	0
Wyoming	47	2,066	1	25
<b>Total Rights-of-Way Act of 1930 Leases</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>7,058</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>73</b>

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

	Total as of September 30, 2005 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<b><u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act of 1934 /g/</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Colorado	1	711	0	0
Kansas	51	11,228	0	0
North Dakota	10	2,233	0	0
Oklahoma	27	5,165	0	0
Texas	44	7,753	0	0
<b>Total FFMC Act Leases</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>27,090</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b><u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Texas Relinquishment Act of 1919 /h/</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Texas	6	4,334	0	0
<b>Total Texas Relinquishment</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,334</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total Other Oil &amp; Gas Leases</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>722,751</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>73</b>

/a/ Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the two right-hand columns of this table.

/b/ An existing oil and gas lease, between private parties, at the time the Federal government purchased the mineral estate as part of a Federal government land acquisition.

/c/ A lease issued prior to August 8, 1946, for a term of 20 years or renewal thereof, or a lease that was issued in exchange for a 20-year lease.

/d/ A lease issued for a term of 20 years or any renewal thereof; may be renewed for a new 20-year lease.

/e/ A lease arising from an abandoned placer mining claim reinstated under the provision of Class III of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, and concurrently converted to an oil and gas lease.

/f/ A lease issued under the Act of May 21, 1930, which authorizes the leasing of oil and gas deposits under certain rights-of-way to the owner of the right-of-way or any assignee thereof.

/g/ A lease issued on lands acquired by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (FFMC) under the FFMC Act of 1934.

/h/ A lease issued under the Texas Relinquishment Act of 1919.

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE  
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING  
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

	Total as of September 30, 2005 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b>Federal Coal Leases</b>					
<b>Competitive Nonregional Lease-by-Application Leases</b>					
Alabama /b/	1	2,887	1	2,887	\$320,568
Colorado /b/ /c/ /d/	15	20,258	0	761	2,073,400
Montana	2	1,581	0	0	0
New Mexico /d/	2	6,448	(2)	(6,442)	0
North Dakota	8	2,493	0	0	0
Oklahoma /d/	6	10,024	(1)	(1,933)	0
Utah /c/	13	38,567	0	120	0
Wyoming /b/	25	53,117	6	16,238	1,423,915,606
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>135,375</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11,631</b>	<b>\$1,426,309,574</b>
<b>Competitive Pre-Federal Coal Leasing Amendment Act (FCLAA) Leases</b>					
Montana	12	22,690	0	0	\$0
North Dakota	4	2,835	0	0	0
Utah /d/	54	53,594	(1)	(412)	0
Washington	1	241	0	0	0
Wyoming /d/ /e/	30	63,602	(5)	(2,783)	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>142,962</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(3,195)</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Competitive Regional Emergency/Bypass Leases</b>					
Alabama	2	120	0	0	\$0
Colorado	6	2,430	0	0	0
Kentucky	1	1,430	0	0	0
Montana	4	1,588	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	3,856	0	0	0
North Dakota	1	80	0	0	0
Utah	6	5,344	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	3,260	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18,108</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE  
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING  
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2005 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b>Competitive Regional Leases</b>					
Alabama	1	1,610	0	0	\$0
Colorado /c/	17	26,722	0	60	6,000
Kentucky	3	2,233	0	0	0
Montana	7	4,825	0	0	0
Utah	4	3,683	0	0	0
Wyoming	6	14,792	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>53,865</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>\$6,000</b>
<b>Exchange Leases</b>					
Kentucky	2	1,715	0	0	\$0
Montana /d/	0	0	(1)	(9,445)	0
Wyoming	5	4,729	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6,444</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(9,445)</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Preference Right Leases</b>					
Alaska	2	5,148	0	0	\$0
Colorado /d/	15	29,640	(1)	(475)	0
Montana	3	3,951	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	14,968	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	2,129	0	0	0
Utah	7	5,326	0	0	0
Washington	1	280	0	0	0
Wyoming /d/	15	35,246	(2)	(1,710)	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>96,688</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(2,185)</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>All Leases Combined</b>					
Alabama /b/	4	4,617	1	2,887	\$320,568
Alaska	2	5,148	0	0	0
Colorado /b/ /c/ /d/	53	79,050	(1)	346	2,079,400
Kentucky	6	5,378	0	0	0
Montana /d/	28	34,635	(1)	(9,445)	0
New Mexico /d/	11	25,272	(2)	(6,442)	0
North Dakota	13	5,408	0	0	0
Oklahoma /d/	8	12,153	(1)	(1,933)	0
Utah /c/ /d/	84	106,514	(1)	(292)	0
Washington	2	521	0	0	0
Wyoming /b/ /c/ /d/ /e/	84	174,746	(1)	11,745	1,423,915,606
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>453,442</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(3,134)</b>	<b>\$1,426,315,574</b>

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE  
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING  
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2005 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Preference Right Lease Applications</u></b>					
Colorado	1	5,102	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	14	29,068	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>34,170</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Coal Licenses</u></b>					
<b>Exploration Licenses</b>					
Colorado	4	10,908	2	5,359	N/A
Montana	4	1,150	(2)	(320)	N/A
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	N/A
Oklahoma	1	6,161	1	6,161	N/A
Utah	4	6,564	2	4,644	N/A
Washington	1	80	1	80	
West Virginia	1	7,625	0	0	N/A
Wyoming	7	18,919	0	(5,632)	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>51,407</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10,292</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Licenses to Mine</b>					
Montana	1	40	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	1	10	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Logical Mining Units</u></b>					
Colorado	9	79,133	0	0	N/A
Montana	4	62,136	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	2	34,700	0	0	N/A
North Dakota	3	12,753	0	0	N/A
Oklahoma	1	293	0	0	N/A
Utah	8	72,743	0	0	N/A
Wyoming /d/ /e/	15	123,320	(1)	(1,610)	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>385,078</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1,610)</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

Note: The totals for the columns may not appear to be correct because the numbers were rounded after addition.

- /a/ Authorized leases and licenses are shown, along with those logical mining units (LMUs) that were approved as of September 30, 2005. Totals include actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns. New actions (Actions During Fiscal Year) show the number of leases, licenses, and permits authorized and logical mining units actions approved with an effective date during the fiscal year. Actions approved during the fiscal year that reduced the quantity or acreage of leases, licenses, or logical mining units are shown in parentheses. Pending preference right lease applications are also shown. Acreage totals may differ slightly from other data sources due to the rounding methods used.
- /b/ Values reflect the issuance of new Federal coal leases during Fiscal Year 2005. These leases have been offered for lease through a competitive sale process. The total bonus bid for the lease is shown.
- /c/ An increase in acreage for Fiscal Year 2005, without an additional lease, reflects completion of a modification of an existing lease. Two lease modifications were completed in Colorado; one competitive nonregional lease for a bonus bid valued at \$8,400 and one competitive regional lease with a bonus bid valued at \$6,000. One lease modification was completed in Utah for a competitive nonregional lease.
- /d/ Fiscal Year 2005 value reflects a partial or full termination, cancellation, or relinquishment of a lease, license, or LMU that was completed during Fiscal Year 2005, resulting in a corresponding decrease in the lease, license, or LMU acreage and quantity.
- /e/ Acreage for several leases in Wyoming increased due to completion of a resurvey of the lease area.

N/A = Not applicable.

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

	Total as of September 30, 2005 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b><u>Combined Hydrocarbon Leases</u></b>					
Utah /b/	18	13,853	1	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13,853</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Phosphate Leases</u></b>					
<b>Phosphate Competitive Leases</b>					
Florida	6	963	0	0	N/A
Idaho /c/	48	30,850	0	538	N/A
Montana	1	1,409	0	0	N/A
Utah	3	4,717	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>37,938</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Phosphate Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases</b>					
Idaho /c/	9	2,542	0	319	N/A
Utah	1	840	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,382</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Phosphate Preference Right Leases</b>					
Idaho /c/	29	10,363	0	320	N/A
Utah	3	7,472	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>17,835</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Phosphate Leases</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>59,155</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Phosphate Preference Right Lease Applications</u></b>					
California	1	2,434	0	0	N/A
Idaho	1	240	0	(480)	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,674</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(480)</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Phosphate Exploration Licenses</u></b>					
Idaho /c/	2	560	1	360	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Phosphate Use Permits</u></b>					
Idaho	4	230	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>



**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2005 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Sodium Leases</u></b>					
<b>Sodium Competitive Leases</b>					
California	4	6,130	(3)	(396)	N/A
Wyoming	38	45,974	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>52,104</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Sodium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases</b>					
Wyoming	1	317	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Sodium Preference Right Leases</b>					
California /c/	9	15,204	1	2,376	N/A
Colorado	8	16,674	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	4	2,000	0	0	N/A
Wyoming	24	31,448	0	(641)	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>63,327</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,736</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Sodium Leases</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>117,747</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Sodium Preference Right Lease Applications</u></b>					
California	2	80	2	80	N/A
Nevada /c/	10	21,317	7	13,811	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21,397</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13,891</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Sodium Prospecting Permits</u></b>					
Arizona	1	4	0	0	N/A
Nevada	1	2,546	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Sodium Use Permit</u></b>					
California	1	40	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2005 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b><u>Potassium Leases</u></b>					
<b>Potassium Competitive Leases</b>					
California /c/	3	5,970	0	641	N/A
New Mexico	9	12,720	0	0	N/A
Utah	10	24,700	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>43,389</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Potassium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases</b>					
California	1	1,332	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	35	36,872	1	639	\$639
Utah /c/	2	702	0	14	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38,905</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>\$639</b>
<b>Potassium Preference Right Leases</b>					
California	2	2,984	0	0	N/A
Nevada /c/	1	2,320	1	2,320	N/A
New Mexico	68	85,443	0	0	N/A
Utah	6	9,210	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>99,956</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Potassium Leases</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>182,250</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,613</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Potassium Prospecting Permits</u></b>					
Colorado	1	1,667	0	0	N/A
Nevada /c/	0	0	(2)	(2,320)	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(2,320)</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Gilsonite Leases</u></b>					
<b>Gilsonite Competitive Leases</b>					
Utah	11	3,135	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2005 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b>Gilsonite Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Lease</b>					
Utah	1	28	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Gilsonite Preference Right Leases</b>					
Utah	1	477	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Gilsonite Leases</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3,640</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Gilsonite Preference Right Lease Applications</u></b>					
Colorado	20	52,870	20	52,870	N/A
Utah	9	1,440	9	1,440	N/A
Wyoming	2	5,049	2	5,049	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>59,359</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9,359</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Oil Shale Competitive Leases</u></b>					
Colorado	1	5,087	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5,087</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Leases /d/</u></b>					
<b>Hardrock Preference Right Leases</b>					
Alabama	1	40	0	0	N/A
Arkansas	7	617	0	0	N/A
California	3	880	0	0	N/A
Georgia	1	218	0	0	N/A
Idaho /c/	2	121	(1)	(62)	N/A
Illinois /c/	3	238	(1)	(183)	N/A
Minnesota	2	4,865	0	0	N/A
Missouri	38	34,781	5	3,708	N/A
North Carolina	1	158	0	0	N/A
South Carolina	1	1,109	0	0	N/A
Utah /e/	21	6,385	0	0	N/A
Virginia	1	355	0	0	N/A
Wisconsin	1	480	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>50,247</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Hardrock Leases</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>50,247</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2005 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b><u>Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /d/</u></b>					
Arkansas /c/	1	37	1	37	N/A
Illinois	1	502	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Prospecting Permits /d/</u></b>					
Arizona	1	560	1	560	N/A
Arkansas	3	77	0	0	N/A
Idaho	1	480	0	0	N/A
Illinois	1	203	0	0	N/A
Michigan	3	2,330	0	0	N/A
Minnesota	0	0	(3)	(3,216)	N/A
Missouri /c/	10	9,818	7	6,602	N/A
Montana /c/	2	520	2	520	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13,825</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4,466</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Asphalt Competitive Leases</u></b>					
Oklahoma	2	959	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Nevada Sand and Gravel Solid Mineral Leases</u></b>					
Nevada	4	1,474	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Public Domain – Minnesota USDA National Forest Solid Minerals Leases and Permits – Preference Right Lease Applications</u></b>					
Minnesota /c/	15	18,765	15	18,765	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18,765</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18,765</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Public Domain – Minnesota USDA National Forest Solid Minerals Leases and Permits – Prospecting Permits</u></b>					
Minnesota /c/	18	14,153	18	14,153	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14,153</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14,153</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,  
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

Note: The totals for the columns may not appear to be correct because the numbers were rounded after addition.

- /a/ Pending preference right lease applications and authorized leases, licenses, and permits are shown. This table includes new actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns. New actions show the number of leases, licenses, and permits authorized with effective dates during the fiscal year that were active, along with preference right lease applications that were pending, as of September, 30, 2005. Any change due to lease expirations, cancellations, etc., are in parenthesis in the last three columns, and the totals will be an arithmetic sum of the two. For this fiscal year, corrections due to improved data systems are also included in the last three columns.
- /b/ One lease was segregated into two parts; thus the total number of leases changed, while the acreage remained the same.
- /c/ Improved database management systems have enabled the BLM to better track the number of leases and the number of acres in each lease. The increase/decrease for this entry is to correct a previous error in reporting.
- /d/ Hardrock leases, lease applications, and permits include these minerals: bentonite, calcium, chromite, clay, cobalt, corundum, copper, fluorite, galena, garnet, gold, iron, jade, jadite, lead, limestone, nephrite, nickel, platinum, olivine, quartz crystals, semi-precious gemstones, silicates, silicon, silver, sphalerite, titanium, tripoli, tungsten, vermiculite, zinc, and other minerals.
- /e/ These 21 leases were transferred from the State of Utah. They were granted under the rules of the State of Utah so they are not preference right leases; however, they are included in this case type because it is the most similar case type, given the way these leases were originally issued.

N/A = Not applicable.

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2005

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Non-Exclusive Sales</b>							
Alaska /d/	Sand & Gravel	0	0	\$0	3	5,100	\$5,400
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>\$5,400</b>
Arizona	Pumice	3	10,316	\$3,717	3	10,316	\$3,717
	Sand & Gravel	27	12,915	12,915	27	12,915	12,915
	Stone	230	975	15,872	230	975	15,872
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>24,206</b>	<b>\$32,504</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>24,206</b>	<b>\$32,504</b>
California	Clay	1	1	\$1	1	1	\$1
	Pumice	2	120	66	2	120	66
	Sand & Gravel	23	6,116	2,288	23	6,116	2,288
	Soil - Other	12	1,845	738	12	1,845	738
	Stone	20	122	269	20	122	269
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>8,204</b>	<b>\$3,362</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>8,204</b>	<b>\$3,362</b>
Colorado	Clay	6	761	\$452	6	761	\$452
	Sand & Gravel	12	50	61	12	50	61
	Stone	638	21,904	21,555	638	21,904	21,555
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>22,715</b>	<b>\$22,068</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>22,715</b>	<b>\$22,068</b>
Idaho	Clay	1	14	\$7	1	14	\$7
	Pumice	39	380	796	39	380	796
	Sand & Gravel	102	16,502	9,525	102	16,502	9,525
	Soil - Other	7	842	296	7	842	296
	Stone	994	3,734	24,769	994	3,734	24,769
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>21,472</b>	<b>\$35,393</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>21,472</b>	<b>\$35,393</b>
Montana /e/	Sand & Gravel	3	454	\$4,540	3	454	\$4,540
	Stone	11	704	1,439	11	704	1,439
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>\$5,979</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>\$5,979</b>

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Non-Exclusive Sales – continued</b>							
Nevada	Sand & Gravel	178	640,343	\$518,626	176	635,043	\$515,181
	Soil - Other	6	2,802	1,386	6	2,802	1,386
	Stone	27	215	1,814	27	215	1,814
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>643,360</b>	<b>\$521,826</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>638,060</b>	<b>\$518,381</b>
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	282	517,098	\$656,710	282	523,163	\$664,291
	Pumice	1	19	9	1	19	9
	Sand & Gravel	128	4,116	2,425	128	4,116	2,425
	Soil - Other	6	3,695	2,032	6	3,695	2,032
	Stone	362	9,796	24,718	362	9,796	24,718
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>534,724</b>	<b>\$685,894</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>540,789</b>	<b>\$693,475</b>
Oregon /g/	Clay	3	800	\$200	3	800	\$200
	Pumice	3	300	238	3	300	238
	Sand & Gravel	35	11,749	7,759	36	11,779	7,777
	Stone	128	4,663	4,336	129	4,763	4,386
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>17,512</b>	<b>\$12,533</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>17,642</b>	<b>\$12,601</b>
Utah	Clay	2	28,996	\$12,980	2	28,996	\$12,980
	Pumice	80	9,882	5,356	80	9,882	5,356
	Sand & Gravel	104	201,126	79,609	103	196,126	77,609
	Soil - Other	12	781	2,085	12	781	2,085
	Stone	1,120	4,526	68,974	1,120	4,526	68,974
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>245,311</b>	<b>\$169,004</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>240,311</b>	<b>\$167,004</b>

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Non-Exclusive Sales – concluded</b>							
Wyoming /h/	Sand & Gravel	46	56,892	\$38,685	45	56,818	\$38,655
	Soil - Other	3	7	35	3	7	35
	Stone	74	262	7,996	82	271	8,156
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>57,161</b>	<b>\$46,716</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>57,096</b>	<b>\$46,846</b>
<b>Total Non-Exclusive Sales</b>		<b>4,731</b>	<b>1,575,823</b>	<b>\$1,535,279</b>	<b>4,740</b>	<b>1,576,753</b>	<b>\$1,543,013</b>
<b>Exclusive Sales</b>							
Alaska /d/	Sand & Gravel	1	5,000	\$17,500	10	83,500	\$133,400
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>\$17,500</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>83,500</b>	<b>\$133,400</b>
Arizona	Calcium	1	87,855	\$37,500	0	0	\$0
	Clay	0	0	0	9	4,667	3,426
	Sand & Gravel	18	623,346	576,613	127	721,877	697,187
	Soil - Other	1	10,000	5,800	7	86,636	69,824
	Stone	22	1,907,867	3,401,198	221	968,711	1,962,927
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2,629,068</b>	<b>\$4,021,111</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>1,781,891</b>	<b>\$2,733,364</b>
California	Clay	1	14,982	\$18,000	1	749	\$900
	Pumice	1	152,670	150,000	0	0	0
	Sand & Gravel	17	1,509,644	1,002,220	121	1,019,879	744,367
	Soil - Other	1	3,540	7,099	1	3,540	7,099
	Stone	8	17,979	15,981	8	17,192	11,368
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1,698,815</b>	<b>\$1,193,300</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1,041,360</b>	<b>\$763,734</b>



Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Exclusive Sales – continued</b>							
Colorado	Calcium	3	43,342	\$38,000	1	15,974	\$13,637
	Clay	0	0	0	2	1,973	1,316
	Sand & Gravel	4	14,284	11,898	33	335,000	219,784
	Soil - Other	1	98,440	9,730	22	44,370	13,472
	Stone	21	44,344	536,525	55	22,284	35,691
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>200,410</b>	<b>\$596,153</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>419,601</b>	<b>\$283,900</b>
Idaho	Clay	0	0	\$0	1	380	\$570
	Sand & Gravel	15	44,995	37,529	29	179,279	120,113
	Soil - Other	1	500	375	1	500	375
	Stone	6	153	983	18	32,810	29,649
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>45,648</b>	<b>\$38,887</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>212,969</b>	<b>\$150,707</b>
Montana /e/	Sand & Gravel	2	150,500	\$75,250	0	0	\$0
	Soil - Other	1	100	25	0	0	0
	Stone	2	102	573	1	100	550
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>150,702</b>	<b>\$75,848</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>\$550</b>
Nevada	Gemstone	1	2	\$14	1	1	\$7
	Pumice	1	35,400	23,010	9	0	0
	Sand & Gravel	73	19,950,390	22,029,160	375	6,446,767	6,512,755
	Soil - Other	4	18,371	11,660	12	13,799	8,082
	Stone	26	1,245,740	1,691,130	113	52,784	61,661
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>21,249,903</b>	<b>\$23,754,974</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>6,513,351</b>	<b>\$6,582,505</b>

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Exclusive Sales – concluded</b>							
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	113	273,357	\$243,011	116	74,056	\$103,238
	Pumice	4	928,020	515,400	76	410,369	172,393
	Sand & Gravel	43	411,322	377,414	133	1,140,173	1,378,153
	Soil - Other	5	11,001	14,451	4	1,122	3,508
	Stone	31	13,976	8,687	36	42,958	53,266
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1,637,676</b>	<b>\$1,158,963</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>1,668,678</b>	<b>\$1,710,558</b>
Oregon /g/	Pumice	1	50	\$33	0	0	\$0
	Sand & Gravel	1	25,000	25,000	1	25,000	25,000
	Stone	15	6,274	4,801	12	6,146	3,176
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>31,324</b>	<b>\$29,834</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>31,146</b>	<b>\$28,176</b>
Utah	Sand & Gravel	2	5,500	\$2,950	21	21,529	\$10,556
	Soil - Other	1	100	56	1	100	56
	Stone	8	6,832	26,031	25	330,654	232,692
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12,432</b>	<b>\$29,037</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>352,283</b>	<b>\$243,304</b>
Wyoming /h/	Calcium	4	560,112	\$290,409	6	47,757	\$35,315
	Sand & Gravel	37	1,292,309	851,481	144	965,597	647,954
	Stone	7	435	4,550	37	1,225,755	319,416
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1,852,856</b>	<b>\$1,146,440</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>2,239,109</b>	<b>\$1,002,685</b>
<b>Total Exclusive Sales</b>		<b>504</b>	<b>29,513,834</b>	<b>\$32,062,047</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>14,343,988</b>	<b>\$13,632,883</b>

Table 3-20.

## DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Free Use Permits</b>							
Alaska /d/	Sand & Gravel	5	555,463	\$882,963	12	237,500	\$276,250
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>555,463</b>	<b>\$882,963</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>237,500</b>	<b>\$276,250</b>
Arizona	Clay	1	10,000	\$10,000	2	3,393	\$3,393
	Sand & Gravel	5	294,285	303,750	13	51,114	33,488
	Stone	4	100,058	81,010	2	11	190
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>404,343</b>	<b>\$394,760</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>54,518</b>	<b>\$37,071</b>
California	Clay	3	13,000	\$8,288	0	0	\$0
	Sand & Gravel	8	78,524	49,110	7	58,723	41,312
	Soil - Other	1	850	6,375	1	850	6,375
	Stone	6	16,530	12,465	5	16,500	12,285
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>108,904</b>	<b>\$76,238</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>76,073</b>	<b>\$59,972</b>
Colorado	Sand & Gravel	5	198,337	\$149,000	25	226,791	\$156,569
	Soil - Other	2	15,228	6,396	2	3,428	1,436
	Stone	2	185	159	1	395	126
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>213,750</b>	<b>\$155,555</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>230,614</b>	<b>\$158,131</b>
Idaho	Pumice	1	50,000	\$125,000	11	30,365	\$72,216
	Sand & Gravel	11	1,016,510	793,256	137	378,922	228,024
	Soil - Other	3	25,500	14,575	7	8,500	5,525
	Stone	7	256,000	139,300	18	353,918	274,615
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,348,010</b>	<b>\$1,072,131</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>771,705</b>	<b>\$580,380</b>

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Free Use Permits – continued</b>							
Montana /e/	Sand & Gravel	1	40,000	\$26,000	0	0	\$0
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>\$26,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Nevada	Sand & Gravel	36	620,334	\$432,134	103	1,861,795	\$1,386,706
	Soil - Other	1	200	90	13	200	90
	Stone	3	2,414	3,270	3	2,414	3,270
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>622,948</b>	<b>\$435,494</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>1,864,409</b>	<b>\$1,390,066</b>
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	14	534,010	\$857,270	1	10	\$20
	Sand & Gravel	7	201,025	120,463	201	84,992	60,696
	Soil - Other	2	0	0	34	3,728	1,929
	Stone	2	186,958	219,150	18	0	0
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>921,993</b>	<b>\$1,196,883</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>88,730</b>	<b>\$62,645</b>
Oregon /g/	Pumice	0	0	\$0	1	0	\$0
	Sand & Gravel	8	317,000	322,625	8	31,273	24,565
	Stone	10	353,220	251,745	17	365,390	270,090
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>670,220</b>	<b>\$574,370</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>396,663</b>	<b>\$294,655</b>
Utah	Clay	0	0	\$0	1	100	\$50
	Pumice	2	33,053	25,000	4	15,064	11,298
	Sand & Gravel	10	1,225,000	604,200	11	61,809	29,154
	Soil - Other	2	55,000	32,000	0	0	0
	Stone	4	120,850	1,340,950	2	70	32
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,433,903</b>	<b>\$2,002,150</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>77,043</b>	<b>\$40,534</b>

**Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>
<b>Free Use Permits – concluded</b>							
Wyoming /h/	Sand & Gravel	10	531,122	\$415,250	47	90,646	\$79,036
	Stone	2	20	350	1	17	300
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>531,142</b>	<b>\$415,600</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>90,663</b>	<b>\$79,336</b>
<b>Total Free Use</b>		<b>178</b>	<b>6,850,676</b>	<b>\$7,232,144</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>3,887,918</b>	<b>\$2,979,040</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>5,413</b>	<b>37,940,333</b>	<b>\$40,829,470</b>	<b>7,238</b>	<b>19,808,659</b>	<b>\$18,154,936</b>

Note: Materials were disposed of under the Act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601), as amended by the Act of July 23, 1955 (69 Stat. 367).

/a/ Data has been aggregated into eight standard material groups.

/b/ Production quantity reports and dollar values include sale agreements and permits previously issued.

/c/ Includes sales and permit data originally reported in both tons and cubic yards. For this table, all data has been converted automatically to cubic yards.

/d/ Alaska data first added to table in Fiscal Year 2004.

/e/ Includes North and South Dakota.

/f/ Includes Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.

/g/ Includes Washington.

/h/ Includes Nebraska.

Source: The Bureau of Land Management's Case Recordation System (lower 48 States – LR2000; Alaska - ALIS).

**Table 3-21. MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

State	Patents Issued		Lode Claims				Placer Claims				Mill Sites			
	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>
Alaska	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	78	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0
Washington	0	1	0	0	9	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	5	0	0	0	0	0	39	2,005	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Note: BLM = Bureau of Land Management; USFS = U.S. Forest Service. A mineral patent application may contain more than one claim or mill site.

**Table 3-22. ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579, FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2005**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Total Claims At beginning of Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Claims Received During Year</b>	<b>Total At Year End</b>	<b>Active Claims At Beginning of Fiscal Year /a/</b>	<b>Claims Closed /b/</b>	<b>Claims Held Under FHFC /c/</b>	<b>Active Claims At Year End</b>
Alaska	116,472	113	116,585	8,162	0	22	6,403
Arizona	366,962	4,647	371,609	22,575	1,608	75	28,233
California	283,865	1,632	285,497	17,207	1,447	446	16,685
Colorado	252,021	2,295	254,316	4,864	962	30	6,185
Eastern States /d/	10,989	1	10,990	43	0	0	0
Idaho	186,560	1,253	187,813	10,498	630	60	10,983
Montana /e/	212,223	838	213,061	11,287	676	11	10,752
Nevada	875,510	29,388	904,898	119,050	7,852	413	73,418
New Mexico /f/	169,921	1,200	171,121	6,247	630	14	13,104
Oregon /g/	158,623	968	159,591	7,461	1,291	26	7,522
Utah	360,798	7,512	368,310	9,294	933	0	15,962
Wyoming /h/	261,010	7,544	268,554	11,950	82	49	17,994
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,254,954</b>	<b>57,391</b>	<b>3,312,315</b>	<b>228,638</b>	<b>16,111</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>207,241</b>

Note: The column titled “Active Claims at Year End” is derived from the summation of those mining claims and sites that paid the required annual maintenance fee and those that are held under a waiver from the payment of the annual maintenance fees. Therefore, Active Claims at Year End cannot be derived mathematically from the table data presented.

**Table 3-22. ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579,  
FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

- /a/ Active means that the subject claim or site is in good standing under the recording, annual maintenance, and assessment work statutes. It does not refer to any potential activity upon the land contained within the claim or site.
- /b/ Mining claims or sites patented, or claims declared forfeit, abandoned and void, or null and void pursuant to 43 CFR Parts 3830, 3833, 3834, or 3835. Mining claims or sites forfeited or abandoned in one year may be closed out in the following year.
- /c/ Mining claims or sites held under First Half of the Mineral Entry Final Certificate (FHFC) for a mineral patent application.
- /d/ Includes all States bordering on, or east of, the Mississippi River.
- /e/ Includes North and South Dakota.
- /f/ Includes Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.
- /g/ Includes Washington.
- /h/ Includes Nebraska.

Sources: The BLM's automated mining claim recordation systems for the lower 48 States and Alaska; BLM State Office records and working files.



Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH THE  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 1998 THROUGH 2005**

**Notices Reviewed /a/**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Alaska	23	16	15	4	2	4	200	10
Arizona /c/	27	45	43	29	36	27	35	41
California	30	64	32	37	29	44	23	26
Colorado /d/	65	76	121	54	101	41	13	0
Idaho	9	10	65	11	4	13	10	8
Montana	17	22	25	23	15	12	6	31
Nevada	304	264	258	193	89	209	182	146
New Mexico	6	19	7	33	9	10	4	16
Oregon	56	53	54	42	27	10	17	0
Utah /e/	39	63	44	42	9	29	38	25
Wyoming	12	8	8	2	5	3	8	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>308</b>

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH THE  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 1998 THROUGH 2005 – continued**

**Plans of Operations Reviewed /b/**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Alaska	11	16	21	8	4	3	4	6
Arizona /c/	6	6	2	1	31	20	5	14
California	47	36	41	22	14	31	20	6
Colorado /d/	2	3	3	1	8	2	0	0
Idaho	5	4	12	6	4	3	18	6
Montana	3	3	1	2	7	5	7	4
Nevada	84	60	58	34	36	89	42	22
New Mexico	1	5	1	3	0	2	3	3
Oregon	3	2	2	9	10	0	5	0
Utah /e/	14	16	7	12	7	5	6	8
Wyoming	1	1	1	4	13	1	4	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>71</b>

/a/ Notices, including amendments and modifications to existing notices, submitted to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for operations causing a cumulative surface disturbance of less than 5 acres per calendar year (43 CFR 3809.301).

/b/ Plans submitted to the Bureau of Land Management for operations under Wilderness Review (43 CFR 3802.1); plans submitted, including modifications and amendments to existing plans, for areas of public lands where the cumulative surface disturbance will exceed 5 acres per calendar year (43 CFR 3809 §§ 401 and 430); and plans submitted for Stockraising Homestead Act lands under 43 CFR 3809.31.

**Table 3-23. NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 1998 THROUGH 2005 – concluded**

/c/ Nine months of data submitted (October 2004 – June 2005).

/d/ No data submitted.

/e/ Nine months of data submitted (October 2004 – June 2005).

**Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

Fiscal Year	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /a/	Of Private Helium		Helium Produced From Public Land		Natural Gas/	
			Volume in Storage /b/	Operations Receipts /c/	Volume Sold /d/	Fee Sales and Royalty Receipts /e/	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /f/
Federal Helium			Liquids Sales					
2001	253	\$12,400	3,100	\$2,301	1,341	\$3,870	0	\$0
2002	228	11,500	1,885	3,042	1,356	4,875	0	0
2003	1,869	96,500	2,038	2,828	1,074	4,824	1,304	6,192
2004	893	48,103	1,950 /g/	4,383 /h/	1,416	7,106	3,193 /i/	15,991 /i/
2005	1,037	56,281	1,000	4,891	1,250	6,551	2,781 /j/	17,579 /j/

**Storage and Transmission**

Note: All receipts are in thousands of dollars; all *helium* volumes are in million cubic feet (14.7 psia and 70 degrees F.); all *natural gas/liquids* volumes are in billion BTU (14.7 psia and 70 degrees F.). BLM operating expenses for the Federal Helium Program are deducted from revenues. All operations are financed through non-appropriated funds.

/a/ Figures for Fiscal Year 2001-2002 represent in-kind helium sales only. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2003, figures represent in-kind helium sales plus open-market sales of helium. Fiscal Year 2005 open-market sales of helium were 790 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$43,055,000, while in-kind sales were 247 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$13,226,000.

/b/ This is the balance of *private* helium remaining in storage at the end of each fiscal year. *Government* helium in storage as of the end of September 2005 was 25.9 billion cubic feet.

/c/ The storage contracts provide for the collection of contract fees, pipeline connect fees, and reservoir management fees based on stored volumes and the storage activity conducted by the contract holder. The transportation and storage of private company helium serves as a method of providing an adequate supply of crude helium to the private helium purification plants

/d/ Volumes reported are based upon helium contained in gross gas handled and represent only estimates of the volumes of helium sold from Federal land.

**Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

- /e/ Includes revenues for Federal helium produced in Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. Volumes reported do not correlate directly to revenues. Revenues are based upon value received and volume of helium extracted.
- /f/ The Fiscal Year 2003 figures shown represent sales of natural gas only. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2004, figures represent sales of natural gas plus natural gas liquids (NGL) sales.
- /g/ Depending on helium demand, this total can increase or decrease. This figure had previously been reported through the end of July 2004 and has now been updated through the end of Fiscal Year 2004 (September 30, 2004).
- /h/ This figure had previously been reported through the end of July 2004 and has now been updated through the end of Fiscal Year 2004 (September 30, 2004).
- /i/ These data had previously been reported through the end of August 2004 and have now been updated through the end of Fiscal Year 2004 (September 30, 2004).
- /j/ The Fiscal Year 2005 Volume Sold and Sales Receipts data shown are the latest available and are as of the end of August 2005.

Sources: Helium Operations Statistical Reports, BLM Collections and Billings System, and BLM Management Information System.

**Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES  
MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2005**

<b>Fiscal Year /a/</b>	<b>Public Land and Materials Sales</b>	<b>Timber Sales</b>	<b>Fees and Commissions</b>	<b>Mineral Leases /b/</b>	<b>Mining Law Holding Fees and Service Charges</b>	<b>Miscellaneous /c/</b>	<b>Total</b>
May 20, 1785- June 30, 1880	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$208,059,657	\$208,059,657
1881 - 1890	76,923,581	0	13,471,437	0	0	8,873,661	99,268,679
1891 - 1900	21,312,029	0	9,152,920	0	0	3,027,577	33,492,526
1901 - 1910	64,777,706	0	16,074,789	0	0	13,242,241	94,094,736
1911 - 1920	27,940,144	767,589	14,734,586	0	0	23,580,948	67,023,267
1921 - 1930	6,734,345	7,537,400	7,173,853	76,371,588	0	6,636,922	104,454,108
1931 - 1940	1,334,320	4,289,226	1,944,753	44,602,550	0	5,813,130	57,983,979
1941 - 1950	2,197,428	24,711,054	1,228,873	146,207,799	0	25,548,418	199,893,572
1951 - 1960	23,462,798	208,631,073	9,075,890	1,050,400,101	0	107,926,288	1,399,496,150
1961 - 1970	28,799,311	478,508,666	36,265,491	4,011,486,592	0	214,394,232	4,769,454,292
1971 - 1980	56,763,803	1,557,613,025	199,418,739	33,531,838,736	0	509,994,006	35,855,628,309
1981 - 1990	112,271,638	1,744,202,105	65,496,865	19,193,623,086	0	1,046,408,043	22,162,001,737
1991 - 2000	150,624,870	974,066,791	11,686,793	114,884,624 /d/	263,059,652	425,745,635	1,940,068,365
2001	78,125,586	16,835,398	847,852	9,544,752	24,738,427	55,844,686	185,936,701
2002	98,636,919 /e/	17,539,739	758,578	6,846,249	18,883,225	56,945,214	199,609,924
2003	292,931,023 /e/	13,074,703	708,213	78,847,460	27,476,495	54,203,659	467,241,553
2004	570,864,571 /e/	23,369,163	186,087	18,528,335	17,843,412	61,012,430	691,803,998
2005	1,252,024,986 /e/	26,413,785	177,003	84,601,946	47,449,193	89,637,386	1,500,304,299
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,865,725,058</b>	<b>\$5,097,559,717</b>	<b>\$388,402,722</b>	<b>\$58,367,783,818</b>	<b>\$399,450,404</b>	<b>\$2,916,894,133</b>	<b>\$70,035,815,852</b>

**Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES  
MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

- Note: Includes the collections of the Bureau of Land Management and its two predecessor organizations: the General Land Office (1785-1946) and the Grazing Service (1934-1946). For annual data for 1881-1946, see *General Land Office Statistical Appendix* for 1946. For annual data for 1947-1961, see *BLM Statistical Appendix* for 1961. For annual data for 1962-1970, 1971-1980, 1981-1990, and 1991-2000, see *BLM Public Land Statistics* for 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000, respectively.
- /a/ As of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30.
- /b/ Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 20 U.S.C. 181 seq.). Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under this Act were transferred to the Minerals Management Service (MMS) as of October 1, 1983. The BLM has continued to collect oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way rents; rents, bonuses, and royalties from Bankhead-Jones Land Utilization Project (LU) lands and National Petroleum and Naval Oil Shale Petroleum Reserve lands; and royalties from South Half of Red River, Oklahoma. Other mineral and oil and gas receipts are collected and reported by the MMS. This column includes Outer Continental Shelf leases prior to their transfer to the MMS, which was effective May 10, 1982.
- /c/ Before 1880, includes all receipts from the sale or lease of public lands and resources. After 1880, includes sales of Indian lands, revenues from grazing, rent of land, and other miscellaneous sources.
- /d/ Naval Oil Shale Petroleum Reserve (NOSR) receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) were included in BLM collections beginning in Fiscal Year 1999. The BLM is authorized to keep these receipts under the 1998 National Defense Authorization Act and to seek appropriation of these funds for environmental restoration of the NOSR 1 and 3 properties, which were transferred to the BLM in 1998.
- /e/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act collections of \$85,088,754 in Fiscal Year 2002, \$281,261,484 in Fiscal Year 2003, \$530,531,906 in Fiscal Year 2004, and \$1,154,676,205 in Fiscal Year 2005. Fiscal Year 2005 also includes Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act collections of \$49,979,910.

**Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

	Mineral Leases and Permits	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	64,139,369	17,490	202,736	0	0	0
Arizona	91,485	2,675	2,509,213	557,199	212,159	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	220,665	1,605,477	1,388,651	157,370	110,309	0
Colorado	15,499,973 /a/	38,502	640,191	543,737	73,885	0
Florida	0	0	5,264	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	31,700	558,581	218,056	1,567,646	55,103	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	26,875	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	6,575	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	2,517,912	610,113	139,909	1,218,905	230,109	590,858
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	1,510	0
Nevada	130,948	6,441	1,240,628,540 /b/	2,086,608	15,020	0
New Mexico	957,739	14	3,739,748	1,787,976	351,461	35,059
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0



**Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	Mineral Leases and Permits	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
North Dakota	\$2,172	\$0	\$1,573	\$0	\$18,731	\$0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	13,834	0	0	0	236	0
Oregon	14,861	23,507,514	271,822	1,199,225	56,242	23,160
South Carolina	0	0	8,250	0	0	0
South Dakota	201	33,428	1,018	0	174,142	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	634	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	129,034	25	586,121	1,136,093	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	84	10,455	28,165	0	51,906	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	851,335	23,070	1,622,279	1,477,016	808,211	0
<b>Total Operating</b>						
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>\$84,601,946</b>	<b>\$26,413,785</b>	<b>\$1,252,024,986</b>	<b>\$11,731,775</b>	<b>\$2,159,024</b>	<b>\$649,077</b>
Percent	6.01%	1.88%	89.01%	0.83%	0.15%	0.05%
Mining Claim & Holding Fees /c/	47,449,193					
Non-Operating Revenue /d/	46,251,195					
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$178,302,334</b>	<b>\$26,413,785</b>	<b>\$1,252,024,986</b>	<b>\$11,731,775</b>	<b>\$2,159,024</b>	<b>\$649,077</b>

**Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	<u>Fees and Commissions</u>	<u>Rights-of-Way Rent</u>	<u>Rent of Land</u>	<u>Recreation Fees</u>	<u>Other Sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
Alabama	\$650	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$650
Alaska	325	623,718	153,648	260,115	23,699	65,421,100
Arizona	4,832	1,181,310	640,232	1,217,641	2,378	6,419,124
Arkansas	1,460	0	0	0	0	1,460
California	1,571	2,725,505	88,501	3,347,666	(187)	9,645,528
Colorado	8,255	641,998	13,480	424,138	3,443	17,887,602
Florida	150	0	0	0	0	5,414
Georgia	50	0	0	0	0	50
Idaho	4,236	771,934	44,406	579,963	8,342	3,839,967
Indiana	0	825	0	0	0	825
Louisiana	250	0	0	0	0	27,125
Michigan	225	0	0	0	0	225
Minnesota	485	0	700	0	0	7,760
Mississippi	4,200	0	0	0	0	4,200
Missouri	475	0	0	0	0	475
Montana	16,740	131,837	69,089	307,467	3,770	5,836,709 /e/
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	1,510
Nevada	57,910	3,547,874	1,225,486	2,140,736	7,233	1,249,846,796

**Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	<u>Fees and Commissions</u>	<u>Rights-of-Way Rent</u>	<u>Rent of Land</u>	<u>Recreation Fees</u>	<u>Other Sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
New Mexico	\$6,672	\$710,312	\$4,697	\$396,957	\$234	\$7,990,869 /e/
New York	50	0	0	0	0	50
North Dakota	2,435	25	0	0	0	24,936
Ohio	75	0	0	0	0	75
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	14,070
Oregon	2,859	556,859	47,590	1,980,602	715,181	28,375,915 /f/
South Carolina	75	0	0	0	0	8,325
South Dakota	1,530	2,952	118	0	1	213,390
Tennessee	25	0	0	0	0	25
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	634
Utah	8,591	613,406	34,921	2,155,660	(55)	4,663,796
Virginia	75	0	0	229,422	0	229,497
Washington	605	7,747	9,675	0	1	108,638
West Virginia	150	0	0	0	0	150
Wyoming	52,047	962,872	6,895	218,650	4,646	6,027,021
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>\$177,003</b>	<b>\$12,479,174</b>	<b>\$2,339,438</b>	<b>\$13,259,017</b>	<b>\$768,686</b>	<b>\$1,406,603,911</b>
Percent	0.01%	0.89%	0.17%	0.94%	0.05%	100.00%
Mining Claim & Holding Fees /c/						47,449,193
Non-Operating Revenue /d/						46,251,195
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$177,003</b>	<b>\$12,479,174</b>	<b>\$2,339,438</b>	<b>\$13,259,017</b>	<b>\$768,686</b>	<b>\$1,500,304,299</b>

**Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

- /a/ Includes Naval Oil Shale Reserve (NOSR) rents, bonuses, and royalties of \$15,019,958.
- /b/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act collections of \$1,154,676,205 and Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act collections of \$49,979,910.
- /c/ Includes mining claim collections of \$779,098 and mining claim holding fee collections of \$46,670,095.
- /d/ Includes receipts from fines, penalties, forfeitures, recovery fees, and road maintenance of \$22,736,177; interest received from delinquent debt of \$6,488; interest from investments under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of \$23,241,113; and interest from the Lincoln County Land Act of \$267,417.
- /e/ Includes Land Utilization Project, or LU, lands are purchased by the Federal Government under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) and subsequently transferred to the Department of the Interior. Bankhead-Jones Act receipts from livestock grazing and other resources totaled \$3,113,783.
- /f/ Includes Oregon and California (O&C) receipts of \$22,560,039, Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) receipts of \$1,310,277, and receipts from public domain sales and other categories of \$4,504,300.

**Table 3-27. RECEIPTS FROM OIL AND GAS RIGHT-OF-WAY RENTALS, RENTS, BONUSES, AND ROYALTIES, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

	Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rentals	Oil and Gas Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties	Total
Alaska	\$32,844	\$64,106,525 /a/	\$64,139,369
Arizona	91,485	0	91,485
California	220,665	0	220,665
Colorado	254,379	15,245,594 /b/	15,499,973
Idaho	31,700	0	31,700
Montana	46,209	2,471,703	2,517,912
Nevada	130,948	0	130,948
New Mexico	950,863	6,876	957,739
North Dakota	2,172	0	2,172
Oklahoma	25	13,809	13,834
Oregon	14,861	0	14,861
South Dakota	201	0	201
Texas	634	0	634
Utah	129,034	0	129,034
Washington	84	0	84
Wyoming	841,402	9,933	851,335
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,747,506</b>	<b>\$81,854,440</b>	<b>\$84,601,946</b>

Note: This table shows Bureau of Land Management receipts under the special laws listed below. Other mineral and oil gas receipts are administered by the Minerals Management Service.

BLM receipts are collected under the following authorities:

Oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way, Mineral Leasing Act, 30 U.S.C. 191  
National Petroleum Reserve (Alaska), 43 U.S.C. 1337  
South Half of Red River (Oklahoma), 31 U.S.C. 725  
LU Lands (Executive Order 10046), Bankhead-Jones Act (Executive Order 10787)  
Naval Oil Shale Reserve (NOSR) Public Law 105-85, November 18, 1997

/a/ Oil and gas from the National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska.

/b/ Includes \$15,019,958 receipts from the Naval Oil Shale Petroleum Reserve.

**Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Act			Total
			Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Alaska	\$8,809	\$32,082,822	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$32,091,631
Arizona	100,476	45,743	69,650	106,079	0	321,948
California	119,765	110,333	19,671	55,155	0	304,924
Colorado	27,148	155,394	67,967	36,942	0	287,451
Florida	207	0	0	0	0	207
Idaho	31,065	15,850	195,956	27,552	0	270,423
Louisiana	1,075	0	0	0	0	1,075
Minnesota	267	0	0	0	0	267
Montana	30,092	638,725	152,363	115,055	147,728 /a/	1,083,963
Nebraska	0	0	0	755	0	755
Nevada	204,514,288 /b/	65,474	260,826	7,510	0	204,848,098
New Mexico	149,590	477,150	223,497	175,730	8,768 /a/	1,034,735
North Dakota	63	1,086	0	9,366	0	10,515
Oklahoma	0	5,191	0	118	0	5,309
Oregon	39,210	7,430	149,903	28,121	107,077,493 /c/	107,302,157
South Carolina	330	0	0	0	0	330
South Dakota	1,378	100	0	87,071	0	88,549
Texas	0	317	0	0	0	317
Utah	23,446	64,517	142,012	0	0	229,975
Washington	1,545	42	0	25,953	0	27,540
Wyoming	65,814	425,668	184,627	404,105	0	1,080,214
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$205,114,568</b>	<b>\$34,095,842</b>	<b>\$1,466,472</b>	<b>\$1,079,512</b>	<b>\$107,233,989</b>	<b>\$348,990,383</b>

**Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

Note: This table and Table 3-29 show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2005 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2006.

- /a/ Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), and Executive Order 10787, November 6, 1958, from LU land grazing and the sale of other resources.
- /b/ Allocation from Clark County land sales under the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980, amounted to \$3,220,530. Allocation from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of October 19, 1998, amounted to \$193,566,000, which includes direct payments at time of sale by the purchaser to state and local governments. Allocation from the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2000 amounted to \$7,149,399. The remainder of the allocation is from sales of public domain lands and materials.
- /c/ Fiscal Year 2005 full amount Oregon and California (O&C) grant land payment (\$106,122,829), and Fiscal Year 2005 full amount Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payment (\$954,664), as required by Public Law 106-393 (114 Stat. 1613) dated October 30, 2000. This amount does not include the Title II money for O&C (\$8,820,370) and for CBWR (\$47,831) that was retained by the Bureau of Land Management for county projects.

Table 3-29.

## ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2005

	Indian Trust Funds	Reclamation Fund	BLM Funds /a/	States and Counties /b/	U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds	Total
Mineral Leases and Permits /c/	\$8,631	\$1,082,176	\$1,361,684	\$34,095,842	\$48,053,613	\$84,601,946
Mining Claim & Holding Fees	0	0	47,449,193	0	0	47,449,193
Sales of Public Land /d/	0	6,848,039	0	3,582,832	20,096,871	30,527,742
Sales of Public Timber & Materials /d/	0	12,571,804	3,548,482	818,337	3,519,787	20,458,409
Fees and Commissions	0	0	0	0	177,003	177,003
Oregon and California Grant Lands /e/	0	0	20,280,521 f/	106,122,829	(103,843,311)	22,560,039
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands /e/	0	0	1,106,618 f/	954,664	(751,005)	1,310,277
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	0	0	961,110,205	193,566,000	0	1,154,676,205
Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act	0	0	42,832,211	7,147,399	0	49,979,610
Grazing Leases (Section 15)	0	0	1,079,512	1,079,512	0	2,159,024
Grazing District Fees (Section 3)	0	0		1,466,472	4,399,416	11,731,775
Rights-of-Way /g/	0	0	2,000,836	418	10,174,741	12,175,995
Recreation fees	0	0	13,259,017	0	0	13,259,017
Miscellaneous Leases and Permits /g/ /h/	0	0	311,820	155,910	155,910	623,640
Nonoperating Revenue /i/	0	0	46,114,216	0	136,979	46,251,195
Rent of Land /g/	0	0	336	168	2,305,316	2,305,820
Other /g/	0	0	0	0	57,409	57,409
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,631</b>	<b>\$20,502,019</b>	<b>\$1,146,320,538</b>	<b>\$348,990,383</b>	<b>(\$15,517,271)</b>	<b>\$1,500,304,299</b>



**Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2005  
\_ concluded**

Note: This table and Table 3-28 show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2005 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2006.

- /a/ BLM funds include range improvement, forest ecosystem health and recovery, cost recovery, and management of land and resources (e.g., communication site rent, recreation fees, and mining claim/mining claim holding fees).
- /b/ Compare with Table 3-28, Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program.
- /c/ Includes \$2,487,800 from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands; \$64,106,525 from the National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska; \$15,019,958 from Naval Oil Shale Petroleum Reserve; \$13,047 from Oklahoma Royalties, South Half Red River, which are reported as Indian Trust Funds; and \$2,974,616 from other lands.
- /d/ Excludes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) and Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /e/ Public Law 106-393 dated October 30, 2000, requires special payments to counties funded from the general fund of U.S. Treasury. Payments and distribution exceeded Fiscal Year 2005 receipts, resulting in a negative amount as shown in "U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds" column.
- /f/ These amounts include the Title II money for Oregon & California (O&C) lands (\$8,820,370) and for Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands (\$47,831) that was retained by the BLM for county projects, according to Public Law 106-393, October 30, 2000.
- /g/ Excludes O&C and CBWR receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /h/ Includes rent of land and receipts from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) LU lands; excludes right-of-way rent, as well as mineral leases and permits.
- /i/ Nonoperating revenue includes receipts from fines, penalties, service charges, recovery fees, and interest.

**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

	Payments In Lieu Of Taxes <i>/a/</i>	Mineral Leasing Act	Taylor Grazing Act			Proceeds Of Sales <i>/b/</i>	Other	Total Payments
			Section 3 <i>/b/</i>	Section 15 <i>/b/</i>	Other <i>/b/</i>			
Alabama	\$420,660	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$420,660	
Alaska	15,785,027	29,559	0	0	0	5,412	47,414,593	
Arizona	19,233,714	45,743	43,124	79,669	0	107,081	19,509,331	
Arkansas	2,662,468	0	0	0	0	0	2,662,468	
California	19,002,175	122,757	14,012	55,755	0	45,359	19,240,058	
Colorado	16,839,759	129,557	53,520	30,062	43,068	29,640	17,125,606	
Connecticut	29,048	0	0	0	0	0	29,048	
Delaware	10,591	0	0	0	0	36	10,627	
District of Columbia	18,359	0	0	0	0	0	18,359	
Florida	2,892,054	0	0	0	0	74	2,892,128	
Georgia	1,466,567	0	0	0	0	0	1,466,567	
Hawaii	194,320	0	0	0	0	0	194,320	
Idaho	15,871,144	15,850	167,896	22,898	0	18,051	16,095,839	
Illinois	638,708	0	0	0	0	0	638,708	
Indiana	374,687	0	0	0	0	0	374,687	
Iowa	261,560	0	0	0	0	0	261,560	
Kansas	654,133	0	0	0	0	0	654,133	
Kentucky	1,551,188	0	0	0	0	0	1,551,188	
Louisiana	310,100	0	0	0	0	0	310,100	
Maine	211,190	0	0	0	0	0	211,190	
Maryland	81,471	0	0	0	0	0	81,471	
Massachusetts	65,284	0	0	0	0	0	65,284	
Michigan	2,575,756	0	0	0	0	0	2,575,756	
Minnesota	1,550,403	0	0	0	0	158	1,550,561	
Mississippi	887,990	0	0	0	0	0	887,990	

**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	Payments In Lieu Of Taxes <i>/a/</i>	Mineral Leasing Act	Taylor Grazing Act			Proceeds Of Sales <i>/b/</i>	Other	Total Payments
			Section 3 <i>/b/</i>	Section 15 <i>/b/</i>	Other <i>/b/</i>			
Missouri	\$2,281,621	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,281,621	
Montana	17,188,322	18,056	128,785	95,678	0	649,745 /d/	18,100,761	
Nebraska	676,604	0	0	664	0	0	677,268	
Nevada	13,732,723	65,445	233,458	705	0	824,000	219,353,810	
New Hampshire	1,018,910	0	0	0	0	0	1,018,910	
New Jersey	76,109	0	0	0	0	0	76,109	
New Mexico	22,386,899	475,204	170,502	135,900	14	88,389	23,265,177	
New York	84,180	0	0	0	0	0	84,180	
North Carolina	2,466,816	0	0	0	0	0	2,466,816	
North Dakota	950,280	1,086	0	7,921	0	67	959,354	
Ohio	457,383	0	0	0	0	0	457,383	
Oklahoma	1,600,788	13	0	68	0	11,946 /f/	1,612,815	
Oregon	6,428,257	7,678	131,630	23,405	0	46,661	119,976,531	
Pennsylvania	384,210	0	0	0	0	0	384,210	
South Carolina	259,315	0	0	0	0	0	259,315	
South Dakota	2,566,411	100	0	67,435	0	2,000	2,636,546	
Tennessee	1,432,395	0	0	0	0	0	1,432,395	
Texas	2,595,410	317	0	0	0	0	2,595,727	
Utah	19,622,224	55,319	104,868	0	0	15,337	19,797,748	
Vermont	522,016	0	0	0	0	0	522,016	
Virginia	2,368,454	0	0	0	0	0	2,368,454	
Washington	6,322,087	42	0	22,367	0	5,378	6,349,874	
West Virginia	1,655,880	0	0	0	0	0	1,655,880	
Wisconsin	880,256	0	0	0	0	0	880,256	
Wyoming	14,810,769	413,269	145,697	327,446	6,924	78,040	15,782,145	
<b>Total States</b>	<b>\$226,356,675</b>	<b>\$1,379,995</b>	<b>\$1,193,492</b>	<b>\$869,973</b>	<b>\$50,006</b>	<b>\$1,286,458</b>	<b>\$350,100,934</b>	<b>\$581,237,533</b>

**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	Payments In Lieu Of Taxes <i>/a/</i>	Mineral Leasing Act	Taylor Grazing Act			Proceeds Of Sales <i>/b/</i>	Other	Total Payments
			Section 3 <i>/b/</i>	Section 15 <i>/b/</i>	Other <i>/b/</i>			
<b>Territories</b>								
Guam	\$1,922	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,922
Puerto Rico	8,481	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,481
Virgin Islands	43,209	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,209
<b>Total Territories</b>	<b>\$53,612</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$53,612</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$226,410,287</b>	<b>\$1,379,995</b>	<b>\$1,193,492</b>	<b>\$869,973</b>	<b>\$50,006</b>	<b>\$1,286,458</b>	<b>\$350,100,934</b>	<b>\$581,291,145</b>

Note: This table is based upon amounts actually paid in Fiscal Year 2005. By contrast, Table 3-28, Allocation of Receipts to States, and Table 3-29, Allocation of Receipts by Source and Fund, show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2005 (October 2004 through September 2005) have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2006.

*/a/* Payments In Lieu of Taxes (PILT) are made by the Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, for tax-exempt Federal lands administered by the BLM, the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the USDA Forest Service, as well as for Federal water projects and some military installations.

*/b/* These columns include portions of receipts for Fiscal Year 2004 that were allocated and paid in Fiscal Year 2005 in accordance with various statutes (refer to Table 3-31). In the 2002, 2003, and 2004 editions of *Public Land Statistics*, the amounts shown for Sections 3 and 15 were switched; the column entitled Section 3 contained Section 15 information and vice versa.

*/c/* National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska lands.

**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

- /d/ LU lands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012).
- /e/ Land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act resulted in direct payments at the time of sale totaling \$193,566,000. Calendar year payments to Clark County, Nevada, and the State of Nevada under the Santini-Burton Act totaled \$3,784,080.
- /f/ Oklahoma royalties.
- /g/ The timing of the payments for Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant land counties was changed from “on or before September 30” to “as soon as practicable after the end of the fiscal year”, according to Public Law 106-393, October 30, 2000. This change was effective for the Fiscal Year 2001 payments, which were made in Fiscal Year 2002. For Fiscal Year 2005, a total of \$8,807,719 of the \$113,338,900 is money that was returned to BLM for Title II projects.

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005**

**Disposition of Gross Receipts**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b><u>MINERAL LEASES &amp; PERMITS</u></b>							
<b>Public Domain (except Alaska) &amp; Acquired Military Lands</b>							
Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920, 41 Stat. 437, and Potash Mining Act of Feb. 7, 1927, 44 Stat. 1057; 30 U.S.C. 191 (and) Public Law 97-94, relating to leases on acquired military lands, 95 Stat. 1205; 30 U.S.C. 355	50.0	10.0		40.0			
<b>Public Domain (Alaska)</b>							
Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920, as amended by Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958, and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of Dec. 18, 1971, 72 Stat. 339; 30 U.S.C. 191	90.0	10.0					
<b>National Petroleum Reserve (Alaska)</b>							
Public Law 96-514, relating to exploration leases, 94 Stat. 2964; 43 U.S.C. 1337	50.0	50.0					

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Oregon and California Grant Lands</b>							
Conservation of Timber on O&C Lands Act of Aug. 28, 1937, ch. 876, Title II, 50 Stat. 874; 43 U.S.C. 1181f; 30 U.S.C. 191; Solicitor's Opinion, Dec. 9, 1985	<b>Disposition of Gross Receipts</b>						
	50.0 <i>/a/</i>	10.0		40.0			
<b>Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands</b>							
Act of May 24, 1939, ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq.; 30 U.S.C. 191; Solicitor's Opinion, Dec. 9, 1985	50.0 <i>/a/</i>	10.0		40.0			
<b>Choctaw-Chickasaw Lands, Oklahoma</b>							
Act of June 28, 1944, ch. 298, relating to purchase of lands and establishment of trust fund on deposit to credit of both tribes, 58 Stat. 484-5; 16 U.S.C. 151			100.0				

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>LU Lands (Section 3)</b>							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0		
<b>Disposition of Gross Receipts</b>							
<b>LU Lands (Section 15)</b>							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	50.0				50.0		
<b>LU Lands (Section 3)</b>							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
<b>LU Lands (Section 15)</b>							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
<b>Shoshone-Arapaho Tribes, Wyoming</b>							
Act of May 19, 1947, ch. 80, authorizing the division of trust fund on deposit to joint credit of both tribes, 61 Stat. 102; 25 U.S.C. 611			100.0				



Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Naval Petroleum &amp; Oil Shale Reserves</b>							
Control and Protection of Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves Act of June 4, 1920, ch. 228; 41 Stat. 813; 30 U.S.C. 191 (ref. 10 U.S.C. 7432); Public Law 105-85, Nov. 18, 1997	<b>Disposition of Gross Receipts</b>						
		100.0					
<b>Acquired Lands other than Military Lands</b>							
Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of Aug. 7, 1947, 61 Stat. 913; 30 U.S.C. 355	/b/						
<b>State Selected Lands (except Alaska)</b>							
Act of Sept. 14, 1960, relating to State selection of public lands subject to an outstanding lease or permit, 74 Stat. 1024; 43 U.S.C. 852			100.0				
<b>South Half of Red River, Oklahoma</b>							
Act of June 12, 1926, ch. 572, authorizing establishment of trust fund from oil royalties, 44 Stat. 740; 25 U.S.C. 161; 65 Stat. 252	37.5		62.5				

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b><u>LAND &amp; MATERIALS (INCLUDING TIMBER)</u></b>							
<b>Disposition of Gross Receipts</b>							
<b>Oregon and California Grant Lands</b>							
Act of Aug. 28, 1937, relating to distribution of monies from O&C Land Grant Fund, 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f, 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000; Public Law 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000	75.0 <i>/c/</i>	25.0				<i>/d/</i>	
<b>Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands</b>							
Act of May 24, 1939, ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq., 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000; Public Law 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000	75.0 <i>/e/</i>	25.0				<i>/d/</i>	

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands in “Reclamation States” /f/</b>							
<b>Disposition of Gross Receipts</b>							
Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388; 43 U.S.C. 391 (and) Materials Act of July 31, 1947, ch. 406, 61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601, 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0 /g/	20.0		76.0		/d/	
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0						96.0
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands outside “Reclamation States” /f/</b>							
Acts of Mar. 6, 1820, 3 Stat. 547; June 23, 1836, 5 Stat. 60; Mar. 3, 1845, 5 Stat. 788, 790; Aug. 6, 1846, 9 Stat. 58, 179; Feb. 26, 1857, 11 Stat. 167; Feb. 14, 1859, 11 Stat. 384; Feb. 28, 1859, 11 Stat. 388; and Mar. 21, 1864, 13 Stat. 32; 31 U.S.C. 711(17); 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0 /g/	96.0				/d/	

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other	
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
<b>Bureauwide Land Transactions</b>								
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	<b>Disposition of Gross Receipts</b>							96.0
	4.0							
<b>LU Lands</b>								
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion Mar. 11, 1971	/h/							
<b>Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Projects)</b>								
Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 394 (and) Cooperative Agreement, Mar. 8, 1972				100.0				
				/i/				
<b>Townsites on Reclamation Projects</b>								
Act of Apr. 16, 1906, ch. 1631, relating to withdrawal of lands on irrigation projects, 34 Stat. 116; 43 U.S.C. 561, 562	5.0			95.0				
				/j/				

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Naval Petroleum &amp; Oil Shale Reserves</b>							
Act of Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 460; Oct. 11, 1962, 76 Stat. 905; and Apr. 5, 1976, 90 Stat. 311; 10 U.S.C. 7431; Public Law 105-85, Nov. 18, 1997		100.0					
<b>Nevada Land Sales</b>							
Public Law 96-586, relating to disposal of Federal lands, 94 Stat. 3382; 43 U.S.C. 1701; Santini-Burton Act	15.0	85.0					
Public Law 105-263, Oct. 19, 1998, Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; Public Law 106-298, Oct. 13, 2000 /k/	15.0						85.0
Lincoln County Land Act of 2000, Public Law 106-298, Oct. 13, 2000	15.0						85.0
Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Lands Transfer Act, Public Law 106-362, Oct. 27, 2000	15.0						85.0

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b><u>GRAZING (SECTION 3)</u></b>							
<b>Public Domain Lands (Grazing Fee Only)</b>		<b>Disposition of Gross Receipts</b>					
Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, 48 Stat. 1269; 43 U.S.C. 315i	12.5	37.5			50.0		
<b>LU Lands (Grazing Fee Only)</b>							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0		
<b>LU Lands (Grazing Fee Only)</b>							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
<b>Public Domain &amp; LU Lands (Range Improvement Fee)</b>							
(Same as public domain and LU lands above)					100.0		
					/1/		

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Public Domain (Alaska)</b>							
Act of Mar. 4, 1927, ch. 513, relating to grazing districts in Alaska, 44 Stat. 1452; 43 U.S.C. 316h	<b>Disposition of Gross Receipts</b>						
	/m/						
<b>Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project)</b>							
Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 394 (and) Cooperative Agreement, Mar. 8, 1972				100.0			
<b>Leased Lands</b>							
Act of June 23, 1938, ch. 603, commonly called the Pierce Act, relating to leasing of lands to conserve resources within a grazing district, 52 Stat. 1033; 43 U.S.C. 315m-4		100.0					
		/n/					

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b><u>GRAZING (SECTION 15)</u></b>							
<b>Public Domain Lands (Total Receipts) /f/</b>	<b>Disposition of Gross Receipts</b>						
Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, 48 Stat. 1269; 43 U.S.C. 315i	50.0				50.0		
<b>LU Lands (Total Receipts)</b>							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	50.0				50.0		
<b>LU Lands (Total Grazing Receipts)</b>							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
<b>Oregon &amp; California Grant Lands</b>							
Act of Aug. 28, 1937, relating to distribution of monies from O&C Land Grant Fund, 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f, 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	75.0 /c/ /e/	25.0					



Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands</b>							
Act of May 24, 1939, ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq., 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Solicitor’s Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	75.0	25.0				/d/	
<b>Disposition of Gross Receipts</b>							
<b>Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project)</b>							
Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 394 (and) Cooperative Agreement, Mar. 8, 1972				100.0			
<b><u>OTHER RECEIPTS</u></b>							
(Not specifically designated by law)		100.0					

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

- Note: Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, (41 Stat. 437; 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) were transferred to the Minerals Management Service as of October 1, 1983. The BLM distributes receipts from oil and gas pipeline rent under the Mineral Leasing Act.
- /a/ Washington, D.C., Solicitor Opinion, December 9, 1985, states that Mineral Leasing Act, 30 U.S.C. 191, distribution applies to O&C and CBWR grant land revenues from oil, gas, and minerals.
- /b/ Distributed by the agency having jurisdiction over the lands in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the same lands.
- /c/ One-third of this amount is to reimburse Treasury for monies appropriated for access roads and reforestation; counties receive at least 50 percent of gross receipts. Special payments to counties for Fiscal Years 1994 through 2003 were required by Public Law 103-66, dated August 10, 1993, as amended by Public Law 103-443, dated November 2, 1994. The previously mentioned laws were superseded by Public Law 106-393; for Fiscal Years 2001 through 2006, counties must make a one-time election to receive either a regular distribution or  
or  
“full payment amount.” The “full payment amount” is equal to the average of the three highest regular distribution payments and special payments during the period of Fiscal Year 1986 through Fiscal Year 1999.
- /d/ The Federal share of the monies received from the disposal of salvage timber from lands under BLM jurisdiction is available without further appropriation in the BLM’s Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (43 U.S.C. 1736a, Public Law 102-381, October 5, 1992, 106 Stat. 1376). A share of revenues from sale of timber released under Section 2001(k) of the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act is available to the BLM in the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration fund, which was established by Public Law 104-134, dated April 26, 1996.
- /e/ Amount to counties is available for payment upon receipt of tax bills. Any surplus after each 10-year period is paid into the General Fund. Special payments to counties for Fiscal Years 1994 through 2003 are required by Public Law 103-66, dated August 10, 1993, as amended by Public Law 103-443, dated November 2, 1994. The previously mentioned laws were superseded by Public Law 106-393; for Fiscal Years 2001 through 2006, counties must make a one-time election to receive either a regular distribution or “full payment amount.” The “full payment amount” is equal to the average of the three highest regular distribution payments and special payments during the period of Fiscal Year 1986 through Fiscal Year 1999.
- /f/ Includes revenues from reclamation lands outside reclamation projects per Cooperative Agreement of March 8, 1972.
- /g/ Payment to States represents 5 percent of net receipts (which equals 4 percent of gross receipts).

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

- /h/ Distribution is the same as shown for LU lands mineral leases and permits.
- /i/ Payment to the Reclamation Fund is made after deducting sale costs, or 10 percent of revenue, whichever is less, to reimburse the BLM for sale expenses.
- /j/ The Bureau of Reclamation may pay sale costs from the Reclamation Fund, or expenses may be paid and deducted by the BLM prior to transfer to the Reclamation Fund.
- /k/ Public Law 105-263 authorizes the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands through sale in Clark County, Nevada, and provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands within the State of Nevada and other specified purposes. The Act includes the authority for the Secretary of the Interior to invest receipts (85%) in U.S. Treasury securities.
- /l/ Range improvement fees are appropriated and available to the BLM for constructing, purchasing, or maintaining range improvements.
- /m/ The payment to Alaska represents receipts in excess of the actual cost of administering the grazing program in the State.
- /n/ Appropriated and available to the BLM to lease lands for grazing purposes.

**Table 3-32. RECEIPTS FROM MINING FEES, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Mining Law Holding Fees</b>	<b>Mining Law Non-Holding Fees</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alaska	\$822,365	\$7,620	\$829,985
Arizona	4,158,180	70,110	4,228,290
California	1,705,380	39,258	1,744,638
Colorado	890,625	32,405	923,030
Idaho	1,214,195	28,225	1,242,420
Montana	1,538,460	24,285	1,562,745
Nevada	29,574,285	356,960	29,931,245
New Mexico	918,100	20,150	938,250
Oregon	711,875	26,370	738,245
Utah	2,154,505	85,800	2,240,305
Virginia	975	160	1,135
Wyoming	2,981,150	87,755	3,068,905
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$46,670,095</b>	<b>\$779,098</b>	<b>\$47,449,193</b>

Note: The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-447, December 8, 2004), authorized the Bureau of Land Management to retain collections, up to a maximum limit of \$32,696,000, for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program. Collections in excess of \$32,696,000 are deposited to the General Fund.

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005**

**Receipts**

<b>Description of Revenue Activity</b>	<b>Acres Conveyed</b>	<b>Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed</b>	<b>Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange</b>	<b>100% Total Collections</b>	<b>5% State of Nevada Payments</b> <i>/a/</i>	<b>10% SN Water Authority Payments</b> <i>/a/</i>	<b>10% Dept. of Aviation Payments</b>	<b>85% Special Account Deposits</b>
<b>FY 2003 and Prior Years' Activity:</b>								
Auction Sales	4,899.31	\$566,984,611.00	\$---	\$380,197,311.00	\$16,692,380.55	\$33,384,761.10	\$---	\$330,120,169.35
Direct Sales	7,940.28	21,517,540.00	---	19,487,140.00	406,550.50	813,101.00	---	18,267,488.50
Clark County CMA	603.17	50,933,316.09	---	50,933,316.09	2,546,665.77	---	5,093,331.60	43,293,318.72
Exchanges	5,117.17	83,166,750.00	71,897,170.00	11,134,576.00	3,594,859.00	7,189,717.00	---	350,000.00
Mineral Conveyances & Forfeitures	---	---	---	189,100.02	---	---	---	189,100.02
<b>FY 2003 and Prior Years' Totals</b>	<b>18,559.93</b>	<b>\$722,602,217.09</b>	<b>\$71,897,170.00</b>	<b>\$461,941,443.11</b>	<b>\$23,240,455.82</b>	<b>\$41,387,579.10</b>	<b>\$5,093,331.60</b>	<b>\$392,220,076.59</b>
<b>FY 2004 Activity:</b>								
Direct Sales	6,734.77	\$62,300,200.00	\$---	\$64,330,600.00	\$2,206,910.00	\$4,413,820.00	\$---	\$57,709,870.00
Clark County CMA	1,5.31	4,352,482.24	---	4,352,482.24	217,624.11	---	435,248.22	3,699,609.91
FY 2003 Auction Sales	---	---	---	186,787,300.00	11,656,850.00	23,313,700.00	---	151,816,750.00
Sale - November 2003 Auction	723.75	124,395,000.00	---	124,395,000.00	6,219,750.00	5,789,500.00	---	112,385,750.00
December 2003 On-Line Auction	30.00	8,800,000.00	---	8,800,000.00	440,000.00	880,000.00	---	7,480,000.00
Sale - June 2004 Auction	2,489.71	683,565,000.00	---	140,859,350.00	240,500.00	481,000.00	---	140,137,850.00
Lake Las Vegas Equalization	---	---	---	997,174.00	---	---	---	997,174.00
Deposit Forfeitures	---	---	---	10,000.00	---	---	---	10,000.00
<b>FY 2004 Totals</b>	<b>9,993.54</b>	<b>\$883,412,682.24</b>	<b>\$---</b>	<b>\$530,531,906.24</b>	<b>\$20,981,634.11</b>	<b>\$34,878,020.00</b>	<b>\$435,248.22</b>	<b>\$474,237,003.91</b>

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 – continued**

**Receipts**

<b>Description of Revenue Activity</b>	<b>Acres Conveyed</b>	<b>Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed</b>	<b>Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange</b>	<b>100% Total Collections</b>	<b>5% State of Nevada Payments /a/</b>	<b>10% SN Water Authority Payments /a/</b>	<b>10% Dept. of Aviation Payments</b>	<b>85% Special Account Deposits</b>
<b>FY 2005 Activity:</b>								
Direct Sales	504.94	\$3,091,157.20	\$---	\$3,091,157.20	\$154,578.58	\$309,157.12	\$---	\$2,627,421.50
Clark County CMA (07/04 - 09/04)	112.95	111,857.75	---	111,857.75	5,592.88	---	11,185.78	95,079.09
Clark County CMA (10/04 - 12/04)	41.14	12,010,620.00	---	12,010,620.00	600,531.00	---	1,201,062.00	10,209,027.00
Clark County CMA (01/05 - 03/05)	2.50	981,000.00	---	981,000.00	49,050.00	---	98,100.00	833,850.00
Clark County CMA (04/05 - 06/05)	130.61	1,525,970.00	---	1,525,970.00	76,247.50	---	152,495.00	1,297,227.50
FY 2004 Auction Sales	---	---	---	542,705,600.00	33,937,750.00	67,875,500.00	---	440,892,350.00
Sale - February 2005 Auction	1,917.91	595,340,000.00	---	594,240,000.00	29,698,250.00	59,396,500.00	---	505,145,250.00
Deposit Forfeitures	---	---	---	10,000.00	---	---	---	10,000.00
<b>FY 2005 Totals</b>	<b>2,710.05</b>	<b>\$613,060,604.95</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>\$1,154,676,204.95</b>	<b>\$ 64,521,999.96</b>	<b>\$127,581,157.12</b>	<b>\$1,462,842.78</b>	<b>\$961,110,205.09</b>
<b>Inception to Date Totals</b>	<b>31,263.52</b>	<b>\$2,219,075,504.28</b>	<b>\$71,897,170.00</b>	<b>\$2,147,149,554.30</b>	<b>\$108,744,089.89</b>	<b>\$203,846,756.22</b>	<b>\$6,991,422.60</b>	<b>\$1,827,567,285.59</b>
<b>Plus: Interest Redeemed Inception to Date</b>								<b>\$ 34,485,657.66</b>
<b>Total Receipts for Special Account</b>								<b>\$1,862,052,943.25</b>

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 – continued**

Land	Expenditures				Totals	Obligations and Disbursements
	Bureau of Land Management	U. S. Forest Service	Fish and Wildlife Services	National Park Service		
Rounds 1 through 4 Approved	\$---	\$---	\$---	\$---	\$211,222,357.00	\$---
Round 5 Approved	---	---	---	---	49,694,810.00	
Disbursements Inception to Date	43,121,433.49	18,977,231.28	1,860,585.50	---	63,959,250.27	63,959,250.27
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	62,314,003.09	56,826,774.00	---	1,691,344.00	120,832,121.09	120,832,121.09
Commitments for Funded Acquisitions	---	---	---	---	---	
Allocated per Fund Availability Letter /b/	31,481,400.06	---	---	---	31,481,400.06	31,481,400.06
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$---</b>	<b>\$---</b>	<b>\$---</b>	<b>\$---</b>	<b>\$44,644,395.58</b>	
<b>Capital Improvements</b>						
Rounds 1 through 4 Approved	\$---	\$---	\$---	\$---	\$153,926,740.50	
Round 5 Approved	---	---	---	---	100,653,116.67	
Disbursements Inception to Date	1,623,257.08	885,086.94	495,828.92	6,306,054.62	9,310,227.56	9,310,227.56
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	30,373,717.42	49,525,716.00	25,074,460.00	41,634,945.00	146,608,838.42	146,608,838.42
Commitments for Funded Projects	---	---	---	---	---	
Allocated per Fund Availability Letter /b/	60,830,611.38	---	---	38,851,666.22	99,682,277.60	99,682,277.60
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$---</b>	<b>\$---</b>	<b>\$---</b>	<b>\$---</b>	<b>\$(1,021,486.41)</b>	
<b>Conservation Initiatives</b>						
Round 4 Approved	\$---	\$---	\$---	\$---	\$36,222,170.00	
Round 5 Approved	---	---	---	---	53,250,972.00	
Disbursements Inception to Date	---	196,122.66	---	---	196,122.66	196,122.66
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	33,509,442.00	13,246,639.34	6,699,343.00	25,242,027.00	78,697,451.34	78,697,451.34
Commitments for Funded Projects	---	---	---	---	---	
Allocated per Fund Availability Letter /b/	---	---	---	---	11,476,123.52	11,476,123.52
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$---</b>	<b>\$---</b>	<b>\$---</b>	<b>\$---</b>	<b>\$(896,555.52)</b>	

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 – continued**

**Expenditures**

	<u>Clark County</u>	<u>Henderson</u>	<u>Las Vegas</u>	<u>N. Las Vegas</u>	<u>Boulder City</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Obligations and Disbursements</u>
<b>Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas</b>							
Rounds 1 through 4 Approved	\$---	\$---	\$---	\$---	\$---	\$157,254,697.00	
Round 5 Approved	---	---	---	---	---	377,289,942.00	
Disbursements Inception to Date	6,464,775.13	557,212.56	3,252,819.71	54,350,976.36	18,118.51	64,643,902.27	64,643,902.27
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	154,730,839.87	117,870,686.44	132,085,900.29	53,549,009.64	2,200,000.00	460,436,436.24	460,436,436.24
Commitments for Funded Projects	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Allocated per Fund Availability Letter /b/	1,165,000.00	2,310,000.00	---	6,388,800.00	---	9,863,800.00	9,863,800.00
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$---</b>	<b>\$---</b>	<b>\$---</b>	<b>\$---</b>	<b>\$---</b>	<b>\$(399,499.51)</b>	
<b>Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas</b>							
	<b>Water Authority</b>						
Round 5 Approved	\$12,886,720.00						\$12,886,720.00
Disbursements Inception to Date	---						---
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	12,886,720.00						12,886,720.00
Allocated per Fund Availability Letter /b/	---						---
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$---</b>						<b>\$---</b>
<b>Multispecies Habitat Plans</b>							
	<b>Clark County</b>						
Rounds 1 through 4 Approved	\$20,499,571.00						\$20,499,571.00
Round 5 Approved	---						---
Disbursements Inception to Date	8,992,381.91						8,992,381.91
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	11,507,189.09						11,507,189.09
Commitments for Funded Projects	---						---
Allocated per Fund Availability Letter /b/	---						---
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$---</b>						<b>\$---</b>



Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 – continued**

**Expenditures**

Lake Tahoe	Agency Projects				NAC Reserve	SAR Reserve	Totals	Obligations and Disbursements
Round 5 Approved	\$37,084,900.00				\$12,416,400.00	\$2,171,027.33	\$51,672,327.33	
Disbursements Inception to Date	---				---	---		
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	30,864,900.00				---	---	30,864,900.00	30,864,900.00
Allocated per Fund Availability Letter /b/	6,220,000.00				---	---	6,220,000.00	6,220,000.00
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$---</b>				<b>\$7,870,526.83</b>	<b>\$2,171,027.33</b>	<b>\$10,041,554.16</b>	10,041,554.16
<b>Earmarked Funds /c/</b>	<b>Santini- Burton Lake Tahoe</b>	<b>Mesquite</b>	<b>Sloan Canyon NCA</b>	<b>Ivanpah Airport</b>				
Revenue and Interest Collected	\$57,698,959.26	\$11,077,947.84	\$64,563,651.41	\$21,264,986.99			\$154,605,545.50	
Disbursements Inception to Date	34,206,068.10	892,783.19	2,894,290.98	---			37,993,142.27	37,993,142.27
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	9,000.00	2,367,167.85	441,998.32	---			2,818,166.17	2,818,166.17
Commitments for Funded Projects	---	---	---	---			---	
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$23,483,891.16</b>	<b>\$7,817,996.80</b>	<b>\$61,227,362.11</b>	<b>\$21,264,986.99</b>			<b>\$113,794,237.06</b>	
<b>Project Costs/Reserves - Inception to Date</b>								<b>\$1,218,512,004.63</b>
<b>BLM Operating Costs</b>	<b>Payroll</b>	<b>Travel</b>	<b>Contracts</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Other</b>			
Prior Years' Disbursements and Obligations	\$4,766,239.09	\$197,631.96	\$9,192,873.98	\$60,350.74	\$141,170.42	\$14,358,266.19	\$14,358,266.19	
Disbursements and Obligations for FY 2004	2,720,351.06	68,489.66	226,441.98	---	72,876.21	3,088,158.91	3,088,158.91	
Disbursements and Obligations for FY 2005	2,748,445.39	88,641.90	7,741,607.82	---	274,549.73	10,853,244.84	10,853,244.84	
<b>Operating Costs – Inception to Date</b>	<b>\$10,235,035.54</b>	<b>\$354,763.52</b>	<b>\$17,160,923.78</b>	<b>\$60,350.74</b>	<b>\$488,596.36</b>	<b>\$---</b>	<b>\$28,299,669.94</b>	

**Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 – concluded**

<b>Operating Budget Reserve/Projection</b>	<b>\$10,878,198.54</b>
<b>Total Funds Available from Page 1</b>	<b>\$1,862,052,943.25</b>
<b>Less: Obligations, Disbursements, and Reserves Inception to Date</b>	<b>\$(1,257,689,873.11)</b>
<b>Total Available</b>	<b>\$604,363,070.14</b>

Note: To view the financial update at any time, go to the Internet address [www.nv.blm.gov/snplma](http://www.nv.blm.gov/snplma) and then click on Financial Reports.  
FY = Fiscal Year (October 1 through September 30). The 25 percent cap for Capital Improvement is \$426,861,849.44.

/a/ The 5 percent and 10 percent payments are not made until the purchase price is paid in full.

/b/ Fund availability letters sent out are not recorded in the accounting records.

/c/ Earmarked Funds' balances available for task orders are included in the Total Available.

Table 3-34.

**FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT PROCEEDS FROM SALES,  
EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

	Total Collection Amount	Distribution		Total Distribution Amount
		BLM Fund (96%)	State Fund (4%)	
<b><u>Sales /a/</u></b>				
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	0	0	0	0
Colorado	110,865.30	106,430.69	4,434.61	110,865.30
Idaho	9,000.00	8,640.00	360.00	9,000.00
Montana	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	1,645,867.55	1,580,032.85	65,834.70	1,645,867.55
Nevada	415,986.00	399,346.56	16,639.44	415,986.00
Oregon	12,512.40	12,011.90	500.50	12,512.40
Utah	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,194,231.25</b>	<b>\$2,106,462.00</b>	<b>\$87,769.25</b>	<b>\$2,194,231.25</b>
<b><u>Exchanges /b/</u></b>				
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	97,000.00	93,120.00	3,880.00	97,000.00
Colorado	0	0	0	0
Idaho	65,000.00	62,400.00	2,600.00	65,000.00
Montana	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
Nevada	8,605,109.37	8,260,905.00	344,204.37	8,605,109.37
Utah	27,415.90	26,319.26	1,096.64	27,415.90
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,794,525.27</b>	<b>\$8,442,744.26</b>	<b>\$351,781.01</b>	<b>\$8,794,525.27</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$10,988,756.52</b>	<b>\$10,549,206.26</b>	<b>\$439,550.26</b>	<b>\$10,988,756.52</b>

**Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT PROCEEDS FROM SALES, EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

	INTEREST ACQUIRED					
	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Acquisitions</u> /c/</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>

Note: The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 was signed by the President on July 25, 2000, and enacted as (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). The purpose of the FLTFA is to provide for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands, fund the acquisition of inholdings and other lands containing exceptional resources, and make money available to the Secretary of the Interior to purchase privately owned lands lying within the boundary of federally designated areas, as well as other privately owned lands having exceptional scientific, natural, historic, cultural, or recreational resource value. Ninety-six percent (96%) of the proceeds (purchase money or cash equalization payment) received by the United States from the sale or exchange of public lands is deposited in a separate account in the Treasury of the United States, entitled the “Federal Land Disposal Account.” Four percent (4%) of the proceeds received by the United States from the sale or exchange of public lands will be distributed to any trust funds of the State.

Purchase money includes all revenues collected by the BLM during the reporting fiscal year from all ongoing cases leading to patent; however, this money is not always received in the same year that the patent is issued. Purchase money enters into the land exchange process because exchanges must result in equal value given and received by both parties; this means that cash equalization payments are sometimes collected or made by the Bureau of Land Management to ensure an equitable exchange.

/a/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713). Purchase money received from these sales is subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).

**Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT PROCEEDS FROM SALES, EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

- /b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756). Purchase money (case equalization payments) received from these exchanges is subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-8, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, for more details.
- /c/ Lands acquired pursuant to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-8, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, for more details.

## PART 4

### RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

The Bureau of Land Management's outdoor recreation program is aimed at sustaining healthy land and water resources while promoting appropriate and responsible visitor use of those lands and waters.

The BLM provides resource-dependent recreational opportunities in a variety of settings that typify the vast western landscapes of the 11 public land states. These diverse settings range from the tundra in Alaska to the deserts of the Southwest, and from the old-growth forest of the Northwest to the plateaus and plains of the Rocky Mountain states. Many BLM areas have been recognized by the BLM, Congress, or the President, and have been given special designations (as detailed in Part 5 – Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage) to protect the unique and sensitive values of each.

As a national provider of recreation opportunities, the BLM focuses on its niche: primarily providing resource-based recreation and tourism opportunities. Visitors' freedom to pursue unstructured recreational opportunities is promoted as long as they accept the responsibility to use public lands wisely and to respect other public land users. Responsible use is encouraged by the BLM and its partners through land use ethics programs such as *Tread Lightly!* and *Leave No Trace!*

Recreation sites, information and interpretative sites, trails, staging areas, and similar facilities are also provided on some BLM public lands to protect resources and to help visitors have quality recreation experiences. At many sites and areas, fees are charged to provide for maintenance and improvement. At other sites, generally those public lands without visitor facilities, no fees are charged. Most recreational use on public lands occurs in non-fee areas. Whether the visitor chooses highly developed recreation fee sites or remote wilderness areas where neither fees nor registration is required, the BLM relies heavily on public land users to protect the land, water, and facilities so that the next person can also have a quality experience. Because some visitors are unfamiliar with outdoor skills or wish to utilize public lands for events, the BLM issues special recreation permits to qualified commercial companies to guide visitors on public lands. Special recreation permits are also issued to competitive event organizers and other organized groups to conduct their activities on public lands.

The information in the following tables is intended to provide an overview of recreational use and opportunities on public lands. BLM offices are responsible for collecting and maintaining various data relating to the recreation program. This field-level data is then aggregated in the BLM's *Recreation Management Information System* (RMIS) database. Tables 4-1 through 4-3 summarize recreation data from RMIS and revenue data from the BLM's Collections and Billings System (CBS). Table 4-1 presents the estimated visitor use data by state; Table 4-2 presents visitor use data by recreational activity at fee and non-fee areas, including areas leased to private and public providers; and Table 4-3 presents reported revenues by state and type of authorization. These tables present a picture of the amount and types of recreational activities on public lands geographically by recreation sites and dispersed areas, and by fee and non-fee areas.

In addition, special reports have been prepared to analyze the primary and secondary benefits of fish and wildlife on public lands. Primary benefits include both consumptive (hunting and fishing) and nonconsumptive (wildlife viewing) recreational use. These activities produce secondary benefits to local community businesses from equipment sales, services, food, lodging, and transportation, as well as to state wildlife agencies that manage the animal populations. These benefits related to fish and wildlife, based on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service studies, are derived for BLM lands based on Geographic Information System analysis and are portrayed in Tables 4-4 through 4-6. Table 4-4 presents estimated fishing and related expenditures data by state; Table 4-5 presents estimated hunting and related expenditures data by state; and Table 4-6 presents estimated wildlife viewing and related expenditures data by state.

Table 4-1.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005**

Administrative State /a/	Recreation Sites /b/ Thousands		Dispersed Areas /c/ Thousands		Recreation Lease Sites /d/ Thousands		Recreation Partnership Sites /e/ Thousands		Total Thousands	
	Visits /f/	Visitor	Visits /f/	Visitor	Visits /f/	Visitor	Visits /f/	Visitor	Visits /f/	Visitor
		Days /g/		Days /g/		Days /g/		Days /g/		Days /g/
Alaska									1,207	1,218
Arizona	522	297	685	921	0	0	0	0	5,557	13,958
	1,448	7,541	1,325	1,776	0	0	211	133		
California					0				9,604	17,246
	3,651	8,426	5,725	8,776			228	44		
Colorado						0	0		5,746	4,776
	2,369	1,637	2,670	3,021			707	118		
Eastern States					0	0				6
							12	2		
Idaho	14		0	0	0				26	4,102
	2,306	4,234	0,505	0,847	0		59	21	5,870	
Montana					0	0	0		4,093	3,448
	1,112		2,977	2,528						
Nevada		920	4,426	4,644	0		4	0	6,183	5,560
	1,749									
New Mexico		915	1,331	1,416	0	0	0	0	8	1
	1,053								2,384	1,997
Oregon		581	4,333	3,712				0	0	5,757
	2,819	2,015					34	30	7,190	
Utah			3,335	3,883	4	0			6,208	6,226
	2,756	1,912					91	421		
Wyoming			1,176	1,258	26	10			2,050	1,890
<b>Total</b>	866	630	31,488	34,782	0	0	8	2	56,118	66,184
	20,665	26,112			2,603	4,518	1,362	772		

**Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

- /a/ The Arizona State Office administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office administers BLM public lands in Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 States east of and bordering on the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office administers BLM public lands in North and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.
- /b/ These are recreation sites and other specific areas on public lands directly managed by the BLM that are recognized as “managerially significant,” where management actions are required to provide specific recreation setting or activity opportunities, to protect resource values, or to enhance visitor safety. Visitation estimates are based on a variety of methods at these sites and areas, including sampling, fee receipts, registrations, traffic counts, observations, or best estimates based on local knowledge.
- /c/ Dispersed areas are the remaining public lands that are open to recreation use but that do not contain developed or managerially significant recreation sites. Visitation estimates in dispersed areas are generally best estimates based on local knowledge.
- /d/ Recreation Lease Sites are long-term authorizations granted under the authority of FLPMA (Sections 302, 303, and 310) to private entities to provide recreation facilities and services to the public. Visitation estimates for recreation leases are based on a variety of methods.
- /e/ These are recreation sites managed primarily by another public entity under the authority of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and similar agreements; the BLM has a significant presence on the leased parcel (e.g., ranger patrols, signs, brochures, etc.). Visitation estimates for recreation leases are based on a variety of methods.
- /f/ A visit is the entry of any person for recreational purposes onto lands and related waters administered by the BLM, regardless of duration.
- /e/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreation use among Federal agencies. One visitor day represents an aggregate of twelve visitor hours to a site or area.

Source: The BLM’s Recreation Management Information System Reports (Fiscal Year 2005).



Table 4-2.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS  
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005**

Recreation Activities	Fee Sites and Areas /a/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /b/		Areas Without Permits or Fees /c/		Total Public Lands	
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>
	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Total Percentage for Activity Group</i>
<b>Land-Based Activities</b>								
Camping and Picnicking	7,473	11.29%	286	0.43%	20,925	31.62%	28,684	43.34%
Non-Motorized Travel	576	0.87%	374	0.57%	5,816	8.78%	6,766	10.22%
Off-Highway Travel	1,255	1.90%	60	0.09%	5,468	8.26%	6,783	10.25%
Driving For Pleasure	124	0.19%	2	0.00%	2,518	3.80%	2,644	3.99%
Viewing Public Land Resources	253	0.38%	72	0.11%	2,620	3.95%	2,945	4.44%
Interpretation and Education	166	0.25%	70	0.10%	1,081	1.63%	1,317	1.98%
Hunting	33	0.05%	82	0.13%	5,151	7.80%	5,266	7.98%
Specialized Sports, Events, and Activities	1,493	2.26%	444	0.67%	3,439	5.20%	5,376	8.13%

**Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

Recreation Activities	Fee Sites and Areas /a/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /b/		Areas Without Permits or Fees /c/		Total Public Lands	
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>
	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Total Percentage for Activity Group</i>
<b>Water-Based Activities</b>								
Boating/ Motorized	213	0.32 %	57	0.09%	1,184	1.79%	1,454	2.20%
Boating/ Row/Float/Paddle	110	0.17%	303	0.46%	1,188	1.80%	2,013	2.43%
Fishing	395	0.60%	13	0.02%	1,656	2.50%	1,982	3.12%
Swimming and Other Water Activities	108	0.16%	5	0.01%	583	0.88%	912	1.05%
<b>Snow- and Ice-Based Activities</b>								
Snowmobile and Motorized Travel	3	0.00%	5	0.00%	173	0.26%	181	0.26%
Other Winter Activities	8	0.01%	2	0.00%	397	0.60%	407	0.61%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,210</b>	<b>18.45%</b>	<b>1,775 /e/</b>	<b>2.68% /e/</b>	<b>52,199</b>	<b>78.87%</b>	<b>66,184</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

- Note: This table shows participation levels for various activity groupings. Types of recreational activities and duration (visitor days) are recorded at fee and non-fee sites and areas, as well as for special recreation permits. Visitor days, grouped into Activity Groups (summarized from a list of 87 separate recreational activities), are based on registrations, permit records, observations, post-season permittee reports, and the professional judgment of the field staffs.
- /a/ Visitor days occurring at designated fee sites and areas with entrance permits, recreational use permits, and special area permits, usually with fee collection at the site.
- /b/ Visitor days occurring on public lands that are subject to authorization under the Special Recreation Permit regulations, including the activities of private parties, commercial outfitters and guides, competitive events, organized groups, and events.
- /c/ Visitor days occurring at non-fee sites and dispersed areas when neither permits nor fees are required.
- /d/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreation use among Federal agencies. One visitor day represents an aggregate of twelve visitor hours at a site or area.
- /e/ Fiscal Year 2005 visitor days and percentages are down due to adjustments made in visitor use formulas for Special Recreation Permitted Activities, especially for camping, non-motorized travel, and interpretation and education activities.

Source: The BLM's Recreation Management Information System (Fiscal Year 2005).

Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS  
ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

Administrative State <i>/a/</i>	Type of Recreation Permit, Lease, or Passport						Reported Revenue	
	Entrance Permits  <i>/b/</i>	Daily Use Permits  <i>/c/</i>	Special Area Permits  <i>/d/</i>	Commercial, Competitive, Group, and Event Permits		Leases <i>/f/</i>		Passports <i>/g/</i>
				<i>Active</i>	<i>Issued</i>			
Alaska	0	7,087	0	165	23	0	23	\$264,479
Arizona	0	28,148	15,681	231	103	16	534	1,217,061
California	2,142	10,563	80,473	439	385	0	318	3,321,204
Colorado	5,802	30,063	0	593	180	0	365	412,575
Eastern States	0	0	0	10	9	0	8	229,422
Idaho	1,262	21,329	640	264	108	0	372	564,359
Montana	0	26,176	0	162	40	0	294	310,842
Nevada	292,735	7,642	7,862	362	205	0	4,196	2,152,833
New Mexico	9,805	42,394	1,114	181	56	0	385	396,640
Oregon	77,098	41,245	12	488	159	0	3,710	1,997,855
Utah	0	50,018	41,588	495	143	0	125	2,117,339
Wyoming	29,356	3,145	126	317	47	1	156	215,623
<b>Total Permits</b>	<b>418,200</b>	<b>267,810</b>	<b>147,496</b>	<b>3,707</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10,486</b>	
<b>Permit Revenue <i>/h/</i></b>	<b>\$1,645,099</b>	<b>\$2,884,985</b>	<b>\$4,381,944</b>	<b>\$3,703,711</b>		<b>\$377,743</b>	<b>\$206,750</b>	<b>\$13,200,232</b>
<b>Other Revenue <i>/i/</i></b>								<b>\$146,834</b>
<b>Total Revenue <i>/j/</i></b>								<b>\$13,347,066</b>

**Table 4-3.**

**RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS  
ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

- /a/ The Arizona State Office administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office administers BLM public lands in Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 States east of and bordering on the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office administers BLM public lands in North and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.
- /b/ Entrance Permits are issued for entry into some Visitor Centers, National Conservation Areas, and other designated recreation sites. Golden Eagle Passports are accepted at these sites in lieu of payment.
- /c/ Daily Use Permits are issued for recreation use of facilities or services provided by the Federal government, such as campgrounds, day use areas, or boat ramps.
- /d/ Special recreation permits are issued for noncommercial use in certain “special areas,” such as long-term visitor areas, wilderness areas, river use, and backcountry hiking or camping.
- /e/ Commercial special recreation permits are issued to entities conducting business on public lands for the purpose of providing recreational opportunities or services without permanent facilities. These permits are issued for less than 10 years to outfitters, guides, vendors, and commercial competitive event organizers. Special recreation permits for competitive and organized group events are also included in this category. “Active” permits are those issued in previous fiscal years that are still in effect during this reporting year. “Issued” permits are new permits authorized during this reporting year. Revenues encompass both Active and Issued permits for this reporting year.
- /f/ Recreation concession leases are issued to entities conducting business on public lands to provide recreational opportunities or services associated with permanent facilities. This category also includes the remaining recreation resident leases in the Colorado River Corridor in Arizona and California. The revenues reported in this table consist only of the fees that are directed to recreation deposit accounts; they do not include the land use fees, which are accounted for in Table 3-5 (Non-Specific Land Use
- /g/ Golden Passports (Eagle, Age, and Access) are issued to provide discounts for certain entrance fees and daily use fees at Federal facilities. Included in this count and revenues are the fees collected for National Park Service Holograms and the Northwest Forest Authorizations Pass in Oregon.

**Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

- /h/ The total net revenue recorded in the BLM Collections and Billings System in the recreation commodities associated specifically with permit and lease fees.
- /i/ Additional net revenues recorded in the BLM Collections and Billings System from miscellaneous sources, including administrative fees, trespass, late fees, publication sales, Interagency Passes, and permit sales that were not correctly categorized.
- /j/ The total net revenue recorded in the BLM Collections and Billings System as received by the BLM for recreational use of public lands and subsequently deposited. Recreation fees are collected under a variety of authorities, including the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program Authority, and the new Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement

Source: The BLM's Recreation Management Information System Reports (Fiscal Year 2005) and BLM Collections and Billings System Reports (Fiscal Year 2005).  
Act.

Table 4-4.

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LAKE ANGLERS, STREAM ANGLERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 /a/**

State /b/	Lake Anglers (Statewide)	Lake Anglers (BLM)	Stream Anglers (Statewide)	Stream Anglers (BLM)	Average Expenditure per Angler (Statewide)	Estimated Expenditures by Lake Anglers (BLM) /f/	Estimated Expenditures by Stream Anglers (BLM) /f/	Estimated Total Fishing Expenditures (BLM) /f/
	<i>tcl</i>	<i>ldl</i>	<i>tcl</i>	<i>ldl</i>	<i>tel</i>			
Alaska		17,396	241,000	60,804		\$25,899,216	\$90,526,142	\$116,425,359
Arizona	73,000	14,326	135,000	8,235	\$1,324	10,954,630	6,296,863	17,251,493
California	352,000	19,908	916,000	38,472	6680	18,692,433	36,122,930	54,815,364
Colorado	1,422,000	57,223	492,000	37,195	835	44,913,748	29,194,030	74,107,778
Idaho	678,000	19,120	308,000	35,728	698	15,437,041	28,845,953	44,282,994
Montana	239,000	1,540	258,000	13,003	718	1,416,530	11,960,664	13,377,194
Nevada	200,000	15,866	69,000	15,849	818	21,998,507	21,974,798	43,973,306
New Mexico	132,000	24,282	166,000	10,906	1,233	15,044,847	6,757,356	21,802,203
Oregon	213,000	19,400	418,000	41,716	551	19,349,827	41,608,511	60,958,338
Utah	388,000	1,293	228,000	77,429	887	758,963	45,449,046	46,208,009
Washington	441,000	529	411,000	1,233	522	563,536	1,313,000	1,876,536
Wyoming	199,000	2,388	152,000	10,640	947	1,917,274	8,542,630	10,459,904
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,768,000</b>	<b>193,271</b>	<b>3,794,000</b>	<b>351,210</b>	714	<b>\$176,946,552</b>	<b>\$328,591,923</b>	<b>\$505,538,478</b>

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**Table 4-4. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LAKE ANGLERS, STREAM ANGLERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

Note: All estimated expenditures are rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

- /a/ The estimated number of anglers 16 years old and older is for calendar year 2001. Anglers include both sportsmen who only fished and those who fished and hunted. The angler group includes not only licensed hook and line anglers, but also those who have no license and those who use special methods such as fishing with spears. Since many anglers enjoyed more than one type of fishing (i.e., freshwater excluding Great Lakes, Great Lakes, and/or saltwater), the total number of anglers is less than the sum of the three types of fishing. Angler expenditures (BLM) are expressed in calendar year 2005 dollars.
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 75,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ Total lake or stream anglers (Statewide) in each State were derived from data in Table 6, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /d/ The estimated number of anglers on BLM-managed lands was calculated by multiplying the total number of lake or stream anglers in the State by the proportion of BLM-managed lakes or streams in that State. The proportion of BLM lakes and streams was determined by using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology.
- /e/ Derived from data in Table 16, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /f/ The estimated expenditures by anglers on BLM-managed lands are expressed in calendar year 2005 dollars, which were calculated by multiplying the number of lake or stream anglers on BLM lands by the average expenditure per angler values and then multiplying that product by the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator from the Survey of Current Business of December 2005.



Table 4-5.

**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF HUNTING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON  
BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 /a/**

<b>State /b/</b>	<b>Total Hunters (Statewide)</b>	<b>Estimated Hunters /d/</b>	<b>Average Expenditure per Hunter (Statewide)</b>	<b>Estimated Expenditures by Hunters (BLM) /f/</b>
	<i>/c/</i>	<b>(BLM)</b>		
Alaska				\$22,158,084
Arizona	93,000		<i>/e/</i>	45,326,644
California	148,000	13,333	\$2,309	
Colorado	274,000	24,719	1,380	
Idaho	454,000	38,893	1,133	82,363,747
Montana	248,000	56,467	1,399	154,416,602
Nevada	229,000	56,996	1,136	2,689
New Mexico	47,000	19,571	1,027	23,635,550
Oregon	130,000	32,334		101,344,319
Utah	198,000	22,035		27,218,884
Washington	143,000	50,135	1,164	140,939,262
Wyoming	227,000	56,117	1,461	92,412,855
<b>Total</b>	133,000	1,088	1,234	2,044,106
	<b>2,324,000</b>	38,123		---
		<b>409,811</b>	890	<b>\$804,553,955</b>

**Table 4-5. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF HUNTING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

Note: All estimated expenditures are rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

- /a/ The estimated number of hunters 16 years and older is for calendar year 2001. Hunters include both sportsmen who only hunted and those who hunted and fished. The hunter group includes not only licensed hunters using common hunting practices, but also those who have no license and those who engage in hunting with a bow and arrow, muzzle loader, other primitive firearms, a pistol, or handgun. Since many hunters enjoyed more than one type of hunting (i.e., big game, small game, migratory bird, and/or other animals), the sum of hunters for each type of hunting exceeds the total number of hunters. Hunter expenditures (BLM) are expressed in calendar year 2005 dollars.
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 75,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ Total hunters (Statewide) in each State were derived from data in Table 14, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /d/ The estimated number of hunters on BLM-managed lands was calculated by multiplying the total number of hunters in the State by the proportion of BLM-managed lands in that State. The proportion of BLM lands was determined by using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology.
- /e/ Derived from data in Table 16, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /f/ The estimated expenditures by hunters on BLM-managed lands are expressed in calendar year 2005 dollars, which were calculated by multiplying the number of hunters on BLM lands by the average expenditure per hunter values and then multiplying that product by the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator from the Survey of Current Business of December 2005.

Table 4-6.

**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WILDLIFE VIEWING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON  
BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 /a/**

State /b/	Total Wildlife Viewers (Statewide) /c/	Estimated Wildlife Viewers /d/ (BLM)	Average Expenditure per Wildlife Viewer (Statewide) /e/	Estimated Expenditures by Wildlife Viewers /f/ (BLM)
Alaska				
Arizona	420,000			
California	1,465,000	60,215 244,685	\$1,175	\$80,372,999
Colorado	5,720,000	811,928 <sup>193,031</sup>		154,080,147
Idaho	1,552,000		560	411,761,577
Montana	643,000	147,775	451	98,545,120
Nevada	687,000		402	66,800,278
New Mexico	543,000	58,712 373,565	354	33,670,436
Oregon	671,000	113,733	510	193,650,554
Utah	1,680,000	425,392	461	106,404,864
Washington	806,000	316,295	832	219,081,863
Wyoming	2,496,000		458	245,410,668
<b>Total</b>	498,000 <b>17,181,000</b>	11,965 142,748 <b>2,900,044</b>	690 392 532	5,274,085 <b>\$1,700,447,538</b>
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**Table 4-6. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WILDLIFE VIEWING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

Note: All estimated expenditures are rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

- /a/ The estimated number of wildlife viewers 16 years old and older is for calendar year 2001. Wildlife watchers, including sportsmen, enjoy wildlife-related recreation other than hunting or fishing. These nonharvesting activities include observing, feeding, or photographing fish and other wildlife, as well as wildlife watching activities. Because some people participate in more than one type of wildlife watching activity (i.e., nonresidential and residential), the sum of participants in each type is greater than the total number of wildlife watching participants. Only those engaged in activities whose primary purpose was wildlife watching are included. Trips to fish or hunt or scout, as well as trips to zoos, circuses, aquariums, or museums, are not considered wildlife watching activities. Wildlife viewing expenditures (BLM) are expressed in calendar year 2005 dollars.
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 75,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ Total wildlife viewers (Statewide) in each State were derived from data in Table 24, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /d/ The estimated number of wildlife watchers on BLM-managed lands was calculated by multiplying the total number of wildlife viewers in the State by the proportion of BLM-managed lands in that State. The proportion of BLM lands was determined by using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology.
- /e/ Derived from data in Table 33, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /f/ The estimated expenditures by wildlife watchers on BLM-managed lands are expressed in calendar year 2005 dollars, which were calculated by multiplying the number of wildlife viewers on BLM lands by the average expenditure per wildlife viewer values and then multiplying that product by the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator from the Survey of Current Business of December 2005.

## PART 5

### PRESERVE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

The public lands encompass some of the United States' last, great open spaces. They contain exceptional geologic formations; comparatively undisturbed native plant and animal communities; wilderness areas and wild and scenic rivers; and innumerable paleontological, archaeological, and historical sites. These resources are scientifically, ecologically, culturally, educationally, and recreationally important, representing a significant part of our Nation's natural and cultural heritage.

Congress has passed a variety of laws concerning the management and use of these heritage resources, including the Antiquities Act (1906), the Wilderness Act (1964), the National Historic Preservation Act (1966), the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (1968), the Sikes Act (1974), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (1976), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (1979), and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990).

Many of these laws establish procedures for formally recognizing areas that are unique or that contain significant scientific, educational, and recreational values. Some of these designations, including National Conservation Areas and National Monuments, require Congressional or Presidential action. Others, such as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs), are BLM designations established through land use planning or other administrative procedures. Over the past 30 years, beginning with the designation of the King Range National Conservation Area, many extraordinary landscapes on our public lands have been given protective designations either by an Act of Congress or by Presidential Proclamation.

#### National Landscape Conservation System

The BLM established the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) to provide a national framework for managing Congressionally and Presidentially designated special areas on the public lands. This system includes all of the BLM's National Conservation Areas, Wilderness Areas, National Historic and Scenic Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Monuments, Wilderness Study Areas, the White Mountains National Recreation Area in Alaska, the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area, and the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area in Oregon. Taken together, these areas include 867 BLM units encompassing more than 43 million acres of public land, although some NLCS units do overlap others.

This conservation system is designed to be different from either the National Park System or the National Wildlife Refuge System. Most visitor facilities are located in adjacent communities, providing local economic opportunities and minimizing new development in the special areas. Many traditional public land uses, such as livestock grazing, are permitted in these areas, and adjacent communities and interested public entities are encouraged to participate in the planning for and ongoing management of them.

The following tables provide statistics for the conservation units included in the NLCS:

- 5-1 National Landscape Conservation System: Number and Size of Designated Areas
- 5-2 National Monuments within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-3 National Conservation Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-4 Designated Wilderness within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-5 Wilderness Study Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-6 BLM Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers
- 5-7 National Historic and Scenic Trails

## **Administrative Natural and Cultural Heritage Designations**

On all of America's public lands, the BLM, in addition to the responsibilities noted above, works to preserve and protect threatened and endangered species; wild free-roaming horses and burros; significant archaeological, paleontological, and historical sites; areas of critical environmental concern; and other outstanding natural areas. Some of those responsibilities are portrayed in the following tables:

Table 5-8. Land acquisition through exchange, purchase, easement, or donation pursuant to Sections 205 and 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756), and various Acts of Congress is an important component of the BLM's land management strategy. The Bureau acquires land and easements in land when it is in the public interest and consistent with publicly approved land use plans. The BLM's land acquisition program is designed to improve management of natural resources by consolidating Federal, State, and private lands; to increase recreational opportunities and preserve open space; to secure key property necessary to protect endangered species and promote biological diversity; and to preserve archaeological and historical resources.

Table 5-9. The BLM, other Federal agencies, and local governments in Clark and Lincoln Counties use eighty-five percent of the revenue generated by land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act for parks, trails, and natural areas; capital improvements; conservation initiatives; a multi-species habitat conservation plan for Clark County, Nevada; environmentally sensitive land acquisitions; and Lake Tahoe restoration projects. Table 5-9 shows specific acquisitions, accomplishments, and funding levels. For additional information please visit the SNPLMA website at <http://www.nv.blm.gov/snplma>.

Tables 5-10 and 5-11. Bureau-administered permanent or seasonal habitats on public lands are home for over 3,000 species of mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, and amphibians. Priority treatment is given to federally listed threatened or endangered plant and animal species that depend on public lands for all or part of their habitat needs.

Tables 5-12 and 5-13. The Bureau also administers the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act, which provides for the protection, management, and control of wild horses and burros on the public lands. A major responsibility under the Act is to preserve a thriving natural ecological balance on the range. To do so, it is necessary to remove excess wild horses and burros, which are then offered to the general public for adoption. Tables 5-12 and 5-13 portray wild horse and burro populations and adoptions.

Table 5-14. The BLM is steward for the Federal government's largest, most culturally diverse, and scientifically most important body of cultural resources. To carry out this stewardship responsibility, the Bureau's cultural resource management program is designed to inventory, evaluate, and manage cultural and paleontological resources on public lands under its jurisdiction. The BLM has inventoried over 17.2 million acres for cultural resources and has recorded almost 279,000 properties.

Tables 5-15 and 5-16. The Bureau provides special management prescriptions for public lands under a variety of special designations such as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Research Natural Areas, and National Natural Landmarks. Table 5-15 lists the present Areas of Critical Environmental Concern managed by the BLM. Table 5-16 lists areas of the public lands that have Special Management designations but that are not included in the NLCS.

Table 5-1.

**NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:  
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005**

<b>NLCS Area</b>	<b>Type of Designation</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Total BLM Acres /a/</b>	<b>Total BLM Miles</b>
National Monuments	Presidential or Congressional	15	4,807,997	0
National Conservation Areas	Congressional	13	13,999,461	0
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Congressional	1	428,156	0
White Mountains National Recreation Area	Congressional	1	998,702	0
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	100	0
Wilderness Areas	Congressional	175	7,214,934	0
Wilderness Study Areas	Administrative	610	14,264,896	0
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	Congressional	38	1,000,538	2,052
National Historic Trails	Congressional	10	0	4,959
National Scenic Trails	Congressional	2	0	608
Headwaters Forest Reserve	Congressional	1	7,472	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>867</b>	<b>42,722,256</b>	<b>7,619</b>

/a/ The Total BLM Acres figure above includes double-counted acres. GIS analysis has shown that when double-counted acres are considered (e.g., Wilderness Areas within a National Monument or National Conservation Area), the NLCS provides for special management prescriptions on approximately 25 million acres of public land.

Table 5-2.

**NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005**

<b>Unit Name – State</b>	<b>BLM Administered Lands</b>	<b>Other Federal Lands Managed In Unit</b>	<b>Total Federal Lands In Unit</b>	<b>State Lands Included In Unit</b>	<b>Private Lands Included In Unit</b>	<b>Total Acreage In Unit</b>
Agua-Fria - Arizona	71,100	0	71,100	0	1,444	72,544
Grand Canyon-Parashant - Arizona	808,724	208,453 /a/	1,017,177	23,205	7,920	1,048,302
Ironwood Forest - Arizona	129,022	0	129,022	54,697	6,012	189,731
Vermilion Cliffs - Arizona	279,568	0	279,568	13,438	683	293,689
Sonoran Desert - Arizona	486,603	0	486,603	3,867	5,867	496,337
California Coastal - California	883	0	883	0	0	883
Santa Rosa & San Jacinto Mountains - California (Public Law 106-351)	86,400	87,400 /b/	173,800	44,300 /c/	76,900 /d/	295,000
Carrizo Plain - California	204,107	0	204,107	9,273	32,668	246,048
Canyons of the Ancients - Colorado	163,892	0	163,892	0	18,530	182,422
Craters of the Moon - Idaho	274,800	462,880 /e/	737,680	7,950	6,860	754,492
Pompeys Pillar - Montana	51	0	51	0	0	51
Upper Missouri River Breaks - Montana	374,976	0	374,976	38,760	81,715	495,451
Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks - New Mexico	4,124	0	4,124	521	757	5,402
Cascade-Siskiyou - Oregon	52,947	4 /f/	52,951	0	32,222	85,173
Grand Staircase-Escalante - Utah	1,870,800	0	1,870,800	0	15,000	1,885,800
<b>Total Acres (National Monuments)</b>	<b>4,807,997</b>	<b>758,737</b>	<b>5,566,734</b>	<b>196,011</b>	<b>286,578</b>	<b>6,051,325</b>



**Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 – concluded**

Note: The BLM has no jurisdiction over state and private lands within nationally designated areas.

/a/ National Park Service.

/b/ Forest Service (64,400 acres); Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (trust/allottee/reservation) (23,000 acres).

/c/ Includes California State Parks and Recreation, California Fish and Game, and University of California land.

/d/ Private lands include 13,900 acres held in trust for Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.

/e/ National Park Service.

/f/ Bureau of Reclamation.

Table 5-3a.

**NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS (NCAs) WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005**

Unit Name – State	BLM Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed In Unit	Total Federal Lands In Unit	State Lands Included In Unit	Private Lands Included In Unit	Total Acreage In Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Steese - Alaska			1,208,62			1,222,738
San Pedro Riparian - Arizona	1,208,624		56,400	14,074		58,120
Gila Box Riparian - Arizona	56,400	0	22,905		40 1,720	25,410
Las Cienegas - Arizona	22,905	0	41,972	0 280	2,225	48,692
King Range – California	41,972	0	58,151	6,720		63,146
California Desert Conservation Area - California	58,151 10,671,080 /a/	0 8,658,814	19,329,894	0,019,546 /b/	0,995 5,557,646	25,907,086
Gunnison Gorge - Colorado		0	62,844			65,069
Colorado Canyons - Colorado/Utah	62,844		122,929		2,225	124,165
Birds of Prey - Idaho	122,929	0 /c/		0 /d/	1,236	591,035
Red Rock Canyon - Nevada	484,034	0,616	195,819 485,650	0,1152	64,233	198,002
Sloan Canyon - Nevada	195,819		48,438		1,573	48,519
Black Rock Desert, High Rock Canyon, Emigrant Trails - Nevada and California	48,438	0	799,165	610		815,485
El Malpais - New Mexico	799,165 227,100 /e/	0 2,500 /f/	229,600	0	81 16,320	264,305
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,999,461</b>	<b>0 8,662,930</b>	<b>22,662,391</b>	<b>0 1,082,382</b>	<b>34,705 5,886,999</b>	<b>29,431,772</b>
				0		

**Table 5-3a. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS (NCAs) WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 – concluded**

- Note: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has no jurisdiction over state and private lands within nationally designated areas.
- /a/ California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) – BLM acreage includes 1,812 acres presently in an “uncertain ownership” category.
  - /b/ State and county lands combined.
  - /c/ Military lands within the Snake River Birds of Prey NCA.
  - /d/ Totals do not include 9,572 acres of open waters that also exist within the exterior boundary of the Snake River Birds of Prey NCA.
  - /e/ The acreage figure for El Malpais was adjusted this year to reflect a recalculation/updating of the data.
  - /f/ In El Malpais, 2,500 acres are identified as “Indian Lands.”

Table 5-3b.

**OTHER CONSERVATION UNITS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005**

<b>Unit Name – State</b>	<b>BLM Administered Lands</b>	<b>Other Federal Lands Managed In Unit</b>	<b>Total Federal Lands In Unit</b>	<b>State Lands Included In Unit</b>	<b>Private Lands Included In Unit</b>	<b>Total Acreage In Unit</b>
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area – Oregon	428,156	0	428,156	1,070	66,910	496,136
White Mountains National Recreation Area – Alaska	998,702	0	998,702	0	166	998,868
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area – Oregon	100	0	100	0	0	100
Headwaters Forest Reserve – California	7,472	0	7,472	0	0	7,472
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,434,430</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,434,430</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>67,076</b>	<b>1,502,576</b>

Note: The Bureau of Land Management has no jurisdiction over state and private lands within nationally designated areas.

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>BLM Acres</u>
<b>Arizona</b>		
Aravaipa Canyon	Safford Field Office	19,700
Arrastra Mountain	Kingman Field Office	129,800
Aubrey Park	Kingman Field Office	15,400
Baboquivari Peak	Tucson Field Office	2,040
Beaver Dam Mountains (2,600 in UT)	Arizona Strip Field Office	15,000
Big Horn Mountains	Phoenix Field Office	21,000
Cottonwood Point	Arizona Strip Field Office	6,860
Coyote Mountains	Tucson Field Office	5,100
Dos Cabezas Mountains	Safford Field Office	11,700
Eagletail Mountains	Yuma Field Office	97,880
East Cactus Plain	Lake Havasu Field Office	14,630
Fishhooks	Safford Field Office	10,500
Gibraltar Mountain	Lake Havasu Field Office	18,790
Grand Wash Cliffs	Arizona Strip Field Office	37,030
Harcuvar Mountains	Lake Havasu Field Office	25,050
Harquahala Mountains	Phoenix Field Office	22,880
Hassayampa River Canyon	Phoenix Field Office	12,300
Hells Canyon	Phoenix Field Office	9,311
Hummingbird Springs	Phoenix Field Office	31,200
Kanab Creek	Arizona Strip Field Office	6,700
Mount Logan	Arizona Strip Field Office	14,650
Mount Nutt	Kingman Field Office	28,080
Mount Tipton	Kingman Field Office	31,380
Mount Trumbull	Arizona Strip Field Office	7,880
Mount Wilson	Kingman Field Office	23,900

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 – continued**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>BLM Acres</u>
<b>Arizona – concluded</b>		
Muggins Mountains	Yuma Field Office	7,711
Needles Eye	Tucson Field Office	8,760
New Water Mountains	Yuma Field Office	24,600
North Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix Field Office	63,200
North Santa Teresa	Safford Field Office	5,800
Paiute	Arizona Strip Field Office	87,900
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (20,000 in UT)	Arizona Strip Field Office	89,400
Peloncillo Mountains	Safford Field Office	19,440
Rawhide Mountains	Lake Havasu Field Office	38,470
Redfield Canyon	Safford Field Office	6,600
Sierra Estrella	Phoenix Field Office	14,400
Signal Mountain	Phoenix Field Office	13,350
South Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix Field Office	60,100
Swansea	Lake Havasu Field Office	16,400
Table Top	Phoenix Field Office	34,400
Tres Alamos	Kingman Field Office	8,300
Trigo Mountains	Yuma Field Office	30,300
Upper Burro Creek	Kingman Field Office	27,440
Wabayuma Peak	Kingman Field Office	38,944
Warm Springs	Kingman Field Office	112,400
White Canyon	Tucson Field Office	5,790
Woolsey Peak	Phoenix Field Office	64,000
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Arizona (47 areas)</b>		<b>1,396,466</b>

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 – continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
<b>California</b>		
Argus Range	California Desert District	61,995
Big Maria Mountains	California Desert District	45,367
Bigelow Cholla Garden	California Desert District	13,548
Bighorn Mountain	California Desert District	26,573
Black Mountain	California Desert District	20,537
Bright Star	California Desert District	8,190
Bristol Mountains	California Desert District	70,026
Cadiz Dunes	California Desert District	19,308
Carrizo Gorge	California Desert District	14,735
Chemehuevi Mountains	California Desert District	85,801
Chimney Peak	California Desert District	13,105
Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	86,527
Cleghorn Lakes	California Desert District	33,475
Clipper Mountain	California Desert District	33,905
Coso Range	California Desert District	49,274
Coyote Mountains	California Desert District	18,622
Darwin Falls	California Desert District	8,176
Dead Mountains	California Desert District	46,822
Dome Land	California Desert District	39,273
El Paso Mountains	California Desert District	23,659
Fish Creek Mountains	California Desert District	21,425
Funeral Mountains	California Desert District	25,696
Golden Valley	California Desert District	36,464
Grass Valley	California Desert District	30,048
Hollow Hills	California Desert District	22,037

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 – continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
<b>California – continued</b>		
Ibex	California Desert District	28,809
Indian Pass	California Desert District	32,083
Inyo Mountains	California Desert District	124,970
Ishi	Ukiah District	240
Jacumba	California Desert District	31,237
Kelso Dunes	California Desert District	144,274
Kiavah	California Desert District	40,933
Kingston Range	California Desert District	199,525
Little Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	28,019
Little Picacho	California Desert District	38,182
Machesna Mountains	Bakersfield District	120
Malpais Mesa	California Desert District	32,008
Manly Peak	California Desert District	12,889
Mecca Hills	California Desert District	26,314
Mesquite	California Desert District	44,877
Newberry Mountains	California Desert District	20,308
Nopah Range	California Desert District	106,579
North Algodones Dunes	California Desert District	25,818
North Mesquite Mountains	California Desert District	28,943
Old Woman Mountains	California Desert District	162,984
Orocopia Mountains	California Desert District	46,093
Otay Mountain	California Desert District	16,885
Owens Peak	California Desert District	73,573
Pahrump Valley	California Desert District	74,378
Palen/McCoy	California Desert District	212,982
Palo Verde Mountains	California Desert District	29,167



Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 – continued**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>BLM Acres</u>
<b>California – concluded</b>		
Picacho Peak	California Desert District	8,853
Piper Mountain	California Desert District	72,152
Piute Mountains	California Desert District	48,044
Resting Spring Range	California Desert District	76,280
Rice Valley	California Desert District	41,643
Riverside Mountains	California Desert District	24,029
Rodman Mountains	California Desert District	29,793
Sacatar Trail	California Desert District	50,483
Saddle Peak Hills	California Desert District	1,528
San Geronio Additions	California Desert District	38,507
Santa Lucia	Bakersfield District	1,812
Santa Rosa Additions	California Desert District	56,671
Sawtooth Mountains	California Desert District	33,598
Sheephole Valley	California Desert District	186,673
South Nopah Range	California Desert District	17,050
Stateline	California Desert District	7,012
Stepladder Mountains	California Desert District	83,527
Surprise Canyon	California Desert District	24,373
Sylvania Mountains	California Desert District	18,677
Trilobite	California Desert District	29,626
Trinity Alps	Ukiah District	4,471
Turtle Mountains	California Desert District	177,174
Ventana Additions	California Desert District	723
Whipple Mountains	California Desert District	76,063
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Ukiah District	7,125
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in California (76 areas)</b>		<b>3,552,665</b>

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 – continued**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>BLM Acres</u>
<b>Colorado</b>		
Black Ridge Canyons (5,120 in UT)	Grand Junction Field Office	70,319
Gunnison Gorge	Montrose District	17,700
Powderhorn	Montrose District	48,115
Uncompahgre	Montrose District	3,390
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Colorado (4 areas) /a/</b>		<b>139,524</b>
<b>Idaho</b>		
Frank Church-River/No Return	Coeur d'Alene District	802
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Idaho (1 area)</b>		<b>802</b>
<b>Montana</b>		
Lee Metcalf-Bear Trap Canyon Unit	Dillon Field Office	6,000
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Montana (1 area)</b>		<b>6,000</b>
<b>Nevada</b>		
Arrow Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	27,530
Big Rocks	Ely Field Office	12,997
Black Rock Desert	Winnemucca Field Office	314,829
Calico Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	64,984
Clover Mountains	Ely Field Office	85,748
Delamar Mountains	Ely Field Office	111,328
East Fork High Rock	Winnemucca Field Office	52,617
El Dorado	Las Vegas Field Office	5,700
Far South Egans	Ely Field Office	36,384
Fortifications Range	Ely Field Office	30,656
High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca Field Office	46,464

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 – continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
<b>Nevada – continued</b>		
High Rock Lake	Winnemucca Field Office	59,094
Ireteba Peaks	Las Vegas Field Office	10,446
Jumbo Springs	Las Vegas Field Office	4,631
LaMadre Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	27,879
Lime Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	23,233
Little High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca Field Office	48,353
Meadow Valley Range	Ely Field Office	123,488
Mormon Mountains	Ely Field Office	157,938
Mt. Charleston	Las Vegas Field Office	2,142
Mt. Irish	Ely Field Office	28,334
Muddy Mountains	Las Vegas Field Office	44,498
North Black Rock Range	Winnemucca Field Office	30,647
North Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	23,438
North McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	14,763
Pahute	Winnemucca Field Office	56,890
Parsnip Peak	Ely Field Office	43,693
Rainbow Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	20,311
South Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	54,535
South McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	44,245
South Pahroc Range	Ely Field Office	25,800
Spirit Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	605
Mount Moriah	Ely Field Office	6,435
Tunnel Spring	Ely Field Office	5,371
Wee Thump Joshua Tree	Las Vegas Field Office	6,050
Weepah Spring	Ely Field Office	51,480

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 – continued**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>BLM Acres</u>
<b>Nevada – concluded</b>		
White Rock Range	Ely Field Office	24,413
Worthington Range	Ely Field Office	30,664
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Nevada (38 areas) /b/</b>		<b>1,758,613</b>
<b>New Mexico</b>		
Bisti/De-Na-Zin	Farmington Field Office	38,381
Cebolla	Albuquerque Field Office	61,500
West Malpais	Albuquerque Field Office	39,400
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in New Mexico (3 areas)</b>		<b>139,281</b>
<b>Oregon</b>		
Hells Canyon	Vale District	1,038
Steens Mountain	Burns District	170,025
Table Rock	Salem District	5,500
Wild Rogue	Medford District	10,160
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Oregon (4 areas)</b>		<b>186,723</b>
<b>Utah</b>		
Beaver Dam Mountains (15,000 in AZ)	Cedar City District	2,600
Black Ridge Canyons (70,319 in CO)	Moab Field Office	5,120
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (89,400 in AZ)	Kanab Field Office	20,000
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Utah (3 areas)</b>		<b>27,720</b>
<b>Washington</b>		
Juniper Dunes	Spokane District	7,140
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Washington (1 area)</b>		<b>7,140</b>
<b>TOTAL BLM WILDERNESS ACRES IN UNITED STATES: (175 designated areas) /c/</b>		<b>7,214,934</b>

**Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 – concluded**

- /a/ The Tabeguache area in Colorado is, by Act of Congress, to be managed as wilderness but is not shown here because it has not been designated as wilderness.
- /b/ Public Law 108-424 designated 14 wilderness areas in Lincoln County, Nevada, on November 30, 2004.
- /c/ Multiple listings are included for those areas located in more than one state.

Table 5-5.

**WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005**

<b>State</b>	<b>Number of WSAs</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
Alaska	1	784,238
Arizona	2	63,930
California	77	974,769
Colorado	54	621,737
Idaho	66	1,341,709
Montana	40	450,823
Nevada	71	2,877,917
New Mexico	60	970,532
Oregon	97	2,337,762
Utah	99	3,260,120
Washington	1	5,518
Wyoming	42	575,841
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>14,264,896</b>

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005  
(Listed In Order of Designation)**

<b>River</b>	<b>Public Law Number And Date of Designation</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Wild</b>	<b>Scenic</b>	<b>Recreational</b>	<b>Total Miles</b>	<b>Acreage Protected</b>
Rio Grande (Includes Red River)	PL 90-542; 10/02/68 PL 103-242; 05/04/04	New Mexico	49.30	12.00	2.50	63.80	20,416
Rogue	PL 90-542; 10/02/68	Oregon	20.60		26.40	47.00	15,040
Upper Missouri	PL 94-986; 10/12/76	Montana	64.00	26.00	59.00	149.00	89,300
North Fork American	PL 95-625; 11/10/78	California	12.00			12.00	3,840
Beaver Creek	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	111.00			111.00	71,040
Birch Creek	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	126.00			126.00	80,640
Delta	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	20.00	24.00	18.00	62.00	39,680
Fortymile	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	179.00	203.00	10.00	392.00	250,880
Gulkana	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	181.00			181.00	115,840
Unalakleet	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	80.00			80.00	51,200
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California			1.50	1.50	480
Trinity	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California			17.00	17.00	5,440

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005  
– continued**

<b>River</b>	<b>Public Law Number And Date of Designation</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Wild</b>	<b>Scenic</b>	<b>Recreational</b>	<b>Total Miles</b>	<b>Acreage Protected</b>
Eel (Middle Fork and South Fork)	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California	21.00	4.50	6.50	32.00	10,240
Tuolumne	PL 98-425; 09/28/84	California	3.00			3.00	960
Owyhee	PL 98-494; 10/19/84	Oregon	120.00			120.00	38,400
Merced	PL 100-149; 11/02/87 PL 102-432; 10/23/92	California	3.00		9.00	12.00	3,840
North Fork Owyhee	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	9.60			9.60	3,072
West Little Owyhee	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	57.60			57.60	18,432
North Fork Crooked	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	11.90	2.20	4.70	18.80	6,016
Crooked (Middle and Lower)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			17.80	17.80	5,696
Deschutes (Middle and Lower)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		20.00	100.00	120.00	38,400



**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005  
– continued**

<b>River</b>	<b>Public Law Number And Date of Designation</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Wild</b>	<b>Scenic</b>	<b>Recreational</b>	<b>Total Miles</b>	<b>Acreage Protected</b>
Donner und Blitzen (Includes South Fork and Little Blitzen; Little and Big Indian, Fish, Mud, Ankle, and South Fork Ankle Creeks)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88 PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	78.50			78.50	22,886
Grande Ronde	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	9.00		15.90	24.90	7,968
John Day (Main Stem)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			147.50	147.50	47,200
South Fork John Day	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			47.00	47.00	15,040
North Umpqua	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			8.40	8.40	2,688
Powder	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		11.70		11.70	3,744
Quartzville Creek	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			9.70	9.70	3,104
Salmon	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		4.80	3.20	8.00	2,560
Sandy	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		3.80	8.70	12.50	4,000
White	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		17.80	6.90	24.70	7,904

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005  
– concluded**

<b>River</b>	<b>Public Law Number And Date of Designation</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Wild</b>	<b>Scenic</b>	<b>Recreational</b>	<b>Total Miles</b>	<b>Acreage Protected</b>
Clackamas	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			.50	.50	160
Rio Chama	PL 100-663; 11/07/88	New Mexico	7.20			7.20	2,304
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior; 09/22/94	Oregon		11.00		11.00	3,520
Wallowa	Secretary of the Interior; 07/23/96	Oregon			10.00	10.00	3,200
Elkhorn Creek	PL 104-333; 11/12/96	Oregon	2.40	.60		3.00	960
Little Wildhorse and Wildhorse Creeks	PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	9.60			9.60	3,072
Kiger Creek	PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	4.25			4.25	1,376
<b>Total BLM-Administered Rivers (38)</b>			<b>1,179.95</b>	<b>341.40</b>	<b>530.20</b>	<b>2,052</b> /a/	<b>1,000,538</b>

Note: There are minor mileage and acreage changes from Fiscal Year 2004 as a result of improved measurement and mapping techniques or as a result of final or updated comprehensive or resource management plans, e.g., the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area, Oregon. In addition, private and state lands are excluded within designated river corridors or areas in mileage and acreage calculations.

/a/ The total for the Total Miles column may not appear to be correct because the total was rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 5-7.

**NATIONAL HISTORIC AND SCENIC TRAILS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005**

National Trail Name	Type of Designation	State(s)	Total Miles
Iditarod	Historic	Alaska	418
Juan Bautista De Anza California	Historic	Arizona, California California, Idaho, Nevada Oregon, Utah, Wyoming	116 1,459
Nez Perce	Historic	Idaho, Montana, Wyoming	70
Lewis & Clark	Historic	Idaho, Montana	369
Pony Express	Historic	Nevada, Utah, Wyoming	711
Oregon	Historic	Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming	656
Mormon Pioneer	Historic	Wyoming	213
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro	Historic	New Mexico, Texas	60
Old Spanish	Historic	Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah	887
<b>Subtotal – Historic (10)</b>			<b>4,959</b>
Continental Divide	Scenic	Idaho, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming	377
Pacific Crest	Scenic	California, Oregon	231
<b>Subtotal – Scenic Trails (2)</b>			<b>608</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,567</b>

Note: Individual segments by State are not indicated; National Recreational Trails are shown in Table 5-16.

**Table 5-8a. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005**

**Federal Land Patented or Deeded Out through Exchange**

<b>State</b>	<b>Number of Patents or Deeds Issued</b>	<b>Number of Acres Patented or Deeded Out</b>	<b>Approved Appraised Value</b>	<b>Cash Equalization Payment Received by the BLM</b>
<b><u>FLPMA</u></b>				
Arizona	2	16,297	\$5,232,000	\$0
California	1	225	442,000	97,000
Colorado	7	485	1,194,780	12,780
Idaho	10	269	72,355	0
Montana	1	160	136,000	0
Nevada	3	1,028	203,825	415,986
Oregon	5	174	275,000	0
Utah	2	10,689	932,250	40,409
Washington	21	1,770	2,800,740	0
Wyoming	2	680	303,000	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>31,777</b>	<b>\$11,591,950</b>	<b>\$576,175</b>
<b><u>Minerals Only</u></b>				
California	7	2,875	11,502	0
Wyoming	1	2,046	5,000,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4,921</b>	<b>\$5,011,502</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total FLPMA</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>36,698</b>	<b>\$16,603,452</b>	<b>\$576,175</b>
<b><u>Act of Congress</u></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>36,698</b>	<b>\$16,603,452</b>	<b>\$576,175</b>

Note: Federal lands administered by the BLM patented or deeded out pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756), and various Acts of Congress. Public lands are patented by the United States, while acquired lands are deeded.

**Table 5-8b. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005**

<b>Non-Federal Land Acquired through Exchange</b>				
<b>State</b>	<b>Number of Deeds Received</b>	<b>Number of Acres Acquired</b>	<b>Approved Appraised Value</b>	<b>Cash Equalization Payment Made by the BLM</b>
<b><u>FLPMA</u></b>				
Arizona	8	3,857	\$625,200	\$0
California	2	72	355,700	0
Colorado	2	179	1,118,200	0
Idaho	1	315	283,500	0
Montana	1	161	137,105	0
Nevada	1	1,598	341,000	0
Utah	2	12,032	891,841	0
Wyoming	3	6,666	5,740,000	47,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24,880</b>	<b>\$9,492,546</b>	<b>\$47,000</b>
<b><u>Act of Congress</u></b>				
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24,880</b>	<b>\$9,492,546</b>	<b>\$47,000</b>

Note: Lands acquired by the BLM pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756), and various Acts of Congress.

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005**

**Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation**

State	Interest Acquired					
	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Purchase</u></b>						
<b>LWCF /a/</b>						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	9	468,238	774	1	4,628	2
California	37	8,331,770	7,667	0	0	0
Colorado	2	1,437,000	2,241	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	3	326,000	419	5	5,881,594	1,452
Montana	5	5,746,400	4,509	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	7	70,000	70	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	2	870,000	245	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	1	20,000	16	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>\$17,269,408</b>	<b>15,941</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>\$5,886,222</b>	<b>1,454</b>
<b>Non-LWCF /b/</b>						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	14	1,261,000	2,113	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	1	0	0 /e/
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	10	5,540	52
Montana	0	0	0	8	12,315	66
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	10	4,505	32
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>\$1,261,000</b>	<b>2,113</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>\$22,360</b>	<b>150</b>

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

**Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation – continued**

State	Interest Acquired					
	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Purchase</u></b>						
<b>SNPLMA /c/ Nevada</b>	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FLTFA /d/</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Purchases</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>\$18,530,408</b>	<b>18,054</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>\$5,908,582</b>	<b>1,604</b>
<b><u>Donation</u></b>						
		<b>Value</b>			<b>Value</b>	
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	29	14,474,027	14,699	2	2	3
Colorado	1	1,600	0	/f/ 0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1	0	80	0	0	0
Montana	2	192,200	128	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>\$14,667,827</b>	<b>14,907</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>\$2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>\$33,198,235</b>	<b>32,961</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>\$5,908,584</b>	<b>1,607</b>

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

- /a/ Funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-578; 78 Stat. 897).
- /b/ Funding from various sources, including highway and fire mitigations, habitat compensation, and Western Oregon receipts (timber sale access).
- /c/ Funding from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /d/ Funding from the Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).
- /e/ 0.44 acres.
- /f/ 0.09 acres.



Table 5-9.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT  
BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

**SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY**

<b>Allowable Expenditure Categories /a/</b>	<b>Number of Acquisitions/Projects /b/</b>	<b>Approved Budget /c/</b>
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	10	\$ 130,170,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>\$ 130,170,100</b>

Note: Round 5 was approved on August 5, 2004, and was published in the 2004 *Public Land Statistics*. Additional funding for Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas for Round 5 was approved on October 28, 2004, and is being published in the 2005 *Public Land Statistics*. Funding for Round 6 has not been approved.

The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (Public Law 105-263) became law in October 1998. The Act provides for the disposal of public land within a specific area in the Las Vegas Valley and creates a Special Account into which 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales is deposited. Of the remaining 15 percent, 5 percent goes to the State of Nevada general education program and 10 percent goes to the Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission infrastructure. The Special Account is not allocated as part of the Federal Budget Process, so any revenue in the account remains available until expended.

Additional legislation has amended the SNPLMA by including additional public land in the disposal area, authorizing deposit of certain land sale revenues into the SNPLMA Special Account, adding Conservation Initiatives as a new expenditure category, adding Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects as another category, and authorizing certain revenue to be set aside for specific purposes. The amending legislative acts are:

- Consolidated Appropriation Act of 1999 (Public Law 106-113);
- Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Lands Transfer Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-362);
- Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-282);
- Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act (Public Law 108-108); and
- Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-424).

/a/ Allowable expenditures under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act include the following:

- Acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada, with priority given to lands in Clark County.
- Capital improvements at the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Desert National Wildlife Refuge, Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area and other areas administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Clark and Lincoln Counties, and the Spring Mountain National Recreation Area.
- Development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark and Lincoln Counties pursuant to a cooperative agreement with a unit of local or regional government.

**Table 5-9. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT  
BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

- Conservation initiatives on Federal land in Clark and Lincoln Counties, Nevada, administered by the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture.
- Development of a multi-species habitat conservation plan in Clark County.
- Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects.
- Reimbursement of costs incurred by the BLM for implementation of the Act.

/b/ The Fiscal Year 2005 budget authority received by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture supplements the \$362,008,244 of budget authority approved in Fiscal Year 2004 for the Round 5 Park, Trail, and Natural Area (PTNA) expenditure category. Round 5 additional funds, in the amount of \$119,828,500, were provided for nine new projects requested by the cities of Henderson and North Las Vegas and Clark County. The expenditure of \$10,341,600 was also approved in Round 5 to further supplement the acquisition of the Craig Ranch Golf Course, which was approved in Round 4 under the PTNA expenditure category for acquisition to develop a regional park.

A round corresponds to the Recommendation Development Process, which governs the steps involved in assembling a recommendation for the Secretaries as to how the revenue in the Special Accounts would be spent with approval. Round 6 funding recommendations are expected to be forwarded to the Secretaries in late December 2005 or early January 2006 for approval.

/c/ This figure represents the amount that may be spent on the specific land acquisitions or projects. While the budgeted amount is the amount that may be spent, the sum of the estimated costs, shown on the project tables available on the SNPLMA website (<http://www.nv.blm.gov/snplma>) for individual acquisitions and projects, sometimes exceeds the budgeted amount because (1) actual costs for acquisitions and projects are sometimes less than estimated costs, and (2) land acquisitions sometimes drop off the list, freeing up money to be used for additional acquisitions. All categories include a contingency budget in the amount of 10 percent except Land Acquisitions and Lake Tahoe Restoration Act Projects.

A detailed listing of specific projects and acquisitions is available at <http://www.nv.blm.gov/snplma> .

Table 5-10.

**FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED OR ENDANGERED  
AND CANDIDATE PLANT SPECIES, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

Administrative State	Threatened or Endangered (T/E) Plant Species	Candidate Plant Species	Recovery Plans /a/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	0	0	0
Arizona	15	4	9
California	79	3	12
Colorado	13	6	4
Eastern States	10	13	0
Idaho	5	1	3
Montana	3	1	0
Nevada	7	1	8
New Mexico	11	0	4
Oregon	22	6	5
Utah	18	4	10
Wyoming (includes Nebraska)	5 /b/	0	3

Note: Total number of species cannot be directly obtained by adding the various State totals because many species occur in more than one State. Changes in numbers of threatened, endangered, or candidate species and estimated habitat are based on changes in listings by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; more current data from recent investigations; further verification of a species' presence on public land; and clearance activities related to rights-of-way, oil and gas leases, mining permits, and other activities.

/a/ Includes recovery plans that have been prepared and approved, and that are in the process of being implemented. The total number of recovery plans cannot be obtained by adding State totals because a plan may cover more than one State.

/b/ One additional plant was added from Nebraska.

Table 5-11.

**FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED OR ENDANGERED  
AND CANDIDATE ANIMAL SPECIES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005**

**Federally Listed Threatened or Endangered (T/E) Species**

Administrative State	Mammals	Birds	Fish	Amphibians	Reptiles	Invertebrates
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	5 /a/	5	0	0	1 /a/	0
Arizona	7	8	12	2	2	1
California	11 /a/	13	20	4	4	10
Colorado	4	7	6	0	0	1
Eastern States	11	10	3	0	8	15
Idaho	5	2	5	0	0	6
Montana	4	4	3	0	0	2
Nevada	0	3	26	0	1	2
New Mexico	5	6	11	1	1	4
Oregon/Washington	10	5	22	0	0	3
Utah	5	4	8	0	1	1
Wyoming	5	5	5	1	0	2

Administrative State	Candidate Animal Species	Recovery Plans /b/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	0	2
Arizona	3	25
California	5	24
Colorado	9	7
Eastern States	2	0
Idaho	3	8
Montana	4	7
Nevada	2	9
New Mexico	6	20
Oregon/Washington	15	21
Utah	6	10
Wyoming	5	10

**Table 5-11.            FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED OR ENDANGERED  
AND CANDIDATE ANIMAL SPECIES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

Note: The total number of species cannot be directly obtained by adding the various State totals because many species occur in more than one State. Changes in numbers of threatened, endangered, or candidate species and estimated habitat are based on changes in listings by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; more current data from recent investigations; further verification of a species' presence on public land; and clearance activities related to rights-of-way, oil and gas leases, mining permits, and other activities.

/a/ Includes marine mammals and reptiles.

/b/ Includes recovery plans that have been prepared and approved, and that are in the process of being implemented. The total number of recovery plans cannot be obtained by adding State totals because a plan may cover more than one State.

Table 5-12.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO  
POPULATIONS AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2005**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Horses</b>	<b>Burros</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Arizona	230	1,542	1,772
California	3,079	1,228	4,307
Colorado	800	0	800
Idaho	704	0	704
Montana	142	0	142
Nevada	13,251	1,464	14,715
New Mexico	82	0	82
Oregon	2,670	15	2,685
Utah	2,420	142	2,562
Wyoming	3,991	0	3,991
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,369</b>	<b>4,391</b>	<b>31,760</b>

Note: Populations of wild horses and burros are estimated on February 28, rather than on September 30, to precede the foaling period in horses.

Table 5-13.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO REMOVAL  
AND ADOPTION BY OFFICE, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

Administrative Office	Animals Adopted				Animals Removed	
	FY 1971 - FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2005	
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>
Arizona	2,881	2,735	218	91	1	53
California /a/ /b/	16,518	5,896	705	231	992	252
Colorado	6,099	762	292	17	357	0
Eastern States /a/	54,079	14,159	1,766	71	0	0
Idaho	3,942	293	110	0	360	0
Montana /a/	9,811	1,274	4	0	0	0
Nevada /b/	3,801	282	54	0	5,805	68
New Mexico /a/	18,071	3,793	916	69	23	0
Oregon /a/ /b/	12,784	1,318	313	6	891	0
Utah	5,231	369	173	20	248	0
Wyoming /a/	15,650	1,123	420	1	1,973	0
Natl. Program Office /c/	20,736	1,069	222	2	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>169,603</b>	<b>33,073</b>	<b>5,193</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>10,650</b>	<b>373</b>
<b>Total Adopted, Fiscal Years 1971 through 2004:</b>			<b>202,676</b>			
<b>Total Adopted, Fiscal Year 2005:</b>			<b>5,701</b>			
<b>Total Removed, Fiscal Year 2005:</b>			<b>11,023</b>			

Note: The table reflects reassignments, which occur when adopted animals are returned to the Federal government and then re-adopted. Historical adoption numbers have been adjusted to avoid double counting in the case of reassignments (approximately 300 per year). Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ California administers the wild horse and burro program in Hawaii; Eastern States Office administers the program in the 31 States east of and bordering on the Mississippi River and the District of Columbia; Montana administers the program in North and South Dakota; New Mexico administers the program in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; Oregon administers the program in the State of Washington; and Wyoming administers the program in Nebraska.

/b/ These numbers include 777 animals removed from USDA Forest Service lands: 247 in California, 453 in Nevada, and 77 in Oregon.

/c/ Prior to 1996, adoptions were reported by geographic state, including the District of Columbia. Since 1996, adoptions have been reported by the BLM administrative state where the adopted animals were maintained. Since 1999, adoptions conducted in the two national centers – Elm Creek, Nebraska, and Palomino Valley, Nevada – have been reported under the National Program office.

**Table 5-14. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Acres Inventoried</b>	<b>Number of Properties Recorded</b>	<b>Study/Management Permits Issued or in Effect /a/</b>
Alaska	3,701	55	2
Arizona	11,780	282	70
California	39,246	684	97
Colorado	61,183	924	76
Eastern States	680	161	0
Idaho	50,876	276	26
Montana	32,833	366	29
Nevada	83,597	1,069	73
New Mexico	61,471	919	94
Oregon	51,694	413	20
Utah	68,591	1,002	35
Wyoming	141,476	1,323	80
<b>Total for Fiscal Year 2005</b>	<b>607,128</b>	<b>7,474</b>	<b>602</b>
<b>Total To Date</b>	<b>17,214,460</b>	<b>278,948</b>	

/a/ Does not include permits for paleontological collecting. Permits are generally issued for 1- to 3-year periods, so total to date is not shown.



Table 5-15.

**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACECs) AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Acres</b>
Alaska	41	4,545,920
Arizona	50	638,110
California	147	3,441,407
Colorado	68	648,166
Eastern States /a/	2	239
Idaho	95	580,973
Montana	43	248,576
Nevada	36	1,358,234
New Mexico	151	595,001
Oregon	200	894,135
Utah /a/	59	1,267,389
Wyoming	38	696,894
<b>Total</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>14,915,044</b>

Note: Number and acreage changes resulted both from additional areas being designated and from re-inventory efforts that had a significant impact.

/a/ States that did not submit updated information.

**Table 5-16. NUMBER AND SIZE OF OTHER DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS (NON-NLCS UNITS) AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2005**

<b>Special Management Area</b>	<b>Designation Type</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>Total Miles</b>
Lake Todatonten Special Management Area	Congressional	1	37,579	
Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area	Administrative	1	0 /a/	
Herd Management Areas	Administrative	201	29,498,428	
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	Administrative	930	14,915,044	
National Natural Landmarks	Administrative	45	417,429	
Research Natural Areas	Administrative	164	323,350	
National Recreation Trails	Administrative	33		476
National Back Country Byways	Administrative	54		2,940 /b/
Globally Important Bird Areas	Administrative	2	56,500 /c/	

/a/ The Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area designation was terminated with the creation of the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument on October 24, 2000 (Public Law 106-351).

/b/ The mileage includes those byways administratively designated under the BLM's Back Country Byway program. In addition, the BLM is involved in the cooperative management of an additional 17 byways, totaling 2,492 miles on public lands, that have been recognized by state or national designations. Collectively, these two categories make up the BLM's byway program.

/c/ The acreage for Globally Important Bird Areas is also contained within the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area and the Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area.

## PART 6

### PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND RESOURCE PROTECTION

The BLM's stewardship role, which includes preserving and protecting natural and cultural resources, also extends to protecting public health, safety, and property. The Bureau is responsible for reducing health and safety risks to employees and the public; maintaining facilities and infrastructure; and protecting public lands from illegal dumping of wastes, theft and destruction Federal property, misuse of resources, and wildland fires.

Table 6-1 summarizes the number of wildland fires and acres burned during the Fiscal Year 2005 fire season on lands protected by the Bureau of Land Management or lands protected under a cooperative agreement with local fire agencies. Wildfires in Alaska continued to burn at higher than average levels throughout the year. Heavy spring rains contributed to increased fuel loads and intense fire activity in the Southwest. Nevada experienced exceptionally high fire activity; over 1.5 million acres were burned. Natural ignitions were within normal ranges, but human-caused fires increased 96 percent over the previous 5-year average. Initial attack efficiency for the BLM nationwide was 95 percent for the year (BLM National Fire Plan 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Performance Measure Report); most fires were contained before they could spread and cause significant problems for public and private landowners.

Table 6-2 identifies the major types of capital investments that support the management, use, and enjoyment of the public lands for commercial, recreational, and other purposes. The trend has been for the inventory of constructed assets (buildings, roads, recreation sites, etc.) to increase over time. However, with implementation of the new Interior-wide Asset Management Plan, the BLM will streamline its portfolio of assets and optimize maintenance of those assets that contribute most significantly to its mission and strategic goals. The BLM expects to eventually dispose of unneeded assets to affordably maintain and sustain its portfolio.

Baseline condition assessments of all administrative sites and recreation sites, including on-site buildings and structures, have been completed. The next phase of comprehensive condition assessments will cover roads, trails, and bridges, which constitute the BLM's transportation system, and dams. These condition assessments, along with the asset management planning, will eventually establish a performance-based maintenance management program.

Table 6-3 summarizes releases of hazardous substances and other pollutants and contaminants discovered on public lands. Historically, approximately 60 percent of all hazardous waste sites on public lands result from commercial uses. Landfills, mines and mill sites, airstrips, and oil and gas sites account for almost half of these commercial activities. The other 40 percent have been caused by illegal activities such as midnight dumping of agricultural and industrial wastes, wire burning, and illicit drug production.

In recent years, about 90 percent of the hazardous substance releases found on public lands resulted from illegal dumping incidents involving debris or drums of biomedical, chemical, and petroleum wastes; pesticides; paints; batteries; asbestos; and illicit drug lab wastes. The remaining 10 percent of the hazardous substances releases came from fuel spills, mining wastes, and military accidents. The number of drug labs has essentially leveled off and even decreased due to enforcement actions taken by both state and Federal law enforcement agencies. However, highly toxic and explosive drug lab wastes continue to be found far afield of the more expected urban locations and in regions not previously plagued by this problem until the last few years.

**Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

**Number of Fires and Acreage per State by Protection Type**

Administrative State	Fires Suppressed		Causes		Commercial Forest /a/		Noncommercial Forest /b/		Nonforest Watershed /c/		Total Area	
	BLM Fires	Non- BLM Fires	Lightning Fires	Human Fires	BLM Acres	Non- BLM Acres	BLM Acres	Non- BLM Acres	BLM Acres	Non- BLM Acres	BLM Acres	Non- BLM Acres
Alaska	64	0	64	0	0	0	948,810	208,448	86,678	0	1,035,488	208,448
Arizona	304	40	188	156	35,844	22	28,947	9,725	221,397	13,788	286,188	23,535
California	108	50	36	122	1	0	18,168	6,467	5,188	16,966	23,357	23,433
Colorado	407	24	390	41	470	0	1,480	2,628	975	49	2,924	2,678
Eastern States	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	199	68	0 95	172	0 0	0	41	391	289,082	85,081	289,123	85,472
Mississippi	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	38	22	0	10	0	0	2,286	4,290	101	1,222	2,415	5,512
Nevada	422	23	50 318	127	28 51	131	738,097	216	665,826	71,258	1,403,974	71,604
New Mexico	79	31	69	41	1	0	211	219	261	1,238	473	1,457
North Dakota	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	105	26	0 102	29	0 485	80	10,491	141	4,151	2,249	15,127	2,470
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	388	30	334	84	946	0	8,404	27,290	120,634	44,510	129,985	71,800
Washington	2	1		3		0	0	0	540	7,294	540	7,294
Wyoming	65	29	0 55	39	0 113	93	1,319	308	734	4,012	2,166	4,413
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,181</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>37,939</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>1,758,254</b>	<b>260,123</b>	<b>1,395,567</b>	<b>247,667</b>	<b>3,191,760</b>	<b>508,116</b>

**Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – continued**

**Number of Fires and Acreage per State by Protection Type**

Administrative State	Fires Suppressed		Causes		Contract Protection		Noncommercial Forest /b/		Nonforest Watershed /c/		Total Area		
	BLM Fires	Non-BLM Fires	Lightning Fires	Human Fires	Commercial Forest /a/		BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	
					BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres							
Alaska	39	159	164	34	0	0	0	232,597	1,591,301	145,703	416,762	378,299	2,008,065
Arizona	2	19	1	20	0	1	0	0	76,570	19	661	19	77,231
California	76	17	27	66	1	0	0	96	2,544	17,331	2,307	17,428	4,851
Colorado	14	16	28	2	0	0	0	11	8	0	0	12	8
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	34	15	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,200	0	11,200
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	7	38	39	6	1	3,146	43	2,138	4,733	10,645	4,777	15,929	
Nevada	35	48	53	30	0	0	1	1	47,887	21,875	47,888	21,876	
New Mexico	24	38	28	34	0	0	14	75	18	446	32	521	
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	86	48	71	63	2,770	582	0	1,191	401	358	3,171	2,130	
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	22	151	145	28	0	0	2	5,081	158	1,286	161	6,370	
Washington	7	0	2	5	0	3	564	243	1,956	0	0	243	2,520
Wyoming	9	3	6	6	0	0	0	14	8	184	938	198	945
<b>Total</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>2,772</b>	<b>4,296</b>	<b>233,021</b>	<b>1,680,873</b>	<b>216,434</b>	<b>466,478</b>	<b>452,228</b>	<b>2,151,646</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,502</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>40,711</b>	<b>4,622</b>	<b>1,991,275</b>	<b>1,940,996</b>	<b>1,612,001</b>	<b>714,145</b>	<b>3,643,988</b>	<b>2,659,762</b>	

**Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

Note: Non-BLM includes other Federal lands, as well as State, privately owned, and other non-Federal lands.

/a/ Land producing, or capable of producing, wood products such as sawtimber, posts, poles, etc., and not withdrawn from timber use.

/b/ Land not capable of yielding wood products, or commercial forestland withdrawn from timber use.

/c/ Land that has never supported forests or that has been developed for nonforest use.

Source: The BLM Wildland Fire Management Information System.

Table 6-2.

## CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2005

Administrative State or Office	Number of Buildings /a/	Number of Administrative Sites /a/	Number of Recreation Sites /a/	Miles of Roads	Miles of Trails	Number of Bridges
Alaska	481 /b/	55 /c/	116 /d/	50	2,482	15
Arizona	260	78	247	1,795	755	4
California	588	132	359 /d/	4,857	4,975 /e/	238 /f/
Colorado	300 /b/	56	343	4,082	1,204	25
Eastern States	19	3	1 /g/	0	4	0
Idaho	349	49	281	8,519	3,946 /e/	59
Montana	298 /b/	50 /h/	238	3,241	277	27
National Interagency Fire Center	19	1	0	0	0	0
Nevada	227	56	104	10,313	432	12
New Mexico	140 /b/	9	65 /d/	5,816	139	0
Eastern Oregon	456	67	219	9,827	757	34
Western Oregon	525	66	137	14,202	471	397
Utah	496	58	317 /d/	9,691	3,422 /e/	14
Wyoming	145 /b/	33	71	3,990	68	34 /i/
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,303</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>2,498</b>	<b>76,383</b>	<b>18,932</b>	<b>859</b>

**Table 6-2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

- /a/ Baseline comprehensive condition assessment surveys of all administrative sites and recreation sites, including on-site buildings and structures, were completed in 2005. Verification of inventory was part of the survey. Inventory and condition assessment data are tracked in the BLM's Facility Asset Management System (FAMS).
- /b/ Increases in the number of buildings in Alaska, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming are the result of the recently completed re-inventory of constructed assets on administrative sites and recreation sites. Certain types of buildings, vault toilet buildings in particular, had not been counted as buildings by some states until standardized data definitions and business rules were established. Vault toilets are now tracked as buildings in FAMS and account for most of the increase.
- /c/ Alaska added 20 radio communication sites and historical sites to its inventory of administrative sites, as required by new FAMS business rules and standardized data definitions.
- /d/ Increases in the number of recreation sites in Alaska, California, New Mexico, and Utah resulted mostly from the inclusion of trailheads and other sites as required by the new FAMS business rules and standardized data definitions.
- /e/ Increases in the miles of trails in California, Idaho, and Utah are primarily the result of the inclusion of transportation-related linear features as required by the new FAMS business rules and standardized data definitions.
- /f/ California added 45 bridges to its inventory as the result of a re-inventory of constructed assets.
- /g/ Eastern States' first recreation site is at Meadowood in Northern Virginia. It is now designated as a Special Recreation Management Area.
- /h/ Montana deleted 18 gravel pits and other areas from its inventory because they do not meet the new standardized data definitions and FAMS business rules.
- /i/ Wyoming deleted 8 bridges from its inventory as the result of a re-inventory of constructed assets.



**Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

Geographic State	Total as of September 30, 2005 <i>/a/</i>		<i>/b/</i>		
	Hazardous Substances and Other Pollutants Reported <i>/c/</i>	No Further Action Planned	Activities this Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>/d/ Number of Sites</i>	<i>Studies and Searches /e/ Number</i>	<i>Removal Actions /f/ Number</i>	<i>Remedial Actions /g/ Number</i>
Alaska	50	47	1	6	2
Arizona	589	589	2	29	0
California <i>/h/</i>	1,234	883	13	32	0
Colorado	131	81	24	22	0
Idaho		418	69	34	0
Montana		62	44	19	0
Nevada	456	415	60	97	0
New Mexico	95	97	25	8	1
Oregon	464	356	0	23	0
Utah	100	80	6	57	0
Washington	357	21	1	0	0
Wyoming	93	27	0	9	0
<b>Total</b>	23 <b>3,636</b>	<b>3,076</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>3</b>

**Table 6-3.        RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2005 – concluded**

- /a/ Includes sites reported and sites archived both in previous years and during Fiscal Year 2005.
- /b/ Includes work done by the BLM, other Federal and State agencies, and responsible parties during this fiscal year only.
- /c/ Cases opened and potentially actionable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund.
- /d/ The No Further Action Planned designation is commonly given to cases closed and administratively archived.
- /e/ Includes CERCLA multiphase investigations, monitoring, and searches for responsible parties.
- /f/ Removal actions are relatively short-term, rapid responses to a release or threat of release.
- /g/ Remedial actions are longer-term responses consistent with a permanent remedy.
- /h/ Petroleum products are CERCLA hazardous substances under California State Law; data for California includes oil spills.

## GLOSSARY

**ACEC (Area of Critical Environmental Concern):**

Areas where special management is needed to protect important historical, cultural, scenic, and natural areas; or to identify areas hazardous to human life and property.

**Acquired lands:**

Lands in Federal ownership that were obtained by the Government through purchase, condemnation, or gift; or by exchange. Acquired lands constitute one category of public lands. (See Public lands.)

**Administrative site:**

A reservation of public lands for use as a site for public buildings, ranger stations, or other administrative facilities.

**Administrative State:**

Bureau of Land Management State Office having administrative jurisdiction. For example, the Montana State Office has administrative jurisdiction for Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. See inside back cover for a complete list of State offices and the respective areas of responsibility for each office.

**Allocation of receipts:**

Determination of moneys paid, or to be paid, to other funds, counties, or States out of receipts collected during the fiscal year reported, as required and/or specified by law.

**ANCSA:**

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (Public Law 92-203, 85 Stat. 688).

**Animal unit:**

A standardized unit of measurement for range livestock that is equivalent to one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or four reindeer, all over 6 months of age.

**Application:**

A formal request for rights to use, or obtain eventual title to, public lands or resources.

**Archaeological and historical site:**

A site that contains either objects of antiquity or cultural values relating to history and/or prehistory that warrant special protection.

**AUM (Animal unit month):**

A standardized unit of measurement of the amount of forage necessary for the complete sustenance of one animal unit for a period of 1 month; also, a unit of measurement of grazing privileges that represents the privilege of grazing one animal unit for a period of one month.

**Big game habitat:**

Habitat areas used by big game animals at some time during their yearly life cycle.

**Boating:**

Includes both motorized and non-motorized boats. Motorized boating includes tour boats, power boating, river running (commercial and/or noncommercial), etc. Non-motorized boating includes sailing, canoeing and kayaking, and river running (commercial and noncommercial), and other non-motorized boats such as rowboats.

**Bonus:**

The cash consideration paid to the United States by the successful bidder for a mineral lease, such payment being made in addition to the rent and royalty obligations specified in the lease.

**Cadastral survey:**

A survey relating to land boundaries and subdivisions made to create units suitable for management or to define the limits of title. The distinguishing features of the cadastral surveys are the establishment of monuments on the ground to define the boundaries of the land and their identification in the records by field notes and plats.

**Camping:**

Includes auto and trailer camping, along with other camping at developed sites, and back country camping.

**Candidate species:**

Species designated as candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service. (Also see Endangered species and Threatened species.)

**Carey Acts:**

The Acts of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. 372), and March 15, 1910 (36 Stat. 237, 43 U.S.C. Sec. 643), which provide for grants of desert lands to States for disposition to bona fide settlers.

**CCF:**

Hundred cubic feet. 100 units of true volume that measures 1 X 1 X 1 foot or its equivalent. This is the standard unit of measurement for Bureau of Land Management timber sales. Does not include bark or air volume.

**Ceded Indian lands:**

Public lands to which Indian tribal title was relinquished to the United States by the Indians on condition that part of all of the proceeds from their sale or other disposition would be conveyed into the Treasury and held in trust for the Indians.

**Certification:**

The act of final approval of a State selection by the Director; also, the document that passes title to the selected lands to the State; also, a document that attests to the truth or authenticity of papers attached to it.

**Chaining:**

Vegetation removal that is accomplished by hooking a large anchor chain between two bulldozers; as the dozers move through the vegetation, the vegetation is knocked to the ground. Chaining kills a large percentage of the vegetation, and is often followed a year or two later by burning and/or seeding.

**CFR:**

Code of Federal Regulations.

**Color-of-Title Act:**

The Act of December 22, 1928 (43 U.S.C. Sec. 1068), as amended. Under the terms and provisions of this Act, a patent may be issued for a parcel of not more than 160 acres of public lands in instances where claim to the lands has been based on a written instrument containing defective evidence of title. The parcel must have been possessed in good faith by a claimant, his ancestors, or grantors for a period of more than 20 years.

**Color-of-title entry:**

A cash entry made by an applicant under the Color-of-Title Act.

**Competitive leasing:**

Refers to leases issued by the United States where there are known minerals (or other resources such as oil and gas) or where inference of probable resources can be drawn from knowledge of the geology of the land. The lands are offered for lease by competitive bidding after publication of the offer of the lands for leasing. The lease is issued to the highest bidder, who is determined at a sale by public auction. (See also Leasable minerals and Noncompetitive mineral leasing.)

**Concession leases:**

Long-term authorizations for private parties to possess and use public land to provide recreation facilities and services for a fixed period; these leases are authorized under 43 CFR 2920 and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Recreation concession leases establish the obligations that the BLM and the concessionaire agree to in providing visitor services necessary for full enjoyment of the public lands and/or related waters.

**Contract fire protection:**

Fire protection given lands owned, leased, or controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management on which complete fire protection is extended through the use of fire protection forces and facilities contracted for by the Bureau.

**Crossing permit:**

An authorization issued for trailing livestock across Federal range for proper and lawful purposes.

**Cultural resources:**

Remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor, reflected in districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features that were of importance in past 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 actual resource.

**Desert Land Entry:**

An entry of irrigable arid agricultural public lands for the purpose of reclamation, irrigation, and cultivation in part.

**Disposition:**

A transaction which leads to the transfer of title of public lands, and/or resources upon or in these lands, from the Federal government.

**Eastern States:**

Includes all states bordering on or east of the Mississippi River.

**Early seral:**

An ecological condition classification that means that the current vegetation is between zero and 25 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Early seral describes vegetation that is in "poor" condition.

**Emergency fire rehabilitation projects:**

Any action taken to ameliorate the impacts of a wildfire to the land, including the physical and biological resources. These actions can include exclusion fencing, soil stabilization (such as revegetation), and watershed protection measures. Fire rehabilitation actions are necessary to prevent unacceptable resource degradation, minimize threats to public health and safety, prevent unacceptable off-site damage, and minimize the potential for the recurrence of wildfire.

**Endangered species:**

Any animal or plant species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. (Also see Candidate species and Threatened species.)

**Entry:**

An application to acquire title to public lands.

**Entry, allowed:**

An application to acquire title to public lands that has been approved, either as an original entry or a final entry.

**Ephemeral streams:**

Stream reaches where water flows for only brief periods during storm runoff events.

**Exchange:**

A transaction whereby the Federal government receives land or interests in land in exchange for other land or interests in land.

**Exchange lease (coal):**

An exchange of coal resources when it is in the public interest to shift the impact of mineral operations from leased lands, or portions of leased lands, to currently unleased lands to preserve public resource or social values, and to carry out Congressional directives authorizing coal lease exchanges.

**Federal land:**

All classes of land owned by the Federal government.

**Field examination:**

An on-the-ground investigation of selected public lands with regard to valuation, land use, application for entry, mineralization, etc.

**Fire suppression:**

Fire control activities concerned with controlling and extinguishing a fire, starting at the time the fire is discovered.

**Fishable stream:**

A stream that currently supports a sport fishery on public lands. These streams are not necessarily accessible to the public.

**Fishing:**

Includes fishing from the shore, and from a boat when the boating is secondary to the fishing activity. Included are warm-water, cold-water, and ice fishing; crabbing; seining; and gigging.

**FLPMA:**

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579, 90 Stat. 2743), commonly called the "Organic Act" for the Bureau of Land Management.

**Force account fire protection:**

Fire protection given lands owned, leased, or controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management on which complete fire protection is extended through the use of the protection forces and facilities supervised and operated by the Bureau.

**Free-use permit:**

A permit to a governmental agency or nonprofit group to use mineral materials, such as sand and gravel, or other resources at no charge.

**Global Important Bird Areas:**

A network of sites and areas in North America identified and protected to maintain naturally occurring bird populations across the ranges of those species. IBAs are important for maintaining critical habitats and ecosystems. This network of areas encompasses lands critical to the conservation of some bird species and may include the best examples of the species' habitat. IBAs help ensure species' survival.

**GPD (gross domestic product):**

The total value of all goods and services produced within an economy during a specified period.

**Grazing district:**

An administrative subdivision of the rangelands under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management established pursuant to Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act to facilitate management of rangeland resources.

**Grazing-fee year:**

March 1 of a given calendar year through the last day in February of the following year.

**Grazing lease:**

An authorization that permits the grazing of livestock on public lands outside the grazing districts during a specified period of time (Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

**Grazing lease lands:**

Lands outside grazing districts that are owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management, and that are subject to leasing for grazing purposes under the Alaska Grazing Law of March 4, 1927; Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934; the Oregon Timber Conservation Act of August 28, 1937; or the Reindeer Act of September 1, 1937.

**Grazing permit:**

An authorization that permits the grazing of a specified number and class of livestock on a designated area of grazing district lands during specified seasons each year (Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

**Habitat disking and chaining:**

Involves use of heavy equipment to remove undesirable vegetation such as juniper trees (chaining) and sagebrush (disking). Usually done to induce the growth of more desirable species.

**Hardrock minerals:**

Locatable minerals that are neither leasable minerals (oil, gas, coal, oil shale, phosphate, sodium, potassium, sulphur, asphalt, or gilsonite) nor saleable mineral materials (e.g., common variety sand and gravel). Hardrock minerals include, but are not limited to, copper, lead, zinc, magnesium, nickel, tungsten, gold, silver, bentonite, barite, feldspar, fluorspar, and uranium.

**Herd Management Areas:**

Areas established for wild and free-roaming horses and burros through the land use planning process. The Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 requires that wild free-roaming horses and burros be considered for management where they were found at the time Congress passed the Act. The BLM initially identified 264 areas of use as herd areas.

**Homestead entry, original:**

An original entry under the homestead laws; also, the first homestead entry that was made by an individual; also, a homestead entry that was made pursuant to the first homestead law, the Act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat. 392) as codified in Sec. 2289 of the Revised Statutes. (Also see Entry, original; Stockraising homestead.)

**Hunting:**

Includes big- and small-game hunting, waterfowl hunting, and trapping.

**Indian allotment:**

An allocation of a parcel of public lands or Indian reservation lands to an Indian for individual use; also, the lands so allocated.

**Inland water area:**

Includes permanent inland water surface, such as lakes, ponds, and reservoirs having 40 acres or more of the area; streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals 1/8 of a statute mile or more in width; deeply indented embayments and sounds, other coastal waters behind or sheltered by headlands, or islands separated by less than 1 nautical mile of water; and islands having less than 40 acres of area.

**Lake (or pond):**

A natural standing body of water.

**Lake improvements:**

Consists of many different techniques to improve water temperature, oxygen content, silt load, etc. This may include the planting of ground cover in the lake watershed and planting shade trees.

**Lake Totatonten Special Management Area:**

The U.S. Congress authorized the creation of the Lake Totatonten Special Management Area -- a 37,579-acre parcel of public land in Interior Alaska for the protection of fish, wildlife and habitat -- in its Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333). The area was withdrawn by Public Land Order No. 7372 on December 15, 1998.

**Late seral:**

An ecological condition classification that means that the current vegetation is between 51 and 75 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Late Seral means that the vegetation is in "good" condition.

**Land area:**

Includes dry land and land temporarily or partially covered by water, such as marshlands, swamps, and river flood plains; streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals less than 1/8 of a statute mile in width; and lakes, reservoirs, and ponds having less than 40 acres of water-surface area.

**Lease:**

An authorization to possess and use public land for a period of time sufficient to amortize capital investments in the land. (See also Competitive leasing and Noncompetitive leasing).



**Leasable minerals:**

Oil and gas; oil shale; coal; potash; phosphate; sodium; sulfur in Louisiana and New Mexico; gold, silver, and quicksilver in certain private land claims; and silica deposits in certain parts of Nevada.

**License:**

An authority granted by the United States to do a particular act or series of acts upon public lands without the licensee possessing any estate or interest in the land itself.

**LMU (Logical mining unit):**

An area of land in which the recoverable coal reserves can be developed in an efficient, economical, and orderly manner as a unit with due regard to conservation of coal reserves and other resources. An LMU may consist of one or more Federal coal leases and may include intervening or adjacent lands in which the United States does not own the coal. All lands in an LMU are under the control of one operator or lessee, can be developed as a single operation, and are contiguous. Formation of LMUs was authorized by the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, which amended the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

**Locatable minerals:**

Whatever are recognized as minerals by the standard authorities, whether metallic or other substances, and are found in sufficient quantity and quality to justify their location under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended. (See also Hardrock minerals.)

**Lode claim:**

A mining claim located for “veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place” (30 U.S.C. 23). Lode claims may extend for 1,500 feet along the strike of the vein or lode and to a maximum of 300 feet on either side of the vein or lode.

**LU project lands:**

Privately owned submarginal farmlands incapable of producing sufficient income to support the family of a farm owner and purchased under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937. These acquired lands became known as “Land Utilization Projects” and were subsequently transferred from jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the U.S. Department of the Interior. They are now administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

**MBF:**

Thousand board feet. A board foot is a unit of lumber measurement 1 foot long, 1 foot wide, and 1 inch thick, or its equivalent. It is the standard unit of measurement in the logging and lumber industry by which standing timber is measured and sold and manufactured lumber is merchandised.

**Mid seral:**

An ecological condition classification that means that the current vegetation is between 26 and 50 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Mid Seral describes vegetation that is in “fair” condition.

**Mill site:** A site located on non-mineral land and used for mining or milling purposes (30 U.S.C. 42). Mill sites are limited to 5 acres and may be located either by metes and bounds or by legal subdivision.

**Mineral:**

Organic and inorganic substances occurring naturally, with characteristics and economic uses that bring them within the purview of mineral laws; a substance that may be obtained under applicable laws from public lands by purchase, lease, or preemptive entry.

**Mineral materials:**

Minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing law but that can be obtained under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

**Mineral permit:**

A permit that authorizes prospecting for certain leasable minerals on public lands described in the permit.

**Mineral reservation:**

Retention of the mineral estate by the grantor of a property; the grantee or patentee owns the land surface but not the minerals.

**Mining claim:**

A mineral entry and appropriation of public land under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. Sec. 22 et seq.). There are four types of mining claims: lode claims, placer claims, millsites, and tunnel sites. Only tunnel sites may not be patented. A valid lode or placer claim contains a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit subject to location under the Mining Law of 1872. A valid mill sites is one that is being used for the support of a mining or milling operation. A valid tunnel site is one that is being diligently worked and maintained.

**Mining claim location:**

The staking and recordation of a lode or placer claim, mill sites, or tunnel site on public land. A valid location is one that is properly located, recorded, and maintained under Section 314 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, and the mining laws of the State where the claim or site is located.

**Multiple use:**

A combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, and wildlife and fish, along with natural scenic, scientific, and historical values.

**National Back Country Byways:**

A program developed by the BLM to complement the National Scenic Byway program. BLM's Byways show enthusiasts the best the West has to offer – from the breathtaking thunder of waterfalls to geology sculpted by ancient volcanoes, glaciers, and rivers. Back Country Byways vary from narrow, graded roads, passable only during a few months of the year, to two-lane paved highways providing year-round access.

**National Conservation Areas:**

Areas designated by Congress so that present and future generations of Americans can benefit from the conservation, protection, enhancement, use, and management of these areas by enjoying their natural, recreational, cultural, wildlife, aquatic, archeological, paleontological, historical, educational, and/or scientific resources and values.

**National Historic Trails:**

Trails established to identify and protect historic routes; they follow as closely as possible the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance.

**National Monument:**

An area designated to protect objects of scientific and historic interest by public proclamation of the President under the Antiquities Act of 1906, or by the Congress for historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, or other objects of historic or scientific interest situated upon the public lands; designation also provides for the management of these features and values.

**National Natural Landmarks:**

Areas having national significance because they represent one of the best known examples of a natural region's characteristic biotic or geologic features. National Natural Landmarks must be located within the boundaries of the United States or on the Continental Shelf and are designated by the Secretary of the Interior. To qualify as a National Natural Landmark, the area must contain an outstanding representative example(s) of the Nation's natural heritage, including terrestrial communities, aquatic communities, landforms, geological features, habitats of native plant and animal species, or fossil evidence of the development of life on earth.

**National Outstanding Natural Areas:**

Protected lands designated either by Congress or administratively by an agency to preserve exceptional, rare, or unusual natural characteristics and to provide for the protection and/or enhancement of natural, educational, or scientific values. These areas are protected by allowing physical and biological processes to operate, usually without direct human intervention.

**National Recreation Area:**

An area designated by Congress to assure the conservation and protection of natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of recreational values.

**National Recreation Trails:**

Trails established administratively by the Secretary of the Interior to provide for a variety of outdoor recreation uses in or reasonably close to urban areas. They often serve as connecting links between the National Historic Trails and National Scenic Trails.

**National Scenic Areas:**

Refers to the one national scenic area managed by the BLM: the Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area in California, which encompasses approximately 101,000 acres. This area was designated by the Secretary of the Interior in 1990 to provide for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of scenic, recreation, and pastoral values.

**National Scenic Trails:**

Trails established by an Act of Congress that are intended to provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of nationally significant scenic, historical, natural, and cultural qualities of the areas through which these trails pass. National Scenic Trails may be located to represent desert, marsh, grassland, mountain, canyon, river, forest, and other areas, as well as land forms that exhibit significant characteristics of the physiographic regions of the Nation.

**National Wild and Scenic Rivers:**

Rivers designated in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System that are classified in one of three categories, depending on the extent of development and accessibility along each section. In addition to being free flowing, these rivers and their immediate environments must possess at least one outstandingly remarkable value: scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values.

**NLCS (National Landscape Conservation System):**

A single system that encompasses some of the BLM's premier land designations. By putting these lands into an organized system, the BLM hopes to increase public awareness of these areas' scientific, cultural, educational, ecological, and other values.

**Noncompetitive leasing:**

Refers to leases issued to qualified applicants for lands not specifically known or presumed to contain mineral or petroleum deposits in quantity. Such leases can be issued on a first-come, first-served basis or through a random drawing procedure. (See also Competitive leasing and Leasable minerals.)

**Nonconsumptive trips:**

Wildlife-associated recreation that does not involve fishing, hunting, or trapping. Non-harvesting activities, such as feeding, photographing and observing fish and other wildlife, picnicking, camping, etc., are non-consumptive wildlife activities.

**Nonexclusive sites:**

Mineral material disposal areas, such as community pits or common use areas, that are designated, maintained, and managed by the Bureau of Land Management and from which many small disposals are authorized under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

**Nonoperating revenue:**

Receipts of a miscellaneous nature, such as incidental receipts from taxes, fines, etc., that are not related specifically to, or received in the process of, conducting normal and regular business of the Bureau of Land Management as it pertains to the management of public lands and resources.

**Nonuse:**

An authorization issued to an applicant for nonuse of grazing privileges in whole or part; usually issued for one grazing season.

**O&C lands:**

Public lands in Western Oregon that were granted to the Oregon central railroad companies (later the Oregon & California Railroad Company) to aid in the construction of railroads but that were later forfeited and returned to the Federal government by revestment of title. The term "O&C" lands, as often used, also refers to the reconveyed Coos Bay Military Wagon Road lands, which are public lands in Western Oregon that were once granted to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of the Coos Bay Military Wagon Road but that were later forfeited and returned to Federal ownership by reconveyance.

**Obligations:**

Payments, and amounts which the Government is obligated to pay, for goods and services received (or contracted for future delivery) made from appropriations during the fiscal year indicated.

**Operator:**

An individual, group, association, or corporation authorized to conduct livestock grazing on public lands.

**Original survey:**

A cadastral survey that creates land boundaries and establishes them for the first time.

**Paleontology:**

A science dealing with the life of past geological periods as known from fossil remains.

**Patent:**

A Government deed; a document that conveys legal title to public lands to the patentee. Public domain lands are patented; acquired lands are deeded by the Government.

**Permit:**

A revocable authorization to use public land for a specified purpose for up to 3 years.

**Placer claim:**

A mining claim located for “all forms of deposits, excepting veins of quartz or other rock in place” (30 U.S.C. 35). A placer claim must generally be located by legal subdivision in conformance with the public land survey rather than by metes and bounds. A placer claim is limited to 20 acres per individual, although a placer claim may be up to 160 acres for an association of eight or more persons. Corporations are limited to 20-acre claims.

**Plugged and abandoned:**

Refers to new wells that have been drilled to total depth during the reporting period and did not encounter oil or gas in paying quantities. (Approved plugging and abandonment may or may not have yet occurred.)

**Prescribed burning:**

See Prescribed Fire Projects.

**Prescribed fire projects:**

Includes the Bureau’s efforts to utilize fire as a critical natural process to maintain and restore ecosystems, rangelands, and forest lands, and to reduce the hazardous buildup of fuels that may threaten healthy lands and public safety.

**Private leases (acquired):**

Refers to oil and gas leases between private parties that are in existence at the time the Federal government purchases the mineral estate along with the surface as part of a Federal government acquisition, for which a BLM serial number is assigned.

**PLO (public land order):**

An order affecting, modifying, or canceling a withdrawal or reservation that has been issued by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to powers of the President delegated to the Secretary by Executive Order 9146 of April 24, 1942, or 9337 of April 24, 1943.

**Potential natural community:**

An ecological condition classification that means that the current vegetation is between 76 and 100 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Potential natural community describes vegetation that is in “excellent” condition.

**Producible completions (oil and gas):**

Separate completions existing on producible (i.e., physically and mechanically capable of production of oil and/or gas) or service wells at the end of the reporting period; or, separate completions that are made during the reporting period on newly drilled wells.

**Producible leases:**

Leases that have at least one producible well actually located within the lease, as of the last day of the reporting period; includes producible leases that received allocated production from wells located off the lease and which have no producible wells actually located on the lease, as of the last day of the reporting period.

**Producible and service holes:**

Wells with one or more producible oil or gas service completions.

**Protraction diagram:**

A diagram representing the plan of extension of cadastral surveys over unsurveyed public lands based upon computed values for the corner positions.

**Public auction:**

A sale of land through competitive, usually oral, bidding.

**Public domain lands:**

Original public domain lands that have never left Federal ownership; also, lands in Federal ownership that were obtained by the Government in exchange for public domain lands or for timber on public domain lands. One category of public lands.

**Public lands:**

Any land and interest in land owned by the United States that are administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except for (1) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf, and (2) lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos. Includes public domain and acquired lands. (See definitions.)

**Public Land States:**

Refers to the 30 states that made up the public domain at its greatest extent. These states are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

**R&PP:**

See Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

**Receipts:**

All money received and credited to the proper account as required by law. Does not include collections held by the U.S. Treasury pending future determination of disposition by the Bureau of Land Management.

**Reclamation homestead entry:**

An entry initiated under the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 338; 43 U.S.C., Sec. 43 et seq.), that provides for the issuance of patents to applicants who settle upon and improve agricultural public land parcels not exceeding 160 acres within reclamation projects.

**Recreation and Public Purposes Act:**

Act of June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741), as amended, that provides for the purchase or lease of public lands by (a) Federal, State, or local governmental units for any activity that serves the interest of the general public consistent with public policy or (b) nonprofit organizations if the lands are to be used for recreation purposes in an established or proposed recreation project area.

**Recreation concession lease:**

A lease that is a long-term authorization for private parties to possess and use public land to provide recreation facilities and services for a fixed period. These leases are authorized under 43 CFR 2920 and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Recreation concession leases establish the obligations that the BLM and the concessionaire agree to in providing visitor services necessary for full enjoyment of the public lands and/or related waters.

**Recreation visit:**

A visit to Bureau of Land Management lands and waters by an individual for the purpose of engaging in any activities, except those that are part of or incidental to the pursuit of a gainful occupation, whether for a few minutes or a full day.

**Reforestation:**

The re-establishment of forest cover, either naturally or artificially.

**Rental:**

The amount paid periodically (usually annually) by the holder of a lease or right-of-way grant for the right to use land or resources for the purposes set out in the lease or grant.

**Research Natural Areas:**

Special management areas designated either by Congress or by a public or private agency to preserve and protect typical or unusual ecological communities, associations, phenomena, characteristics, or natural features or processes for scientific and educational purposes. They are established and managed to protect ecological processes, conserve biological diversity, and provide opportunities for observation for research and education.

**Reserved lands:**

Federal lands that are dedicated or set aside for a specific public purpose or program and that are, therefore, generally not subject to disposition under the operation of all of the public land laws. (See Revocation and Withdrawal.)

**Reservoir:**

A man-made, standing body of water whose water levels may be controlled.

**Resurvey:**

A cadastral survey to identify and re-mark the boundaries of lands that were established by a prior survey.

**Revocation:**

Generally, an action that cancels a previous official act; specifically, an action that cancels a withdrawal. Revocation is usually done in conjunction with restoration, which opens the public lands.

**Right-of-way:**

A permit or an easement that authorizes the use of lands for certain specified purposes, such as the construction of forest access roads or a gas pipeline.

**Riparian areas:**

Lands adjacent to creeks, streams, and rivers where vegetation is strongly influenced by the presence of water. Excluded are such sites as ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent upon free water in the soil. Riparian areas may constitute less than 1 percent of the land area in the western part of the United States, but they are among the most productive and valuable of all lands.

**Saleable minerals:**

Sand, gravel, stone, soil, and other common-variety mineral materials disposed of through sales at not less than their appraised price or through free-use permits (see definition).

**Sale of materials:**

A competitive or noncompetitive sale by contract at not less than the appraised price of materials (timber and mineral) under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

**Santini-Burton Act:**

Act of December 23, 1980 (Public Law 96-586, 94 Stat. 3381), that provides for the orderly disposal of Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and also provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

**Sawtimber:**

Logs of sufficient size and quality to be suitable for conversion into lumber or veneer.

**Section 3:**

Lands administered under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act. (See Grazing permit.)

**Section 15:**

Lands administered under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act. (See Grazing lease.)

**Service completion or hole:**

Separate service completions that are for the benefit of oil and gas operations, e.g., water disposal, salt water disposal, water injection, gas injection, water source, steam injection, or monitoring.

**Site-based recreation activities (other than camping, hunting, or non-motorized travel):**

Includes sightseeing (the viewing of scenery; natural, historic, and archaeological sites; landscapes; or other features), picnicking, nature study and photography, mountain climbing and caving, gathering and collecting activities (mushrooms, rocks, and flowers), interpretation (guided and unguided touring, talks, and programs), and other environmental education events.

**Small game habitat:**

Habitat areas used by small game animals (including upland game species) at some time during their yearly life cycle.

**Small tract lease:**

A parcel of public lands of 5 acres or less that has been found to be chiefly valuable for sale or lease as a home, cabin, camp, recreational, convalescent, or business site under the Act of June 1, 1938.

**SNPLMA (Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act):**

Approved October 1998 (Public Law 105-263). Provides for the disposal of public land within a specific area in the Las Vegas Valley and creates a special account into which 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales or exchanges in the Las Vegas Valley is deposited. The remaining 15 percent goes to state and local governments. Revenue in the Special Account can be used for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; capital improvements; development of a multispecies habitat conservation plan in Clark County; and development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County.

**Spawning bed development:**

Consists of efforts made to improve spawning conditions for fish. May include additional of appropriate natural materials, cleaning of gravels, creating shelter, etc.

**Special land use permit:**

A permit that authorizes the use of public land for a purpose not specifically authorized under other regulation or statute.



**Special recreation permit:**

A permit that authorizes the recreational use of an area and is issued pursuant to the regulations contained in 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Subpart 8372, and 36 CFR Part 71. Under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, implemented by these regulations, special recreation permits are required for all commercial use, for most competitive events, and for the individual, noncommercial use of special areas where permits are required.

**Special surveys:**

Cadastral surveys that involve unusual application of, or departure from, the rectangular system. They often carry out the provisions of a special legislative act and include such work as small tract surveys; townsite surveys; island and omitted land surveys; homestead, homesite, trade and manufacturing site surveys; also the survey and resurvey of portions of sections. Alaska special surveys are metes and bounds surveys of areas settled upon or applied for under certain special land laws applicable to the State of Alaska.

**State Office:**

The first-level administrative unit of the Bureau of Land Management field organization. It comprises a geographic area consisting of one or more States.

**Streambank stabilization:**

Accomplished for severe cases of erosion that is not natural, to include efforts to reduce streambank movement by adding materials to deflect water, planting vegetation, etc.

**Stockraising homestead:**

A homestead not exceeding 640 acres initiated under the Stockraising Homestead Act, which provided for the homesteading of lands chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops. Minerals in these lands were reserved to the United States. The provisions for stockraising homesteads were by implication repealed by the Taylor Grazing Act.

**Stream with fishery potential:**

A stream that currently does not support a sport fishery but that could be changed into a fishable stream with management (i.e., stocking, removal of barriers, etc.).

**Sustained yield:**

The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual, or regular periodic, output of the various renewable resources of the public lands consistent with multiple use.

**Threatened species:**

Any animal or plant species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a part of its range. (Also see Candidate species and Endangered species.)

**Trespass:**

An unauthorized use of Federal lands and/or resources.

**Tunnel site:**

A site located for the development of a vein or lode or for the anticipated discovery of previously unknown veins or lodes. The locator of a tunnel site is given the right to all veins cut by the tunnel within 3,000 feet of its portal, and to 1,500 feet along the length of each blind vein or lode cut. A tunnel site location lapses if not worked for a period of at least 6 months.

**Unlawful enclosures or occupancy:**

Enclosures of public lands made or maintained by any party, association, or corporation without valid claim.

**U.S.C.:**

United States Code.

**Vacant public land:**

Public land that is not reserved, appropriated, or set aside for a specific or designated purposes. Such land is not covered by any non-Federal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unreported mining claims.

**Visitor hour:**

A unit used to measure duration of recreation use. A visitor hour involves the presence of a person on a recreation area or site for the purpose of engaging in recreation activities for either continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods of time aggregating 60 minutes.

**Water sports (other than boating or fishing):**

Includes swimming, general water play, waterskiing, ski jumping, platter riding, and other similar activities that occur outside a boat.

**Waterfowl habitat:**

The total acreage of all wetlands, lakes, ponds, and reservoirs on BLM lands. Uplands used for nesting are not included.

**Wetlands:**

Permanently wet or intermittently flooded areas where the water table (fresh, saline, or brackish) is at, near, or above the soil surface for extended intervals, where hydric wet soil conditions are normally exhibited, and where water depths generally do not exceed 2 meters (about 6 ½ feet). Marshes, shallows, swamps, muskies, lake bogs, and wet meadows are examples of wetlands.

**Wetland improvements:**

Consists of techniques to restore wetlands to their proper functioning condition. Improvements may consist of establishing vegetation, such as willow, to reduce erosion and improve water retention.

**Wild free-roaming horses and burros:**

All unbranded and unclaimed horses and burros using public lands as all or part of their habitat.

**Wilderness:**

An area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement or human habitation, that is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

**Winter sports:**

Includes ice skating, skiing (downhill and cross-country), snowshoeing, sledding, snowmobiling, and tobogganing as well as activities such as snow sculpture and general snow play.

**Withdrawal:**

An action that restricts the disposition of public lands and that holds them for specific public purposes; also, public lands that have been dedicated to public purposes. (See also Reserved lands and Revocation.)

**Woodlands:**

Forest lands usually supporting open-grown, widely scattered trees of marginal merchantability and generally more valuable for watershed or wildlife protection purposes than for the production of timber for commercial purposes.

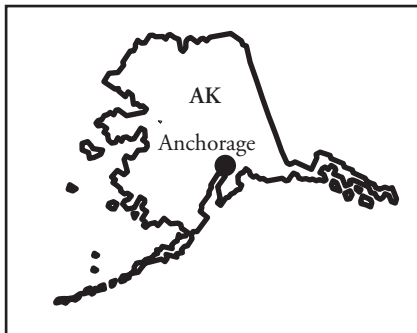
**WSAs (Wilderness Study Areas):**

An area having the following characteristics: (1) Size, roadless areas of at least 5,000 acres of public lands or of a manageable size, (2) Naturalness, generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, and (3) Opportunities, provides outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 directed the Bureau to inventory and study its roadless areas for wilderness characteristics.

Note: The tables presented in this report provide summary statistics at the geographic State level in most cases, for all Bureau of Land Management lands. For additional information, contact the Office of External/Public Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, at the address or telephone number below.

<b>Office</b>	<b>Area of Responsibility</b>	<b>Address and Telephone</b>
Headquarters	National	U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management 1849 C Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20240 (202) 208-6913
Alaska State Office	Alaska	222 West 7th Avenue, #13 Anchorage, AK 99513-7599 (907) 271-4418
Arizona State Office	Arizona	One North Central Avenue Phoenix, AZ 85004 (602) 417-9504
California State Office	California	2800 Cottage Way, Suite W-1834 Sacramento, CA 95825-0451 (916) 978-4611
Colorado State Office	Colorado	2850 Youngfield Street Lakewood, CO 80215-7076 (303) 239-3670
Eastern States Office	All States bordering on and east of the Mississippi River	7450 Boston Blvd. Springfield, VA 22153 (703) 440-1713
Idaho State Office	Idaho	1387 S. Vinnell Way Boise, ID 83709-1657 (208) 373-4016
Montana State Office	Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota	5001 Southgate Drive Billings, MT 59101 (406) 896-5011
Nevada State Office	Nevada	1340 Financial Boulevard Reno, NV 89502 (775) 861-6586
New Mexico State Office	New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas	1474 Rodeo Drive Santa Fe, NM 87505 P.O. Box 27115 Santa Fe, NM 87505 (505) 438-7514
Oregon State Office	Oregon and Washington	333 S.W. 1st Avenue Portland, OR 97204 (503) 808-6027
Utah State Office	Utah	440 W. 200 S., Suite 500 Salt Lake City, UT 84101 (801) 539-4021
Wyoming State Office	Wyoming and Nebraska	5353 Yellowstone Road P.O. Box 1828 Cheyenne, WY 82003 (307) 775-6015
National Interagency Fire Center	National	3833 South Development Ave. Boise, ID 83705 (208) 387-5458

## *The Bureau of Land Management State Offices and Their Administrative Jurisdictions*



National Headquarters	★
State Offices	●
National Centers	▲
National Interagency Fire Center	^
Administrative Boundaries	—

