

Public Land Statistics



2008

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PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS

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WELCOME TO PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2008

Welcome to the 2008 edition of *Public Land Statistics* (PLS), published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). As in past PLS publications, this year's cover is designed to convey the scope of the BLM's complex and multifaceted mission using visual imagery. The 80-plus tables inside 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.

Note that data presented in the 2008 *Public Land Statistics* tables may not exactly match data in other BLM publications covering Fiscal Year 2008 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* report each year that is timely, complete, and as helpful as possible to our readers.

Public Land Statistics is available on the Internet. Please visit our national homepage at:
http://www.blm.gov/public_land_statistics/index.htm.

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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 (BLM), 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, almost 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 (FLPMA) of 1976. 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 BLM administer the public lands under the concept of multiple use, while protecting the long-term health of the land. Today, the BLM administers about 253.3 million surface acres of public land and approximately 700 million acres of Federal subsurface mineral estate in the United States. The BLM 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 BLM and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This table replaced the U.S. General Services Administration table titled "*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 of public lands in each State that are currently under the administrative jurisdiction of the BLM. 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 BLM 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 BLM. 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 BLM 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 BLM during Fiscal Year 2008, as well as a summary of obligations of appropriations transferred from other bureaus and agencies to the BLM. This table summarizes all funds that were obligated to manage the BLM's lands and assist other agencies.

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

	Area			Percentage of Total U.S. Land /a/	Cost /b/
	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
Total Public Domain	1,807,533,440	33,175,680	1,840,709,120	81.00	\$85,079,222

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 percentage 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.

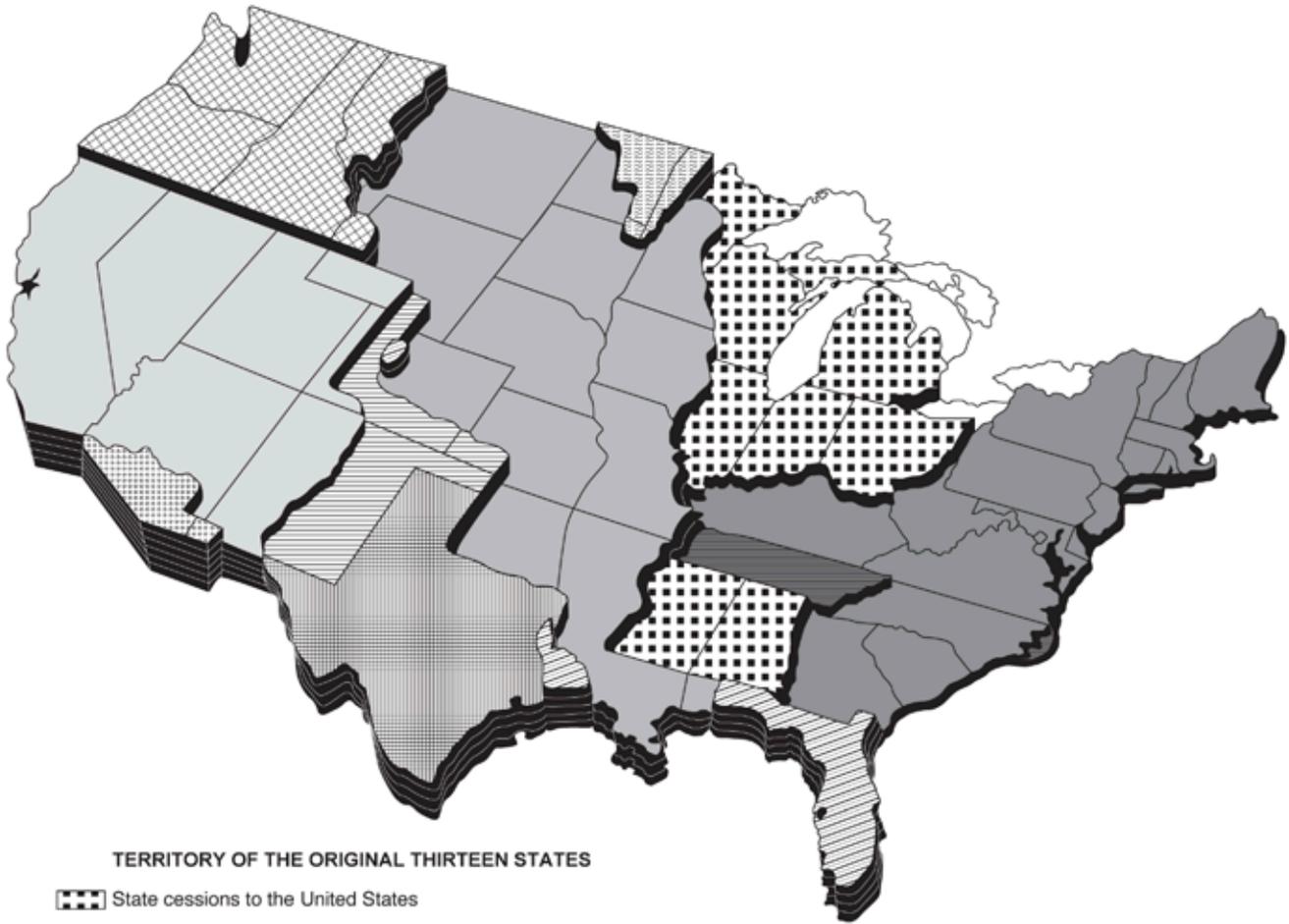
/b/ Cost data for all except “State Cessions” obtained from U.S. Geological Survey, *Boundaries, Area, Geographic Centers* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939), pp. 249-251.

/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, 1781–2008

Type	Acres
Disposition by methods not elsewhere classified /a/	303,500,000
Granted or sold to homesteaders /b/	287,500,000
Total Unclassified and Homestead Dispositions	591,000,000
<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
Total Granted to States	328,480,000
<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
Total Miscellaneous Dispositions	224,900,000
<hr/>	
Granted to State of Alaska and ANCSA:	
State Conveyances /i/	95,800,000
Native Conveyances /j/	39,300,000
Total Granted to State of Alaska /k/	135,100,000
<hr/>	
Grand Total /l/	1,279,480,000

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–2008
–continued**

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 survey of previously conveyed acres, new conveyance, corrective documents, title recovery, and regular audits of automated data. The figures were compiled in 2008 using annual reports from Fiscal Year 1993 through Fiscal Year 2008. The cumulative acres in the Fiscal Year 2007 publication should have been 93,600,000 acres instead of 6,800,000 acres. Due to an audit, the cumulative acres of 95,800,000 in this 2008 publication include an adjustment.

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–2008
–concluded**

- /j/ Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601). Acreage figures fluctuate annually based on survey of previously conveyed acres, new conveyance, corrective documents, title recovery, and regular audits of automated data. The figures were compiled in 2008 using annual reports from Fiscal Year 1993 through Fiscal Year 2008. The cumulative acres in the Fiscal Year 2007 publication should have been 38,400,000 acres instead of 1,500,000 acres. Due to an audit, the cumulative acres of 39,300,000 in this 2008 publication include an adjustment.
- /k/ Total Granted to State of Alaska in the Fiscal Year 2007 publication should have been 132,000,000 acres instead of 8,300,000 acres.
- /l/ Grand Total in the Fiscal Year 2007 publication should have been 1,276,380,000 acres instead of 1,152,680,000 acres.

Table 1-3.

**MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2008**

State	Land Total	Federal Minerals /a/	Federal Surface Lands /b/	Split-Estate Federal Minerals /c/	BLM Public Lands /d/	Indian Trust Minerals /e/
	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>
Alaska	365.48	237.0	237.0	0.0	78.5	1.2
Arizona	72.69	35.8	33.0	3.0	12.2	20.7 /f/
California	100.21	47.5	45.0	2.5	15.3	0.6
Colorado	66.49	29.0	24.1	5.2	8.3	0.8 /g/
Eastern States	/h/	40.0	40.0	0.3	0.1	2.3
Hawaii	4.11	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	52.93	36.5	33.1	3.4	11.6	0.6
Kansas	52.51	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Montana	93.27	37.8	26.1	11.7	7.9	5.5
Nebraska	49.03	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
Nevada	70.26	58.7	58.4	0.3	47.8	1.2
New Mexico	77.77	36.0	26.5	9.5	13.4	8.4 /g/
North Dakota	44.45	5.6	1.1	4.5	0.1	0.9
Oklahoma	44.09	2.3	1.7	0.5	0.1	1.1
Oregon	61.60	33.9	32.4	1.5	16.1	0.8
South Dakota	48.88	3.7	2.1	1.6	0.2	5.0
Texas	168.22	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Utah	52.70	35.2	34.0	1.2	22.8	2.3 /f/
Washington	42.69	12.5	12.2	0.3	0.4	2.6
Wyoming	62.34	41.6	30.0	11.6	18.3	1.9
Total	1,529.72	699.7	643.2	57.2	253.3	56.0

Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2008—concluded

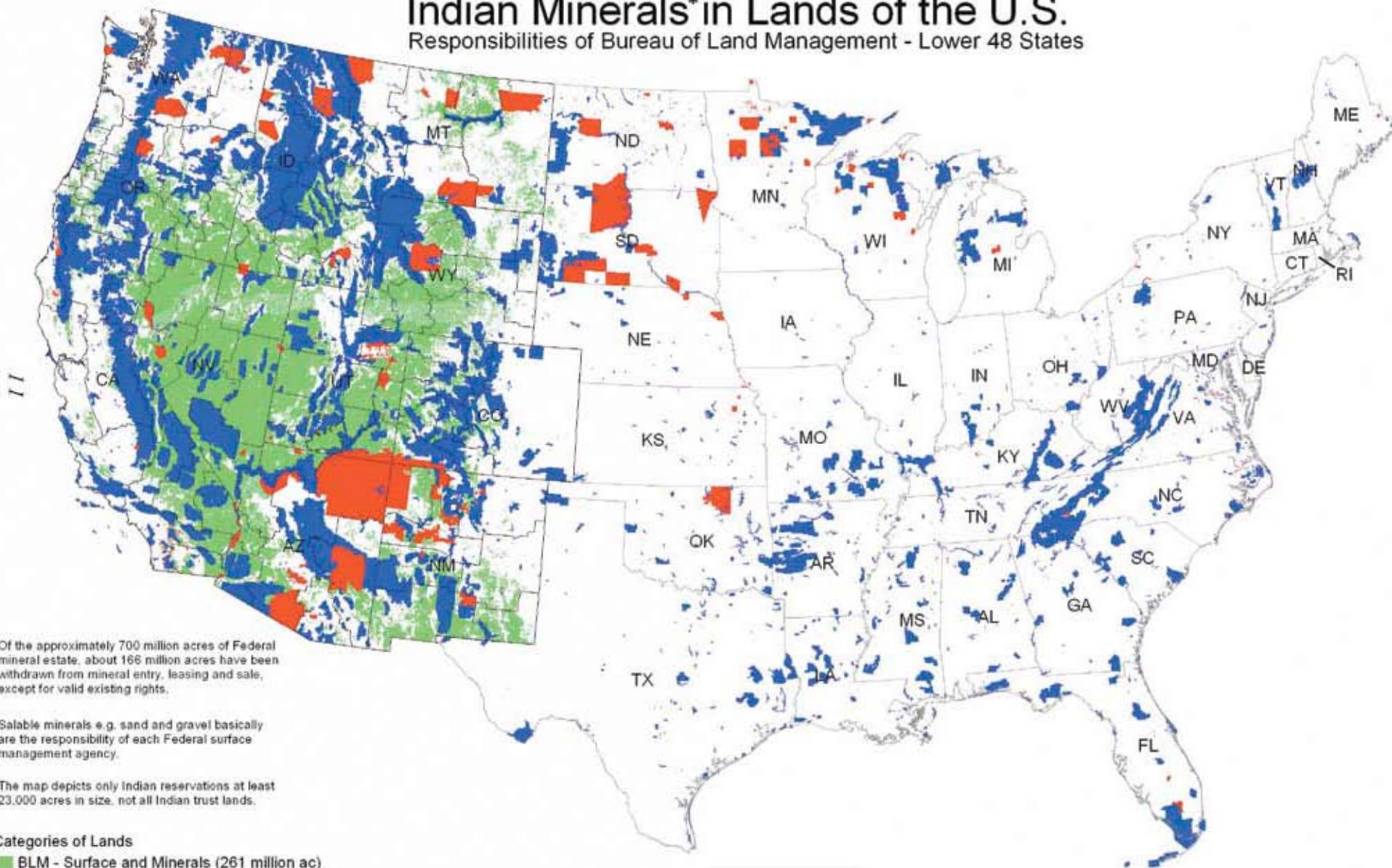
Note: This table and the accompanying maps represent 2 years of effort involved in researching, collecting, analyzing, and verifying data from numerous sources, and then coordinating and consulting with BLM State staff and other agencies. It presents a “snapshot” of data as of 1999. Because of the scope and complexity involved in creating and updating this table, and the fact that it is intended to present an approximation of the surface and mineral acreages managed by the BLM, yearly updates are not planned.

Estimated acreages were based on various sources of published and unpublished data. The rationale used to develop these data is presented in “Public Lands, On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals in Lands of the U.S.,” prepared by Sie Ling Chiang of BLM’s Washington Office in 2000. The first column, Land Total, is taken from Table 1-3, *Public Land Statistics*, 1999, whereas the fifth column, BLM Public Lands, comes from Table 1-4, *Public Land Statistics*, 2007.

- /a/ The term Federal Minerals refers to on-shore Federal minerals that are part of the BLM’s responsibilities. The on-shore Federal mineral acreage approximates the sum of Federal Surface Lands acres and Split-Estate Federal Minerals acres shown in the next two columns. As of 1999, the total was *approximately* 700 million acres.
- /b/ Federal Surface Lands include both the public domain and acquired lands of all Federal agencies. With the exception of an estimated 4 million acres of the acquired lands, Federal mineral rights exist in all Federal lands.
- /c/ The term Split-Estate Federal Minerals refers to Federal mineral rights under private surface lands. These are patented lands with minerals reserved to the U.S. Reservations may be for single, multiple, or all minerals. The 58 million acres is the mid-point of estimates ranging from 55 to 60 million acres (provided by the BLM’s Colorado State Office). This results in a significantly lower acreage than that shown in Table 3-2; we hope that any future updates will address this inconsistency.
- /d/ On these public lands, the BLM manages both surface resources and subsurface minerals. The surface acreage is part of the Federal Surface Lands shown in the third column. The subsurface mineral acreage is part of the Federal Mineral estate included in the second column. As of 2008, the BLM’s public lands comprise 253.3 million surface acres; refer to Table 1-4 of *Public Land Statistics*.
- /e/ As part of its trust management responsibility, the BLM provides technical supervision of mineral development on 56 million acres of American Indian trust lands except for Osage lands. All minerals in Indian trust lands are “leasable.” Acreage information was obtained in 1999 from the Real Estate Services staff of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- /f/ Navajo and Hopi oil and gas in Arizona and Utah are managed by New Mexico BLM.
- /g/ Ute Mountain Ute oil and gas in New Mexico are managed by Colorado BLM.
- /h/ The BLM’s Eastern States Office is responsible for Federal minerals in the 31 states east of, or bordering, the Mississippi River.

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

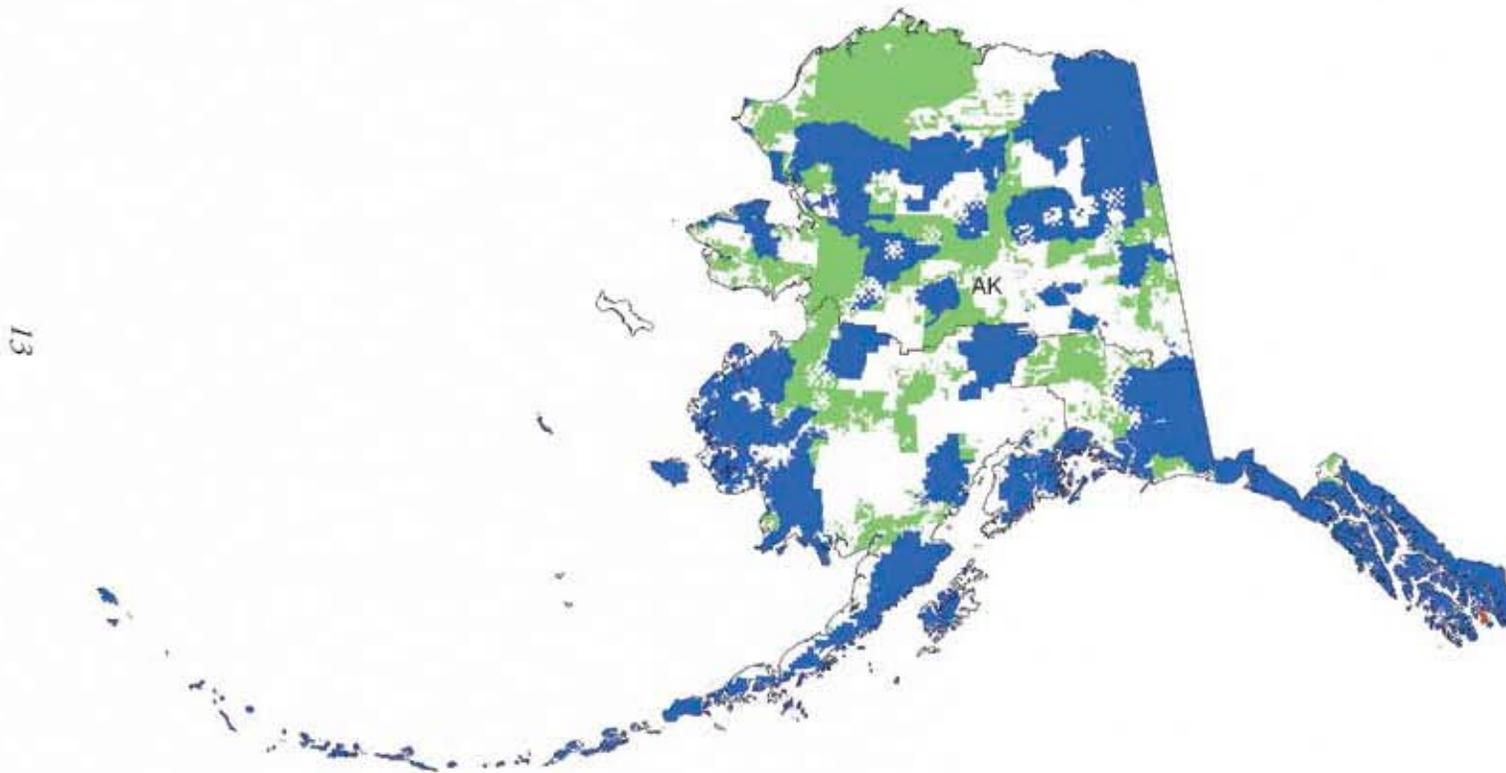
- BLM - Surface and Minerals (261 million ac)
- Other Federal Lands - Minerals (380 million ac)
- Non-Federal Surface (includes 58 million ac of Split - Estate Federal Minerals)
- Indian Trust Lands (56 million ac) except Mineral Operations for Osage Minerals
- BLM Administration Boundaries

No warranty is made as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Special consideration may be given National Map Accuracy Standards. This information may be updated without notification.

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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



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 2008

State	2007	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008
	Grand Total	Acquisitions	Restorations	Total Increase	Disposals	Withdrawn Reserved	Total Decrease	Net Change	Grand Total
	/a/	Increase	Increase	Increase	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Net Change	Grand Total
	Acres	/b/ Acres	/c/ Acres	/d/ Acres	/e/ Acres	/f/ Acres	/g/ Acres	/h/ Acres	/i/ Acres
Alabama	3,523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,523
Alaska	81,033,823	0	7	7	2,521,348	0	2,521,348	(2,521,341)	78,512,482
Arizona	12,201,906	200	0	200	312	0	312	(112)	12,201,794
Arkansas	6,078	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,078
California	15,275,082	7,380	0	7,380	580	0	580	6,800	15,281,882
Colorado	8,346,203	3,981	0	3,981	1,184	0	1,184	2,797	8,349,000
Florida	3,134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,134
Idaho	11,601,875	2,448	7,715	10,163	3,049	80	3,129	7,034	11,608,909
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	16,474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,474
Maryland	548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	548
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	1,447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,447
Mississippi	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	241
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	7,969,338	12,401	0	12,401	14,326	0	14,326	(1,925)	7,967,413

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

	2007	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008
State	Grand Total	Acquisitions	Restorations	Total Increase	Disposals	Withdrawn Reserved	Total Decrease	Net Change	Grand Total
	/a/ Acres	Increase /b/ Acres	Increase /c/ Acres	/d/ Acres	Decrease /e/ Acres	Decrease /f/ Acres	/g/ Acres	/h/ Acres	/i/ Acres
Nebraska	6,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,354
Nevada	47,813,504	0	0	0	5,390	0	5,390	(5,390)	47,808,114
New Mexico	13,367,920	12,291	92,215	104,506	9,070	0	9,070	95,436	13,463,356
North Dakota	58,837	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	58,841
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	1,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,975
Oregon	16,133,098	82	0	82	439	0	439	(357)	16,132,741
South Dakota	274,437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274,437
Texas	11,749	0	0	0	18	0	18	(18)	11,731
Utah	22,857,728	1,281	220	1,501	2,056	500	2,556	(1,055)	22,856,673
Virginia	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	805
Washington	419,729	10,721	0	10,721	1,774	0	1,774	8,947	428,676
Wisconsin	2,366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,366
Wyoming	18,367,678	0	0	0	172	0	172	(172)	18,367,506
Total	255,775,852	50,789	100,157	150,946	2,559,718	580	2,560,298	(2,409,352)	253,366,500

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

Note: “Public lands under exclusive jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)” are those lands and interest in lands 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 Fiscal Year 2007: Acreage data from the Fiscal Year 2007 edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

/b/ Acquisitions (Increase): Lands obtained by the BLM through purchase, donation, condemnation, gift, or exchange; see Table 5-8c.

/c/ Withdrawn-reserved lands administered by another Federal agency that have been restored to the BLM's jurisdiction (Increase). These lands were withdrawn or reserved for specific public purposes by an Executive Order, Secretarial Order, Act of Congress, or Public Land Order; removed from the jurisdiction of the BLM; and placed under the jurisdiction of another Federal agency. The appropriate action has been taken and these lands have now been returned to the jurisdiction of the BLM.

/d/ (Total Increase): Total acres added to the BLM's jurisdiction (sum of “/b/” and “/c/”).

/e/ Disposals (Decrease): Lands that have been disposed of by the BLM under various public land laws. Disposal may be by a patent (deed) or an Act of Congress.

/f/ Withdrawn-reserved lands administered by another Federal agency (Decrease): Lands which have been withdrawn or reserved and designated for a specific public purpose by an Executive Order, Secretarial Order, Act of Congress, or Public Land Order and removed from the jurisdiction of the BLM and placed under the jurisdiction of another Federal agency. The lands will remain under the jurisdiction of another Federal agency until the appropriate action has been taken to return the lands to the jurisdiction of the BLM.

/g/ (Total Decrease): Total acres removed from the BLM's jurisdiction (sum of “/e/” and “/f/”).

/h/ (Net Change): Plus or minus () change from Fiscal Year 2007 to Fiscal Year 2008 (difference between “Total Increase /d/” and “Total Decrease /g/”). Negative numbers in this column are displayed in parentheses.

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2008–concluded

/i/ Grand Total Acres Fiscal Year 2008: Consists 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 opened to some or all of the public land laws. The lands are not covered by any non-Federal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unopened mining claims; (2) Land Utilization (LU) Project Lands, purchased by the Federal Government and administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and subsequently transferred by various Executive Orders between 1949 and 1960 from jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the U.S. Department of the Interior, now administered by the Bureau of Land Management; 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 (e.g., BLM-managed monuments, wilderness, public water reserves, special designated areas, etc.).

Table 1-5.

**AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008**

Oregon County	O&C Lands /a/ <i>Acres</i>	Converted O&C Lands /b/ <i>Acres</i>	Special Act O&C Lands /c/ <i>Acres</i>	Coos Bay Lands /d/ <i>Acres</i>	Total <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	279,556	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
Total	2,084,821	462,678	29,721	74,547	2,651,768

**Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008–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, whereas 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.

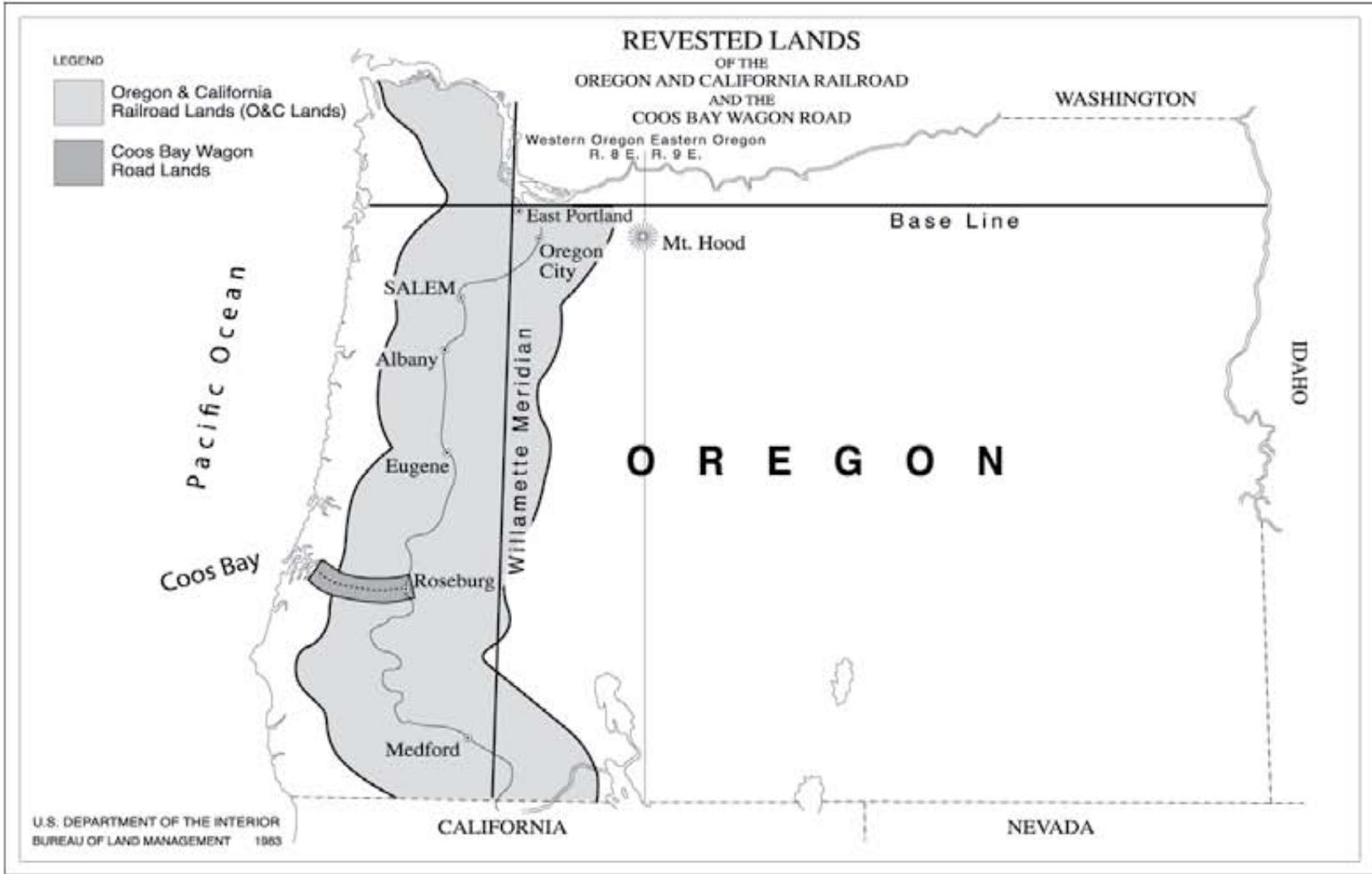


Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2008**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska				
Bureau of Land Management	0	82,608.00	0	0
Federal Aviation Administration	0	7.79	0	0
National Oceanic Atmospheric Admin.	0	63.00	0	8,437.00
U.S. Air Force	0	0	0	3,632.50
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	600
Total Alaska	0	82,678.79	0	12,669.50
California				
Fish and Wildlife Service	472.00	0	0	0
Total California	472.00	0	0	0
Colorado				
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0.76	0
Department of Energy	160.00	0	0	0
Total Colorado	160.00	0	0.76	0
Florida				
U.S. Coast Guard	0	667.96	0	0
Total Florida	0	667.96	0	0
Minnesota				
U.S. Coast Guard	0	204.09	0	0
Total Minnesota	0	204.09	0	0
Montana				
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	20.00	1,160.00
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	90.00
Total Montana	0	0	20.00	1,250.00
Nevada				
Bureau of Land Management	0	1,099.51	0	0
Total Nevada	0	1,099.51	0	0

Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

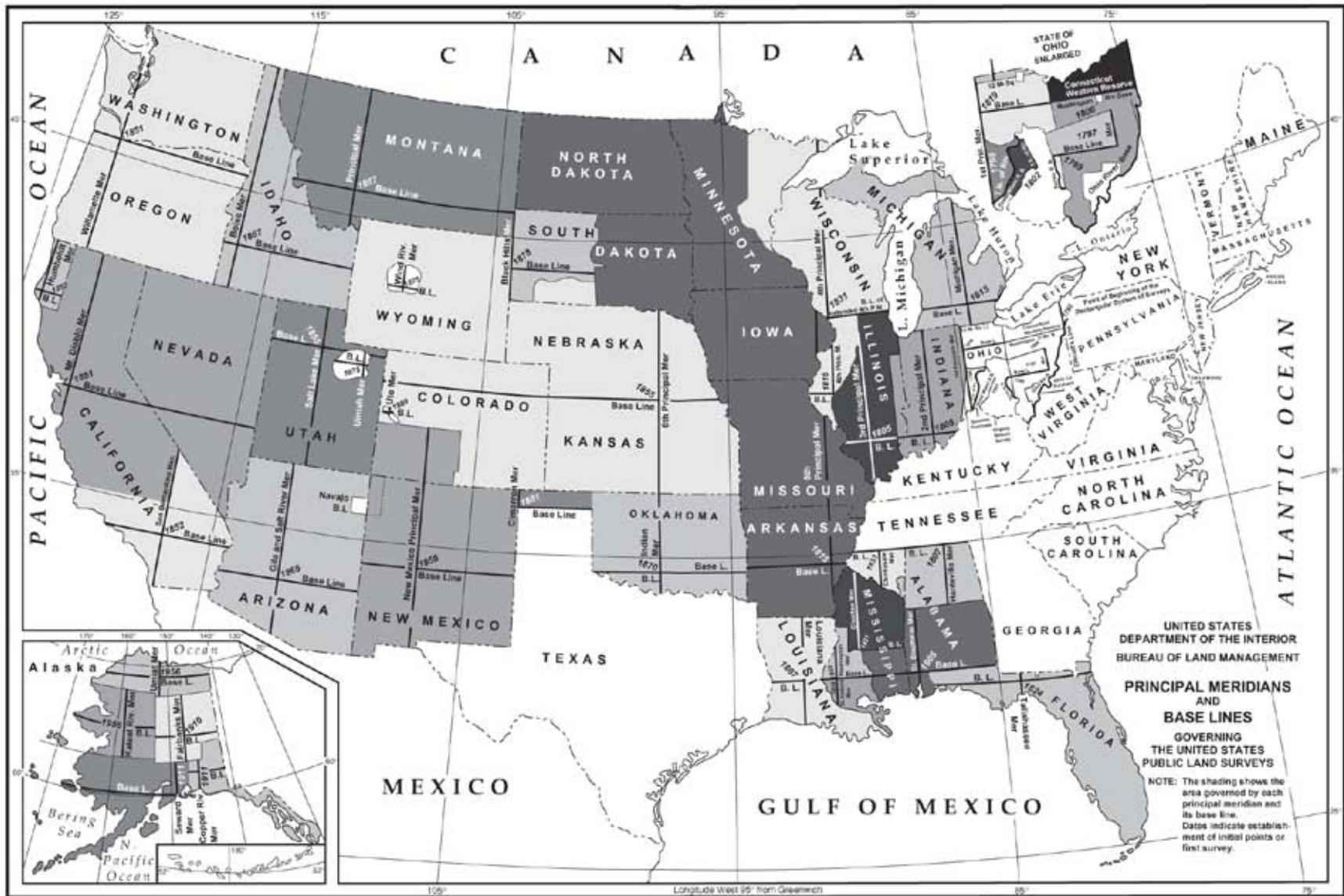
	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
New Mexico				
Bureau of Land Management	0	92,215.00	0	264.39
Federal Aviation Administration	0	0	193.00	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	278.00	0	0
Total New Mexico	0	92,493.00	193.00	264.39
Oregon				
Bureau of Land Management	501.80	0	0	0
Total Oregon	501.80	0	0	0
South Dakota				
U.S. Forest Service	4,595.78	20.00	0	0
Total South Dakota	4,595.78	20.00	0	0
Utah				
Bureau of Reclamation	0	220.00	6,848.00	0
Department of Energy	500.00	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	507.00	0	0
Total Utah	500.00	727.00	6,848.00	0
Washington				
National Park Service	1,246.00	0	0	0
Total Washington	1,246.00	0	0	0
Wisconsin				
U.S. Coast Guard	0	9.06	0	0
Total Wisconsin	0	9.06	0	0
Wyoming				
Bureau of Land Management	360.00	0	0	180.00
Total Wyoming	360.00	0	0	180.00
Grand Totals	7,835.58	177,899.41	7,061.76	14,363.89

Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—concluded**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Summary by Agency				
Bureau of Land Management	861.80	175,922.51	20.76	1,604.39
Bureau of Reclamation	0	220.00	6,848.00	0
Department of Energy	660.00	0	0	0
Federal Aviation Administration	0	7.79	193.00	0
Fish and Wildlife Service	472.00	0	0	0
National Park Service	1,246.00		0	0
National Oceanic Atmospheric Admin.	0	63.00	0	8,437.00
U.S. Air Force	0	0	0	3,632.50
U.S. Coast Guard	0	881.11	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	4,595.78	805.00	0	690.00
Agency Totals	7,835.58	177,899.41	7,061.76	14,363.89

Note: The figures in this table 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.



C A N A D A

PACIFIC OCEAN

WASHINGTON

OREGON

IDAHO

MONTANA

NORTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA

MINNESOTA

WISCONSIN

MICHIGAN

STATE OF OHIO ENLARGED

CONNECTICUT

MAINE

VERMONT

NEW YORK

PENNSYLVANIA

WEST VIRGINIA

NEW JERSEY

MASSACHUSETTS

ATLANTIC OCEAN

NEVADA

UTAH

COLORADO

NEBRASKA

KANSAS

IOWA

ILLINOIS

INDIANA

OHIO

KENTUCKY

VIRGINIA

NORTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA

MISSOURI

ARKANSAS

TENNESSEE

GEORGIA

ALABAMA

LOUISIANA

MISSISSIPPI

FLORIDA

TEXAS

MEXICO

GULF OF MEXICO

Alaska

Arctic Ocean

Bering Sea

N. Pacific Ocean

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2008

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	801	140	510	1,764
Arizona	7	8	0	12
California	0	127	1	85
Colorado	0	86	5	110
Idaho	3	128	0	188
Montana	0	30	0	66
Nevada	34	166	0	325
New Mexico	33	65	18	121
Oregon	0	274	0	299
Utah	0	986	0	1,029
Washington	0	13	0	21
Wyoming	0	433	0	547
Total	878	2,456	534	4,567

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2008--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>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	3,618,445	26,351	14,168	6,114
California	0	21,975	0	185
Colorado	640	2,192	0	55
Idaho	6	25,554	0	323
Montana	0	2,850	0	53
Nevada	0	22,051	0	211
New Mexico	0	8,475	0	107
North Dakota	0	627	0	7
Oregon	0	35,200	0	220
Utah	0	90,963	0	422
Wyoming	0	169,280	0	621
Total	3,619,091	405,518	14,168	8,318

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2008--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	22	47	0	89
Arkansas	0	13	0	9
California	0	148	0	143
Colorado	40	97	49	155
Idaho	0	36	0	33
New Mexico	0	6	6	18
Oregon	0	14	0	14
Wyoming	0	11	0	18
Total	62	372	55	479

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

USDA Forest Service 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	2,836	0	0	31
Arizona	0	1,070	0	24
California	0	2,880	0	43
Colorado	0	1,320	0	27
Idaho	639	798	0	28
Kansas	53	0	0	4
New Mexico	0	480	0	10
Oregon	0	2,240	0	14
South Dakota	0	535	0	10
Washington	0	3,680	0	23
Wyoming	0	641	0	7
Total	3,528	13,644	0	221

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2008--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	22	31	17	517
Arizona	685	254	0	1,307
California	0	65	3	185
Colorado	0	35	0	53
Idaho	0	266	0	255
Kansas	0	10	2	21
Louisiana	0	7	0	13
Maine	0	0	33	164
Minnesota	0	63	0	28
Montana	0	83	0	158
Nebraska	0	140	0	474
Nevada	43	43	0	137
New Mexico	206	197	69	664
North Carolina	0	0	2	19
North Dakota	0	15	0	26
Oklahoma	72	150	70	478
Oregon	0	4	0	27
South Dakota	0	21	0	74
Utah	0	290	0	291
Washington	0	22	0	85
Wisconsin	0	72	0	20
Wyoming	0	5	0	19
Total	1,028	1,773	196	5,015

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2008--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	90	0	959	48
Arizona	63,836	138,259	0	964
California	0	9,760	0	217
Colorado	14,693	24,284	0	195
Idaho	0	21,440	0	225
Louisiana	0	0	0	4
Maine	0	0	0	29
Minnesota	0	0	0	67
Montana	0	9,469	0	108
Nebraska	0	18,298	0	208
Nevada	0	23,532	0	291
New Mexico	4,166	48,479	0	495
North Carolina	0	0	0	9
North Dakota	0	1,335	0	24
Oklahoma	276	9,035	0	170
South Dakota	0	4,097	0	72
Texas	126	0	0	2
Utah	14,524	65,499	0	401
Washington	0	10,080	0	63
Wisconsin	0	0	0	63
Wyoming	0	2,920	0	11
Total	97,711	386,487	959	3,666

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2008--continued

Other Agency 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>
Arkansas /c/	0	5	0	2
California /d/	0	13	0	7
California /e/	0	0	1	7
California /f/	0	13	0	13
California /g/	0	10	0	0
Colorado /h/	4	21	4	63
Colorado /c/	0	0	1	0
Idaho /i/	0	1	0	0
Montana /d/	0	114	0	119
Montana /j/	0	4	0	5
Montana /k/	0	6	0	17
Nevada /e/	0	19	1	48
Nevada /i/	0	27	0	68
Oklahoma /c/	0	3	0	2
Oregon /d/	0	18	0	25
Oregon /m/	0	21	0	7
Oregon /n/	0	9	0	2
Utah /c/	0	8	0	72
Virginia /c/	0	9	0	23
Washington /c/	0	4	0	38
Washington /e/	0	3	0	35
Washington /o/	0	2	0	3
Washington /p/	0	2	0	13
Total	4	312	7	569

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2008--continued

Other Agency 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>
Arizona	0	330	0	6
Arkansas	0	0	0	7
California	0	4,485	0	36
Colorado	0	2,720	0	111
Idaho	0	3,200	0	26
Illinois	0	0	0	11
Montana	0	2,360	0	12
New Mexico	0	110	0	4
Oklahoma	0	160	0	2
Utah	0	610	0	46
Washington	0	8,800	0	55
West Virginia	0	0	0	0
Total	0	22,775	0	316

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2008--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	823	171	527	2,281
Arizona	714	309	0	1,408
Arkansas	0	18	0	11
California	0	376	5	440
Colorado	44	239	59	381
Idaho	3	431	0	476
Kansas	0	10	2	21
Louisiana	0	7	0	13
Maine	0	0	33	164
Minnesota	0	63	0	28
Montana	0	237	0	365
Nebraska	0	140	0	474
Nevada	77	255	1	578
New Mexico	239	281	93	805
North Carolina	0	0	2	19
North Dakota	0	15	0	26
Oklahoma	72	153	72	480
Oregon	0	340	0	374
South Dakota	0	21	0	74
Utah	0	1,284	0	1,392
Virginia	0	9	0	23
Washington	0	46	0	195
Wisconsin	0	72	0	20
Wyoming	0	449	0	584
Total	1,972	4,926	792	10,632

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2008--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	3,621,371	26,351	15,127	6,193
Arizona	63,836	139,659	0	994
Arkansas	0	0	0	7
California	0	39,100	0	481
Colorado	15,333	30,516	0	388
Idaho	645	50,992	0	602
Illinois	0	0	0	11
Kansas	53	0	0	4
Louisiana	0	0	0	4
Maine	0	0	0	29
Minnesota	0	0	0	67
Montana	0	14,679	0	173
Nebraska	0	18,298	0	208
Nevada	0	45,583	0	502
New Mexico	4,166	57,544	0	616
North Carolina	0	0	0	9
North Dakota	0	1,962	0	31
Oklahoma	276	9,195	0	172
Oregon	0	37,440	0	234
South Dakota	0	4,632	0	82
Texas	126	0	0	2
Utah	14,524	157,072	0	869
Washington	0	22,560	0	141
Wisconsin	0	0	0	63
Wyoming	0	172,841	0	639
Total	3,720,330	828,424	15,127	12,521

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2008--continued

Plats Accepted

Geographic State	Field Surveys	Approved	Supplemental Plats	Protraction Diagrams
	<i>Number</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	566		55	0
Arizona	17		3	0
Arkansas	1		0	0
California	111		3	0
Colorado	32		4	0
Idaho	41		5	0
Illinois	2		0	0
Kansas	1		0	0
Louisiana	1		0	0
Maine	3		0	0
Minnesota	3		0	0
Montana	23		4	0
Nebraska	7		0	0
Nevada	44		12	0
New Mexico	55		0	0
North Carolina	1		0	0
North Dakota	5		0	0
Oklahoma	20		4	0
Oregon	67		0	0
South Dakota	9		6	0
Texas	1		0	0
Utah	31		2	0
Washington	27		0	0
Wisconsin	3		0	0
Wyoming	29		1	0
Total	1,100		99	0

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

Mineral Surveys

Geographic State	Number of Surveys	Lode Claims	Placer Claims	Millsite Claims
Total	0	0	0	0

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2008--continued

Geographic Coordinate Data Base /r/

All Year Accomplishments

Geographic State	Total in State	Number Planned	Number Computed /s/	GIS Validated /t/
	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>
Alaska /u/	18,656	18,656	3,388	2,125
Arizona	3,414	3,414	3,413	3,413
California	4,815	4,665	3,869	3,339
Colorado	3,059	2,970	2,970	2,938
Eastern States /v/	0	0	1,077	1,077
Idaho	2,490	2,490	2,295	2,295
Montana	4,199	4,199	4,192	4,192
Nevada	3,377	3,215	3,195	2,997
New Mexico	3,288	3,288	3,199	3,189
North Dakota	2,047	2,047	1,300	1,300
Oklahoma	2,078	2,078	351	350
Oregon	2,897	2,897	2,608	2,584
South Dakota	2,100	2,100	799	749
Utah	2,565	2,515	2,508	1,933
Washington	2,087	2,087	521	183
Wyoming	2,889	2,748	2,748	2,748
Total	59,961	59,369	38,433	35,412

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2008–continued

- /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/ Bureau of Reclamation
- /e/ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- /f/ Department of Defense
- /g/ Tuolumne Rancheria
- /h/ Colorado Springs Public Utility
- /i/ Couer d'Alene Tribe
- /j/ Bonneville Power Administration
- /k/ Corps of Engineers
- /l/ Nevada State Parks
- /m/ Weyerhaeuser Corporation
- /n/ Oregon State Board of Forestry
- /o/ Colville Indian Nation
- /p/ Lower Elwah Tribe
- /q/ Protraction Diagrams are generally produced for the Forest Service, but may represent unsurveyed land managed by any agency.

Table 1-7.

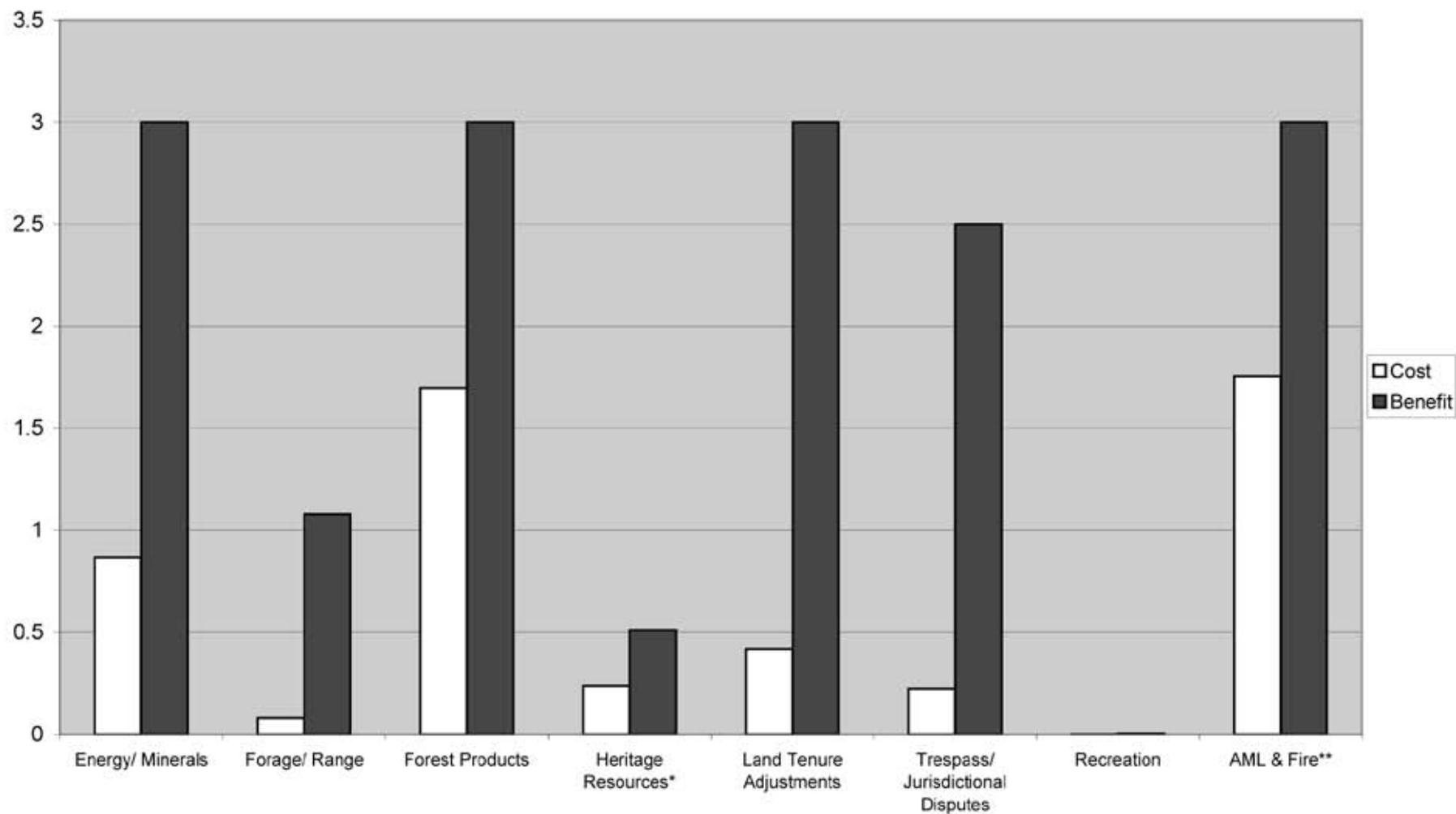
CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2008–concluded

- /r/ The Geographic Coordinate Data 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.
- /s/ Townships for which all coordinate data has been computed.
- /t/ 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/GeoComm/lsis_home/home/index.shtm).
- /u/ Alaska is collecting digital information in a different format; Alaska's progress is included with the GCDB for reporting purposes.
- /v/ 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 Cost and Benefits to BLM - FY 2008

Field Work Performed During the Fiscal Year

Reported in Millions of Dollars

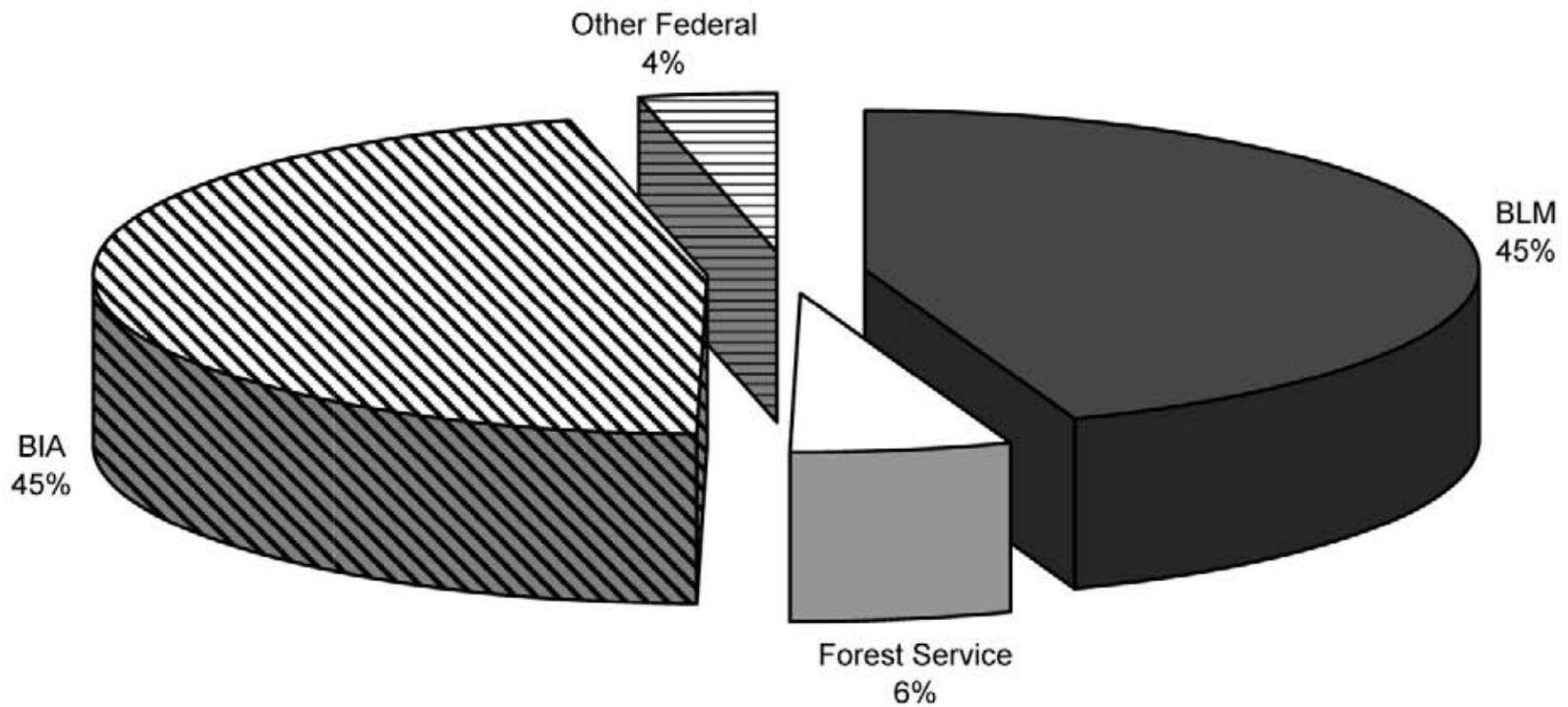


Actual Reported Value in Millions: Energy \$46, Forest \$21, Land Tenure \$9, and AML \$67.

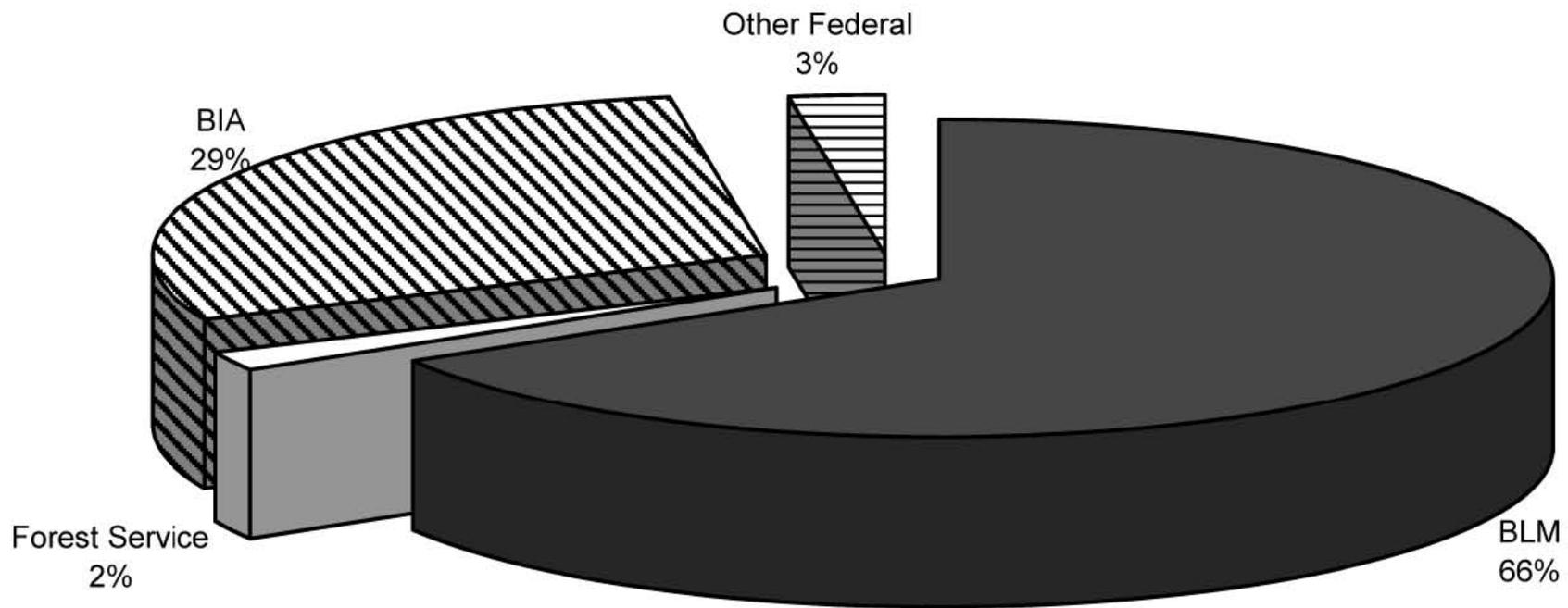
*Heritage Resources includes Cultural, Paleontology, Wild Horse and Burro, and Special Areas (NLCS and Wilderness).

**AML and Fire includes Abandoned Mine Land, Fire Rehabilitation, and Fuels Reduction activities.

FY 2008 Cadastral Survey Field Accomplishments Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



FY 2008 Cadastral Survey Office Accomplishments Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2008**

Obligations of Appropriations Made to the Bureau of Land Management

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Management of Lands and Resources	\$1,028,616,295
Federal Firefighting	523,023,538
Helium	131,432,894
Payments to States	128,866,638
Oregon and California Grant Lands	109,046,445
Southern Nevada Public Land Management /a/	92,725,193
Working Capital	51,230,098
Energy Act Funds /b/	23,334,607
Cost Recovery	22,739,160
Naval Oil Shale Reserve Restoration /c/	22,281,841
Forest Recovery and Restoration	16,519,602
Recreation, Support of Public Lands /d/	15,798,604
Trust	15,595,458
Construction and Access	14,471,963
Range Improvements	14,145,576
Land Acquisition	14,125,934
Calista Corporation Property Act /e/	4,405,711
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act /f/	2,953,653
Road Maintenance	2,445,144
Quarters	384,856
Lincoln County Land Act Land Sales /g/	325,760
Stewardship Contract Product Sales /h/	77,770
Federal Infrastructure improvement, from LWCF	—
Deschutes County Land Transaction	—
Total of BLM Appropriations Obligated	\$2,234,546,740

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

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Forest Protection and Utilization	\$4,248,700
Hazardous Materials	3,800,095
Federal Highways /i/	1,165,085
Natural Resource Damage Assessment /j/	979,503
Total of Transferred Appropriations Obligated	\$10,193,383
Grand Total of Obligations	\$2,244,740,123

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2008–concluded**

- /a/ In 2007, there was a one-time impact of \$458 million on obligations from Assistance Agreements (AA). Another principal factor in the 2008 decrease from 2007 was deobligation of \$46 million.
- /b/ Public Law 109-58, Energy Policy Act of 2005, established the Energy Act Funds as follows: Subtitle F, Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing and Permitting Practices; Subtitle D, Transfer of Administrative Jurisdiction and Environmental Remediation of Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2, in Kern County, California, to the Secretary of the Interior; and Subtitle B, Geothermal Energy.
- /c/ Significant additional work within this fund began in FY 2008.
- /d/ 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.
- /e/ The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) requires the Department of the Treasury to establish a property account for Calista Corporation to facilitate land exchanges. Appropriations for this activity generally are received every other year.
- /f/ Public Law 106-248, Section 202, authorizes the BLM to sell land identified for disposition under its land use planning process and to exchange Federal land for non-Federal land if the exchange would be in the public interest.
- /g/ 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.
- /h/ The Fiscal Year 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Bill (Public Law 108-7), Section 323, amended Section 347 of the Fiscal Year 1999 Appropriations Omnibus (Public Law 105-277), that originally granted the USDA Forest Service pilot stewardship contracting authority. It states, “Until September 30, 2013, the USDA Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, via agreement or contract as appropriate, may enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.”
- /i/ Used for highway repairs and emergency road maintenance.
- /j/ Used to identify potential hazardous waste locations and to restore land and resource health at known hazardous waste sites.

PART 2

HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE LANDS

Public lands are healthy and productive when the natural processes that keep them functioning are intact and self-sustaining. Healthy, productive public lands are a product of careful management in the form of resource conservation, restoration, and use.

In support of the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) mission of sustaining health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations, a variety of interrelated programs carry out projects in a coordinated manner to support healthy, productive lands and the processes that maintain them over time.

Keeping landscapes and habitats healthy and productive requires coordination across programs within the BLM, as well as with partner agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and members of the public. The activities and conditions reported below contribute to the BLM's goal for healthy, productive lands.

Table 2-1, Percentage 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 USDA 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 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 rangeland health.

Table 2-4, Forest Development Accomplishments in Acres, describes the numerous reforestation and improvement projects completed during Fiscal Year 2008 for restoring forest health conditions on the BLM public lands.

Table 2-5, Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in the Conterminous 48 States, describes the various types of wildlife habitats that exist on BLM-administered lands in the conterminous 48 states. These lands offer important feeding, roosting, breeding, nesting, and refuge areas for a wide variety of wildlife across the western United States. For purposes of this table, the term habitat represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) of the 2001 National Land Cover Database for the United States.

Table 2-6, Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in Alaska, describes the various types of wildlife habitat on BLM-administered lands in Alaska. These lands offer important feeding, roosting, breeding, nesting, and refuge areas for a wide variety of wildlife across Alaska. For purposes of this table, the term habitat represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) of the 2001 National Land Cover Database for the United States.

Table 2-7, Fish, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation Activities Completed, portrays a wide variety of activities and projects undertaken to conserve fish, wildlife, and plants on public lands. Most of the conservation efforts are accomplished in cooperation with State fish and wildlife agencies, Federal agencies, conservation groups, and a variety of public and private partners.

Table 2-8, Emergency Fire Stabilization and 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. PERCENTAGE OF RANGELAND ACREAGE BY ECOLOGICAL STATUS BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2008

	Percentage by Ecological Status /a/				
	Percentage of Acres Inventoried /b/	Potential Natural Community	Late Seral	Mid Seral	Early Seral
Arizona	56	8	44	37	11
California	15	3	21	45	31
Colorado	47	7	27	41	25
Idaho	74	2	25	41	33
Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota	74	9	66	24	1
Nevada	40	4	38	46	12
New Mexico	76	4	24	43	30
Oregon and Washington	57	1	28	59	12
Utah	61	12	30	44	13
Wyoming	59	27	38	30	5
Total Bureauwide	54	8	35	41	15

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. The Total Bureauwide figures represent a weighted average.

/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; Early Seral = 0–25 percent similarity.

/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 is updated annually to reflect new data and changes in seral stages. The percentage of acres inventoried in Fiscal Year 2008 is less than what was reported before Fiscal Year 2004 because now only the acres actually categorized to seral stage are being reported. Acres that could not be categorized to seral stage were reported as Unclassified in reports before Fiscal Year 2004 and are no longer being reported in this table.

**Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008**

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	107,513 100%	24 0%	0 0%	0 0%	24 0%	28 0%	0 0%	107,565
Arizona	331 38%	136 16%	211 24%	68 8%	415 48%	25 3%	96 11%	867
California	1,068 52%	374 18%	286 14%	62 3%	722 35%	60 3%	189 9%	2,039
Colorado	2,484 58%	472 11%	614 14%	139 3%	1,225 29%	554 13%	29 1%	4,292
Eastern States	5 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	5
Idaho	2,126 49%	395 9%	1,273 29%	189 4%	1,857 43%	302 7%	77 2%	4,362
Montana	1,880 46%	283 7%	1,335 33%	91 2%	1,709 42%	370 9%	123 3%	4,082
Nevada	887 33%	442 17%	348 13%	506 19%	1,296 49%	461 17%	20 1%	2,664
New	205 43%	161 34%	42 9%	27 6%	230 49%	35 7%	3 1%	473
Oregon	3,063 38%	1,234 15%	1,183 15%	279 3%	2,696 34%	134 2%	2,116 26%	8,009
Utah	3,057 60%	517 10%	804 16%	356 7%	1,677 33%	321 6%	41 1%	5,096
Wyoming	1,691 41%	610 15%	888 22%	552 13%	2,050 50%	247 6%	134 3%	4,122
Total Lower 48	16,797 47%	4,624 13%	6,984 19%	2,269 6%	13,877 39%	2,509 7%	2,828 8%	36,011
Total BLM	124,310 87%	4,648 3%	6,984 5%	2,269 2%	13,901 10%	2,537 2%	2,828 2%	143,576

Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

Condition of Wetland Areas – Acres /f/

State	Proper Functioning Condition /b/	Functioning-At-Risk /c/				Non Functional /d/	Unknown /e/	Total
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down	Total			
Alaska	12,404,129 99%	164 0%	0 0%	0 0%	164 0%	0 0%	148,005 1%	12,552,298
Arizona	326 1%	17,831 80%	103 0%	96 0%	18,030 81%	3,027 14%	894 4%	22,277
California	3,431 66%	341 7%	754 15%	259 5%	1,354 26%	273 5%	134 3%	5,192
Colorado	7,234 73%	175 2%	657 7%	94 1%	926 9%	23 0%	1,789 18%	9,972
Eastern States	119 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	119
Idaho	1,508 38%	612 16%	403 10%	180 5%	1,195 30%	200 5%	1,035 26%	3,938
Montana	5,744 36%	135 1%	2,592 16%	180 1%	2,907 18%	3,523 22%	3,853 24%	16,027
Nevada	8,843 48%	610 3%	989 5%	1,828 10%	3,427 18%	314 2%	5,952 32%	18,536
New Mexico	2,090 25%	1,232 15%	1,606 19%	60 1%	2,898 35%	776 9%	2,544 31%	8,308
Oregon	142,541 93%	0 0%	92 0%	544 0%	636 0%	0 0%	10,637 7%	153,814
Utah	9,845 45%	2,828 13%	1,907 9%	662 3%	5,397 25%	2,054 9%	4,685 21%	21,981
Wyoming	4,503 34%	453 3%	3,188 24%	2,227 17%	5,868 44%	369 3%	2,634 20%	13,374
Total Lower 48	186,184 68%	24,217 9%	12,291 4%	6,130 2%	42,638 16%	10,559 4%	34,157 12%	273,538
Total BLM	12,590,313 98%	24,381 0%	12,291 0%	6,130 0%	42,802 0%	10,559 0%	182,162 1%	12,825,836

**Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008–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 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 toward 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 2007

Practice	Units	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon	Utah	Wyoming	Total
Soil Stabilization and Improvement												
Brush Control	Acres	2,401	0	578	0	1,076	0	57,578	1,355	3,197	5,483	71,668
Seeding/Planting	Acres	20	75	455	43,472	0	84,272	569	8,451	2,690	150	140,154
Soil Stabilization	Acres	0	0	31	77,558	0	253,790	0	14,674	1,400	0	347,453
Weed Control	Acres	0	304	0	2,500	527	3,244	546	3,442	2,350	220	13,133
Water Management												
Detention and Diversion	Quantity	12	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	16
Pipelines -Waters	Quantity	9	1	8	27	42	5	33	5	5	19	154
- Length	Miles	13	1	4	23	36	1	46	3	3	6	136
Reservoirs	Quantity	1	0	39	0	80	0	5	2	1	23	151
Springs	Quantity	0	2	4	4	4	1	0	7	0	13	35
Water Catchments	Quantity	2	0	0	13	1	21	6	0	0	3	46
	Gallons	176,000	0	0	500	0	70,025	24,714	0	0	4,950	276,189
Wells	Quantity	1	3	4	1	13	0	1	1	0	24	48
Storage/Drinking	Quantity	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	8
	Gallons	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	56,192	0	0	0	60,192
Program Facilities												
Cattleguards	Quantity	4	0	9	1	7	4	6	4	10	1	46
Fences	Miles	4	8	18	51	78	150	17	57	32	19	434

Note: The data for Fiscal Year 2007 are being reported in the *Public Land Statistics 2008* publication. This is being done because many projects and treatments started in one fiscal year may not be completed until the next fiscal year.

Source: The Bureau of Land Management Rangeland Improvement Project System (RIPS) data as of November 12, 2008.

Table 2-4.

FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2008

Administrative State	Reforestation <i>la</i>			Stand Productivity <i>lb</i>	Genetic Tree Improvement <i>lc</i>	Stand Improvement <i>ld</i>			Stand Conversion <i>le</i>	Pruning <i>lf</i>
	Planting	Site Preparation	Protection	Fertilization	Planted	Release	Pre-Commercial Thinning	Commercial Thinning		
Alaska	0	178	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0
California	147	0	0	0	0	0	310	220	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	977	236	0	100
Idaho	50	656	50	5	0	640	156	1,152	629	56
Montana	0	934	325	0	0	0	885	599	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	207	267	0	20
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	448	260	0	0
Oregon	1,151	772	7,099	0	1,100	2,460	11,352	11,230	227	3,704
–Eastern /g/	334	184	172	0	0	0	1,732	2,958	122	33
–Western /h/	817	588	6,927	0	1,100	2,460	9,620	8,272	105	3,671
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	0	250	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	68	208	75	30	5
Total	1,348	2,540	7,574	5	1,100	3,168	15,113	14,039	1,136	3,885
Group Totals	12,567 (Reforestation)					32,320 (Stand Improvement)				

**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2008
–concluded**

- /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 include precommercial thinning, release, or fertilization.
- /e/ “Stand Conversion” is a change from one silvicultural system or from one tree species to another.
- /f/ “Pruning” is the cutting of lower branches on trees to improve wood quality or reduce fire hazard.
- /g/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
- /h/ 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 IN THE
CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2008**

Administrative State	Shrub/Scrub	Grassland/ Herbaceous	Deciduous Forest	Evergreen Forest
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Plans</i>
Arizona	10,849,959	491,738	9,617	595,879
California	11,859,623	550,015	30,080	671,361
Colorado	4,305,304	493,099	508,101	2,830,305
Idaho	8,589,469	2,188,439	22,099	581,462
Montana	1,704,636	6,046,905	9,099	823,702
Nevada	39,580,923	1,602,678	20,979	4,527,995
New Mexico	10,567,940	1,974,117	836	687,664
Oregon	12,497,454	706,789	11,152	2,174,394
Utah	14,515,258	1,685,059	82,953	3,689,300
Wyoming	13,465,007	3,518,925	33,486	482,732
Total	127,935,573	19,257,764	728,402	17,064,794

Table 2-5.

**TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE
CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2008–continued**

Administrative State	Mixed Forest	Woody Wetland	Emergent Herbaceous	Barren Land
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Arizona	479	22,619	4,390	123,971
California	100,058	7,717	6,295	1,636,207
Colorado	14,939	29,477	2,439	132,915
Idaho	1,304	11,835	8,661	135,149
Montana	3,331	23,232	10,008	57,610
Nevada	8,300	19,031	10,553	1,396,140
New Mexico	315	5,459	1,783	159,577
Oregon	173,391	7,476	14,746	301,501
Utah	4,642	37,972	9,849	2,466,810
Wyoming	7,922	20,866	33,512	196,140
Total	314,681	185,684	102,236	6,606,020

Table 2-5.

**TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE
CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2008–concluded**

Administrative State	Open Water	Recently Burned	Other
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Arizona	6,710	418	72,965
California	25,514	70,494	130,530
Colorado	17,199	926	53,394
Idaho	19,251	57,367	112,498
Montana	7,328	12,217	62,553
Nevada	2,124	9,793	179,263
New Mexico	7,417	23,733	50,719
Oregon	62,302	61,931	135,168
Utah	42,345	2,247	156,338
Wyoming	5,088	0	68,078
Total	195,278	239,126	1,021,506

Note: This table was adjusted in 2007 to fully reflect the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on the public lands in the conterminous 48 states. At present, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these important habitats (i.e., plant communities or land cover) in concert with the State fish and game agencies and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements of nongame wildlife species, as well as for previously featured game species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (i.e., grassland wildlife species are generally associated with grassland habitat and plant communities, etc.). For the purposes of this table, the term habitat represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) of the *USGS 2001 National Land Cover Database for the United States* (Homer et al. 2004). Acres of BLM land were newly derived from the BLM National Integrated Land System (NILS 2008) and acres recently burned (2008 wildland fires) derived from USGS Geospatial Multi-Agency Coordination (GEOMAC) on October 1, 2008. Geographic Information System (GIS) technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on Public Lands. The Recently Burned category was added in Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 2-6. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA, FISCAL YEAR 2008

Administrative State	Shrub/Scrub	Grassland/ Herbaceous	Deciduous Forest	Evergreen Forest	Mixed Forest
Alaska	<i>Acres</i> 9,721,419	<i>Acres</i> 105,026	<i>Acres</i> 1,256,959	<i>Acres</i> 6,828,950	<i>Acres</i> 1,480,396
Administrative State	Woody Wetlands	Emergent Herbaceous Wetland	Barren Land	Sedge/ Herbaceous	
Alaska	<i>Acres</i> 821,471	<i>Acres</i> 2,326,571	<i>Acres</i> 1,295,387	<i>Acres</i> 9,580,629	
Administrative State	Dwarf Shrub	Moss/ Lichens	Recently Burned	Open Water	Other
Alaska	<i>Acres</i> 13,754,689	<i>Acres</i> 3,974	<i>Acres</i> 1,769	<i>Acres</i> 2,321,600	<i>Acres</i> 1,307,693

Note: This table was adjusted in 2007 to fully reflect the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on the public lands in Alaska. At present, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these important habitats (i.e., plant communities or land cover) in concert with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements of nongame wildlife species, as well as for previously featured game species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (i.e., grassland wildlife species are generally associated with grassland habitat and plant communities, etc.). For the purposes of this table, the term habitat represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) of the *USGS 2001 National Land Cover Database for the United States* (Homer et al. 2004). Acres of BLM land were newly derived from the BLM National Integrated Land System (NILS 2008) and acres recently burned (2008 wildland fires) derived from USGS Geospatial Multi-Agency Coordination (GEOMAC) on October 1, 2008. Geographic Information System (GIS) technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands. Alaska-wide NLCD was completed in March 2008. The Dwarf Shrub, Moss/Lichens, and Recently Burned categories were added in Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2008**

Administrative State	Inventory Lakes/Wetland Areas	Inventory Streams/Riparian Areas	Inventory Wildlife/Plant Habitat	Plan for T&E Species Recovery
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Plans</i>
Alaska	30	57	18,800	0
Arizona	1	21	415,045	1
California	45	42	351,703	5
Colorado	2,244	119	1,013,309	0
Eastern States	0	0	912	0
Idaho	96	73	1,051,461	5
Montana	0	43	558,833	2
Nevada	0	0	360,673	6
New Mexico	0	24	914,285	2
Oregon	5	301	927,131	4
Utah	373	117	342,978	1
Wyoming	60	18	1,498,231	16
Total	2,854	815	7,453,361	42

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

Administrative State	Apply Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments	Construct Shrub/Grass/PJ/Forest Projects	Apply Lake/Wetland Treatments	Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	140,040	8	1	0
California	16,258	13	188	8
Colorado	15,839	87	4,449	64
Eastern States	14	0	5	0
Idaho	24,434	0	11	31
Montana	4,447	35	48	38
Nevada	10,717	10	0	1
New Mexico	52,764	24	130	4
Oregon	11,033	3	1,307	36
Utah	20,953	15	100	15
Wyoming	9,155	7	127	40
Total	305,654	202	6,366	237

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

Administrative State	Construct Lake/Wetland Stream/Riparian Projects	Maintain Lake/Wetland/ Stream/Riparian Projects	Implement Species Recovery/ Conservation Actions	Monitor Lake/Wetland Habitat
	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	0	0	8	0
Arizona	2	11	61	10
California	4	37	164	52
Colorado	56	190	150	6,101
Eastern States	0	0	7	10
Idaho	4	9	92	60
Montana	9	29	46	1,475
Nevada	12	15	478	21
New Mexico	20	4	451	20
Oregon	17	71	38	0
Utah	2	10	50	1,010
Wyoming	1	32	54	23
Total	127	408	1,599	8,782

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2008—concluded**

Administrative State	Monitor Stream/Riparian Habitat	Monitor Terrestrial Habitat	Monitor Species Populations	Monitor Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Populations</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	43	345,000	68	0
Arizona	125	638,596	199	37,000
California	54	306,251	1,697	902
Colorado	329	716,539	772	12,455
Eastern States	0	1,074	10	230
Idaho	437	329,311	819	1,380
Montana	67	499,433	1,302	2,180
Nevada	214	3,453,246	318	2,750
New Mexico	95	695,994	132	1,001
Oregon	175	254,587	1,124	27,665
Utah	178	536,650	497	35,300
Wyoming	91	2,107,540	1,538	2,204
Total	1,808	9,884,221	8,476	123,067

Note: This table has been adjusted to fully reflect the broad spectrum of activities and practices in the BLM fish, wildlife, and plant program. Information is representative of reported accomplishments as derived from the BLM Management Information System for subactivities 1110, 1120, and 1150 on September 26, 2008.

Table 2-8.

**EMERGENCY FIRE STABILIZATION AND
REHABILITATION PROJECTS, FISCAL YEAR 2008**

	Number /a/	Acres Treated /b/	Funding /c/
Alaska	10	0	\$1,926
Arizona	15	25,500	360,004
California	17	107,369	597,239
Colorado	22	2,484	150,140
Idaho	130	2,277,240	12,351,684
Montana	4	9,500	3,229
Nevada	187	2,679,349	11,464,847
New Mexico	2	136	78,511
Oregon	66	409,405	2,939,344
Utah	59	1,141,538	25,721,189
Washington	4	2,955	75,923
Wyoming	0	399	0
Total	516	6,655,875	\$53,744,036

/a/ The number of projects equals the number of approved/active Emergency Stabilization and Burned Area Rehabilitation (ES/BAR) 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 2008 for treatments, monitoring, and inventory/assessment; these may include funding for treatments approved in 2005, 2006, and 2007, as well as planning costs for many of the Fiscal Year 2008 fires. Grand Total does not include indirect support and other program oversight and development costs (approximately \$163,846) or funds expended in the Native Plant Materials Development Program (\$4.0 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 people the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) serves. The BLM's ability to meet these new demands will depend on improving its 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 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 effects on the land, to other users and the American public are minimized to prevent long-term environmental impairment or the creation of unfunded taxpayer liabilities.

The BLM administers about 253.3 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 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, whereas 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 \$5,486 million for Fiscal Year 2008. Mineral operations on American Indian trust lands generated \$548 million in revenue for Indian mineral owners.

Federal Coal Leases, Compliance with Diligent Development, and Continued Operation

Table 3-35, Federal Coal Leases, Compliance with Diligent Development, and Continued Operation, is a new addition as of 2007. The Mineral Leasing Act, as amended, requires that a Federal coal lease must be diligently developed by producing coal within 10 years after lease issuance, 30 U.S.C. 207(a). Failure to meet the diligent development requirement will result in the termination of the Federal coal lease. After the Federal coal lease has initially produced coal, it must be maintained in continued operation unless interrupted by strikes, the elements, or casualties that are beyond the control of the lessee, 30 U.S.C. 207(b). Through regulation (43 CFR 3483), the BLM has established that the continued operation requirement can be met by production from the lease itself, by production from a Logical Mining Unit that is authorized by the BLM and that contains the Federal coal lease, by payment of advance royalty in lieu of continued operation (30 U.S.C. 207(b)), by suspension of the lease, or continued operation is no longer required because all recoverable coal on the lease has been mined. The table provides a summary of the status of all Federal coal leases concerning the diligent development and continued operation requirements at the end of Fiscal Year 2008. This information will aid response to future inquiries about the number of producing Federal coal leases.

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2008

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
	_____	_____	_____
BLM LANDS PATENTED			
<u>Airport</u>			
Colorado	1	3	\$0
Total	1	3	\$0
<u>Color-of-Title</u>			
Idaho	1	3	\$4,091
Mississippi	1	40	16,110
Total	2	43	\$20,201
<u>Desert Land</u>			
Nevada	1	320	\$320
Total	1	320	\$320
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /a/</u>			
Montana	3	14,326	0
Utah	1	330	0
Washington	11	1,774	2,224,100
Total	15	16,430	2,224,100
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA and FLTFA) /b/</u>			
California	2	215	900,000
Colorado	2	640	732,500
Idaho	1	1,446	31,000
New Mexico	2	8,525	311,000
Total	7	10,826	1,974,500
<u>Exchanges (Act of Congress)</u>			
New Mexico /c/	1	521	0
Total	1	521	0
Grand Total Exchanges	23	27,777	4,198,600
<u>Homestead Reclamation</u>			
Montana	2	272	\$0
Total	2	272	\$0

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
BLM LANDS PATENTED—continued			
<u>Recreation and Public Purposes</u>			
Arizona	1	20	\$200
California	1	10	100
Colorado	1	40	0
Idaho	4	60	1,038
Nevada	1	5	50
New Mexico	2	6	110
Utah	3	1,244	0
Wyoming	4	131	1,308
Total	17	1,516	\$2,806
<u>Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA) /d/</u>			
California	1	40	\$6,000
Montana	1	1	5,800
Wisconsin	1	2	93,050
Total	3	43	\$104,850
<u>Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA and FLTFA) /e/</u>			
Arizona	1	283	\$5,022,500
California	3	10	273,410
Colorado	3	47	451,500
Idaho	3	1,540	1,959,320
Nevada	10	4,936	1,937,450
New Mexico	2	2	30,000
Wyoming	1	40	6,400
Total	23	6,858	\$9,680,580
<u>Sales (SNPLMA) /f/</u>			
Nevada	4	40	\$21,405,000
Total	4	40	\$21,405,000
<u>Sales (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
None			
Grand Total Sales	30	6,941	\$31,190,430
<u>State Grants</u>			
Oregon	2	439	\$0
Utah	1	282	0
Total	3	721	\$0

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money	
BLM LANDS PATENTED—concluded				
<u>Land Transfers (Various Acts of Congress)</u>				
Nevada	White Pine County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-432; 120 Stat. 3039)	1	40	\$0
	National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd-668ee)	1	49	10,500
Wyoming	Conveyance to the town of Frannie, Wyoming (Public Law 109-380; 120 Stat. 2671)	1	1	0
Total		3	90	\$10,500
<u>Alaska Conveyances /g/</u>				
	State Selection Patents	45	408,479	\$0
	State Selection Tentative Approvals	186	1,753,325	0
	Total State Selections	231	2,161,804	\$0
	Native Selection Patents	30	470,511	\$0
	Native Selection Interim Conveyances	12	417,539	0
	Total Native Selections	42	888,050	\$0
	Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Patents	1	187	\$0
	Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Interim Conveyances	0	0	0
	Total Alaska Railroad Transfer Act	1	187	\$0
	Native Allotment Certificates	28	3,007	\$0
	Native Veteran Allotment Certificates	14	1,680	0
	Total Certificates of Allotment	42	4,687	0
	Homesites or Headquarters	0	0	\$0
	Native Townsites	0	0	0
	Non-Native Townsites	0	0	0
	Railroad Townsites	0	0	0
	Trade and Manufacturing Sites	0	0	0
	Total Sites	0	0	\$0
	Grand Total Alaska Conveyances	316	3,054,728	\$0
	Grand Total BLM Lands Patented	398	3,092,411	\$35,422,857

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
FEDERAL MINERALS PATENTED			
<u>Exchanges (Federal Minerals) (Sec. 206 FLPMA)</u>			
None			
<u>Exchanges (Federal Minerals) (Sec. 206 FLPMA and FLTFA)</u>			
Colorado	2	640	\$732,500
Total	2	640	\$732,500
Grand Total Exchanges	2	640	\$732,500
<u>Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals</u>			
Arizona	1	5,263	\$14,450
California	2	77	0
Colorado	2	41	0
Florida	2	88	2,196
Georgia	1	232	5,213
Idaho	1	150	0
Iowa	1	128	3,214
Montana	1	1	5,800
Tennessee	2	189	4,750
Total	13	6,169	\$35,623
<u>Minerals (43 CFR 3860) (Surface and Subsurface)</u>			
California	1	305	\$930
Total	1	305	\$930
<u>Minerals (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
None			
Grand Total Federal Minerals Patented	16	7,114	\$769,053

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 fiscal year the patent is issued. Purchase money is not always deposited in the appropriate depository (bank) in the same fiscal year the money is collected. 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) is sometimes collected from the proponent or paid by the BLM to ensure an equitable exchange.

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2008—concluded

- /a/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 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 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 5-8a and Table 5-8b—Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, Fiscal Year 2008.
- /c/ Santo Domingo Pueblo Claims Settlement Act (Public Law 106-425; 114 Stat. 1890) of November 1, 2000; as amended by (Public Law 106-434; 114 Stat. 1914) November 6, 2000.
- /d/ 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 *not* subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).
- /e/ 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). See Table 3-34, Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act Proceeds from Sales, Exchanges, and Acquisitions.
- /f/ Sales pursuant to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /g/ Alaska Conveyances: Transfer of title pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601), as amended, whether by tentative approval, interim conveyance, or patent, whichever occurs first.

Tentative Approvals (TA): Conveyance granting to the State of Alaska 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.

Interim Conveyances (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 BLM issues the COA to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), 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 BIA approval.

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2008

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>	
1909–1948 /a/							
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 2008—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>	
1909–1948 /a/—concluded							
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
Total 1909–1948	35,272,508	16,075,384	2,091,380	406,971	378,710	2,199,146	56,424,099
Fiscal Period /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
2006	10,645	0	18,841	0	4,126	120	33,732
2007	7,740	4,580	8,503	0	187	1,259	22,269
2008	17,747	0	1,864	0	5,285	13	24,909
Total 1949-2008	9,838,819	176,399	2,423,246	8,604	1,110,672	347,736	13,911,476
Grand Total	45,111,327	16,251,783	4,514,626	415,575	1,489,382	2,546,882	70,335,575 /c/

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2008—concluded

Note: Data before 1949, were tabulated from incomplete records. The data include patents issued on both BLM and USDA Forest Service lands. See Table 1-3, Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, 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 approximately 33,626,607 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 (FLPMA) of 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701).

Table 3-3. RIGHTS-OF-WAY WORKLOAD, FISCAL YEAR 2008

Administrative State	Actions Processed <i>/a/</i>	Grants Issued <i>/b/</i>	Total Workload <i>/c/</i>
Alaska	22	21	43
Arizona	122	99	221
California	211	102	313
Colorado	478	214	692
Eastern States	0	0	0
Idaho	161	88	249
Montana	65	122	187
Nevada	237	303	540
New Mexico	3,514	1,056	4,570
Oregon	114	119	233
Utah	369	282	651
Wyoming	1,230	978	2,208
Total	6,523	3,384	9,907

/a/ Rights-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 2008

Administrative State	FLPMA/Other /a/		Mineral Leasing Act /b/		Total /c/	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipt</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipt</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipt</i>
Alaska	1,080	\$178,124.10	179	\$4,575.05	1,259	\$182,699.15
Arizona	4,363	1,679,194.36	282	531,250.01	4,645	2,210,444.37
California	6,785	3,198,841.46	263	237,083.07	7,048	3,435,924.53
Colorado	5,200	1,966,158.11	1,318	429,905.82	6,518	2,396,063.93
Eastern States	47	4,002.75	18	0	65	4,002.75
Idaho	4,751	1,040,868.35	116	44,948.87	4,867	1,085,817.22
Montana	3,546	206,530.91	354	33,227.12	3,900	239,758.03
Nevada	7,901	5,398,216.78	159	1,245,616.34	8,060	6,643,833.12
New Mexico	9,353	1,984,373.15	20,220	1,499,997.74	29,573	3,484,370.89
Oregon	9,747	785,706.48	22	11,162.63	9,769	796,869.11
Utah	4,692	1,061,756.42	1,145	334,161.53	5,837	1,395,917.95
Wyoming	11,071	3,199,448.06	7,340	1,780,428.31	18,411	4,979,876.37
Total	68,536	\$20,703,220.93	31,416	\$6,152,356.49	99,952	\$26,855,577.42

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

Source: The Bureau of Land Management's Case Recordation System.

Table 3-5.

NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

Geographic State	Type	FY 2008 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2007		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2008	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Nevada	Permits /b/	18	457	52	549	\$130,648	54	519	16	487
	Leases	9	227	2	41	3,294	4	78	7	190
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	Permits	27	56	54	26,207	366,597	19	77	62	26,186
	Leases	12	1,548	1	1	1,050	1	1	12	1,548
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	Permits	7	48	0	0	0	0	0	7	48
	Leases	1	25	0	0	264	0	0	1	25
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	Permits	72	32,139	15	52,357	9,338	14	83,589	73	907
	Leases	51	44,137	0	0	41,055	3	5	48	44,132
	Easements	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
South Dakota	Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	Permits /b/	89	6,443	90	19,610	42,039	110	22,954	69	3,099
	Leases /b/	11	269	1	29	5,962	0	0	12	298
	Easements	1	543	0	0	0	0	0	1	543

Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—concluded

Geographic State	Type	FY 2008 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2007		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2008	
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Washington	Permits	7	22	0	0	\$10,522	1	5	6	17
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Permits	31	469	3	0	18,535	5	18	29	451
	Leases	17	109	0	0	3,225	1	2	16	107
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Permits	1,029	68,762	280	113,643	683,816	309	114,716	1,012	64,921
	Leases	388	54,233	20	1,884	500,982	12	289	396	55,828
	Easements	2	548	0	0	0	0	0	2	548
Grand Total		1,419	123,543	300	115,527	\$1,184,798	321	115,005	1,410	121,297

Note: In the Fiscal Year 2007 publication, the “Acres” column and the “Number” column were inadvertently transposed. 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/ The adjustment is due to the Trans Alaska Pipeline System Permits that were reported in the previous year now being reported separately this year in Table 3-6.

/b/ “Cumulative Authorizations as of 9/30/2007”: As a result of an audit for the States of Alaska (Leases), Nevada, and Utah, the Cumulative Authorization figures as of 9/30/2007 were adjusted.

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2008

	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2007		FY 2008 Authorizations					Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2008	
			Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated			
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Administrative Land Use Compliance</u>									
Alaska	0	0	68	986	\$0	0	0	68	986
Arizona	17	505,547	0	0	0	0	0	17	505,547
California	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	988
Total	19	505,549	68	986	\$0	0	0	87	507,521
<u>Airport Lease</u>									
Alaska	8	1,454	0	0	\$100	1	68	7	1,386
Arizona	5	708	0	0	582	0	0	5	708
California	10	14,163	3	730	1,100	0	0	13	14,893
Colorado	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Idaho	9	574	0	0	1,975	0	0	9	574
Nevada /a/	15	3,473	2	212	707,118	0	0	17	3,685
New Mexico	8	929	0	0	200	0	0	8	929
Oregon	3	173	0	0	750	0	0	3	173
Utah /a/	5	789	0	0	1,259	0	0	5	789
Wyoming	2	169	0	0	3,225	1	2	1	167
Total	66	22,435	5	942	\$716,309	2	70	69	23,307
<u>Commercial Lease</u>									
New Mexico	0	0	1	101	\$15,000	0	0	1	101
Total	0	0	1	101	\$15,000	0	0	1	101

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

	FY 2008 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2007		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2008	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Hot Springs</u>									
California	0	0	1	121	\$18	0	0	1	121
Total	0	0	1	121	\$18	0	0	1	121
<u>Public Works Lease</u>									
Nevada	1	13,767	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	13,767
Oregon /a/	1	52	0	0	0	0	0	1	52
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	3	13,820	0	0	\$0	0	0	3	13,820
<u>Reclamation Lease, License, and Deed</u>									
Arizona	11	8,952	0	0	\$0	0	0	11	8,952
California /a/	6	4,424	0	0	0	0	0	6	4,424
Total	17	13,376	0	0	\$0	0	0	17	13,376
<u>Reconveyed Permit/Lease</u>									
Arizona	2	2	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	2
California	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Total	3	7	0	0	\$0	0	0	3	7
<u>Recreation Use Authorization</u>									
Alaska /a/	108	667,293	3	10	\$97,962	27	77,453	84	589,850
Arizona	112	1,579	25	3,622	8,893	17	17	120	5,184
California	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total	222	668,874	28	3,632	\$106,855	44	77,470	206	595,036

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

	FY 2008 Authorizations									
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2007		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2008		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres	
<u>Recreation and Public Purpose Lease</u>										
Alaska /a/	15	2,548	0	0	\$8,034	5	2,484	10	64	
Arizona	110	11,962	2	10	10,871	1	45	111	11,927	
California	134	15,727	19	1,749	12,400	6	715	147	16,761	
Colorado	20	1,501	0	0	1,002	0	7	20	1,494	
Idaho	35	9,943	2	40	1,470	1	46	36	9,937	
Montana	15	586	1	1	75	0	0	16	587	
Nevada /a/	166	16,732	30	2,572	324,718	2	108	194	19,196	
New Mexico /a/	87	2,495	6	541	2,564	3	131	90	2,905	
North Dakota	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	1	40	
Oregon	33	6,921	1	280	630	1	1	33	7,200	
South Dakota	5	642	0	0	0	0	0	5	642	
Utah /a/	40	5,143	1	8	287	3	1,277	38	3,874	
Washington	17	1,985	0	0	0	0	0	17	1,985	
Wyoming	73	5,858	2	817	2,130	6	202	69	6,473	
Total	751	82,083	64	6,018	\$364,181	28	5,016	787	83,085	
<u>Small Tract Lease</u>										
Nevada	1	5	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	5	
Total	1	5	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	5	
<u>Special Land Use Permit</u>										
Arizona	1	/b/	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	/b/	
California /a/	174	4,974	223	2,579	220,926	234	1,929	163	5,624	
Colorado	1	310	0	0	0	0	0	1	310	
Wyoming	1	200	0	0	0	0	0	1	200	
Total	177	5,484	223	2,579	\$220,926	234	1,929	166	6,134	

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—concluded

	FY 2008 Authorizations									
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2007		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2008		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<u>Trans Alaska Pipeline System</u>										
Alaska	40	467	5	42	\$13,960	13	38	32	471	
Total	40	467	5	42	\$13,960	13	38	32	471	
<u>Water Well Leases</u>										
Colorado	1	1	1	1	\$14,797	1	1	1	1	
Total	1	1	1	1	\$14,797	1	1	1	1	
Grand Total	1,300	1,312,101	396	14,422	\$1,452,046	322	84,524	1,374	1,242,985	

Note: In the Fiscal Year 2007 publication the “Acres” column and the “Number” column were advertently transposed.

/a/ “Cumulative Authorizations as of 9/30/2007”: As a result of an audit for the States of Alaska, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, and Utah, the Cumulative Authorizations figures as of 9/30/2007 were adjusted.

/b/ Arizona: contains .003 acres.

Table 3-7a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING
DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2007**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	289	51	2	292
California	167	3	10	173
Colorado	867	34	70	926
Idaho	1,139	76	82	1210
Montana	2,590	110	116	2625
Nevada	460	33	58	501
New Mexico	1,219	349	223	1375
Oregon	650	29	5	654
Utah	1,050	41	136	1153
Wyoming	868	104	97	944
Total	9,299	830	799	9,853
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	311,493	3,244	289	315,026
California	140,646	52	9,476	150,174
Colorado	253,272	1,889	49,941	305,102
Idaho	895,670	4,074	77,437	977,181
Montana	977,293	4,921	22,024	1,004,238
Nevada	1,110,039	3,064	97,939	1,211,042
New Mexico	1,149,985	14,378	66,944	1,231,307
Oregon	665,040	1,883	5,023	671,946
Utah	573,242	1,424	132,203	706,869
Wyoming	716,080	6,192	122,837	845,109
Total /c/	6,792,760	41,121	584,113	7,417,994

/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 animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2007 (October 2006–September 2007).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-7b.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2007**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	314	12	3	320
California	213	11	20	236
Colorado	344	12	33	363
Idaho	385	25	23	411
Montana	1,455	43	82	1514
Nevada	6	0	1	7
New Mexico	700	24	24	714
Oregon	601	20	6	617
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,476	128	152	1552
Total	5,494	275	344	5,734
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	115,580	1,013	837	117,430
California	55,045	538	4,046	59,629
Colorado	31,855	398	3,124	35,377
Idaho	26,150	469	3,561	30,180
Montana	191,746	749	11,617	204,112
Nevada	3,589	0	1,877	5,466
New Mexico	162,567	737	31,618	194,922
Oregon	65,712	1,277	1,455	68,444
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	372,584	4,617	35,498	412,699
Total /d/	1,024,828	9,798	93,633	1,128,259

/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 animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2007 (October 2006–September 2007).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-7c.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT
LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2007**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	603	63	5	612
California	380	14	30	409
Colorado	1,211	46	103	1,289
Idaho	1,524	101	105	1,621
Montana	4,045	153	198	4,139
Nevada	466	33	59	508
New Mexico	1,919	373	247	2,089
Oregon	1,251	49	11	1,271
Utah	1,050	41	136	1,153
Wyoming	2,344	232	249	2,496
Total	14,793	1,105	1,143	15,587
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	427,073	4,257	1,126	432,456
California	195,691	590	13,522	209,803
Colorado	285,127	2,287	53,065	340,479
Idaho	921,820	4,543	80,998	1,007,361
Montana	1,169,039	5,670	33,641	1,208,350
Nevada	1,113,628	3,064	99,816	1,216,508
New Mexico	1,312,552	15,115	98,562	1,426,229
Oregon	730,752	3,160	6,478	740,390
Utah	573,242	1,424	132,203	706,869
Wyoming	1,088,664	10,809	158,335	1,257,808
Total /c/	7,817,588	50,919	677,746	8,546,253

/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 animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2007 (October 2006–September 2007).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-8a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2008

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	297	53	2	301
California	167	2	17	181
Colorado	872	32	67	927
Idaho	1,127	70	83	1,199
Montana	2,614	111	120	2,644
Nevada	467	37	56	508
New Mexico	1,237	361	218	1,389
Oregon	653	31	8	659
Utah	1,122	48	140	1,230
Wyoming	859	105	102	941
Total	9,415	850	813	9,979
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	323,572	3,841	218	327,631
California	125,169	74	11,460	136,703
Colorado	281,708	2,920	57,432	342,060
Idaho	845,599	3,155	67,748	916,502
Montana	1,010,685	4,278	23,820	1,038,783
Nevada	1,038,368	3,140	78,432	1,119,940
New Mexico	1,177,846	14,911	65,045	1,257,802
Oregon	713,807	1,729	4,287	719,823
Utah	596,173	1,625	141,888	739,686
Wyoming	703,278	6,260	135,398	844,936
Total /c/	6,816,205	41,933	585,728	7,443,866

/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 animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2008 (October 2007 – September 2008).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-8b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE (SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2008

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	320	10	3	326
California	204	11	17	225
Colorado	350	13	41	376
Idaho	351	25	25	380
Montana	1,465	44	80	1,524
Nevada	8	0	0	8
New Mexico	705	26	30	717
Oregon	590	18	6	606
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,466	140	154	1,541
Total	5,459	287	356	5,703
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	123,662	529	920	125,111
California	56,992	383	4,475	61,850
Colorado	36,580	437	6,218	43,235
Idaho	25,984	418	3,958	30,360
Montana	191,609	774	12,024	204,407
Nevada	13,154	0	0	13,154
New Mexico	163,644	822	32,751	197,217
Oregon	68,345	867	1,455	70,667
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	362,459	5,563	34,530	402,552
Total /d/	1,042,429	9,793	96,331	1,148,553

/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 animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2008 (October 2007–September 2008).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-8c.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT
LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2008**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	617	63	5	627
California	371	13	34	406
Colorado	1,222	45	108	1,303
Idaho	1,478	95	108	1,579
Montana	4,079	155	200	4,168
Nevada	475	37	56	516
New Mexico	1,942	387	248	2,106
Oregon	1,243	49	14	1,265
Utah	1,122	48	140	1,230
Wyoming	2,325	245	256	2,482
Total	14,874	1,137	1,169	15,682
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	447,234	4,370	1,138	452,742
California	182,161	457	15,935	198,553
Colorado	318,288	3,357	63,650	385,295
Idaho	871,583	3,573	71,706	946,862
Montana	1,202,294	5,052	35,844	1,243,190
Nevada	1,051,522	3,140	78,432	1,133,094
New Mexico	1,341,490	15,733	97,796	1,455,019
Oregon	782,152	2,596	5,742	790,490
Utah	596,173	1,625	141,888	739,686
Wyoming	1,065,737	11,823	169,928	1,247,488
Total /c/	7,858,634	51,726	682,059	8,592,419

/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 animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2008 (October 2007–September 2008).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-9a. GRAZING PERMITS IN FORCE ON GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS AS OF OCTOBER 1, 2008

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	399	498,624	91,933
California	245	244,562	118,790
Colorado	1,124	571,296	110,920
Idaho	1,465	1,319,477	202,423
Montana	2,729	1,125,613	22,683
Nevada	622	2,043,057	517,631
New Mexico	1,504	1,642,194	85,447
Oregon	753	960,288	132,480
Utah	1,470	1,219,476	320,905
Wyoming	1,106	1,478,519	364,964
Total	11,417	11,103,106	1,968,176
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	401	498,739	91,952
California	223	183,449	83,386
Colorado	1,129	572,358	110,920
Idaho	1,464	1,318,755	202,423
Montana	2,729	1,125,613	22,683
Nebraska	0	0	0
Nevada	644	2,102,032	553,035
New Mexico	1,504	1,642,194	85,447
North Dakota	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	753	960,288	132,480
South Dakota	0	0	0
Utah	1,464	1,221,159	320,886
Washington	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,106	1,478,519	364,964
Total	11,417	11,103,106	1,968,176

/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 1, 2008

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	362	154,754	7,013
California	309	158,548	11,014
Colorado	414	43,299	4,915
Idaho	420	32,995	1,014
Montana	1,587	233,632	15,330
Nevada	11	31,003	385
New Mexico	781	215,614	4,374
Oregon	793	93,449	4,103
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,718	459,606	7,201
Total	6,395	1,422,900	55,349
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	362	154,754	7,013
California	310	158,612	11,014
Colorado	414	43,299	4,915
Idaho	420	32,995	1,014
Montana	1,034	150,798	15,270
Nebraska	17	578	0
Nevada	11	31,003	385
New Mexico	777	215,482	4,374
North Dakota	77	9,247	0
Oklahoma	4	132	0
Oregon	518	60,208	3,392
South Dakota	475	73,532	60
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Washington	274	33,177	711
Wyoming	1,702	459,083	7,201
Total	6,395	1,422,900	55,349

/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 1, 2008

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	761	653,378	98,946
California	554	403,110	129,804
Colorado	1,538	614,595	115,835
Idaho	1,885	1,352,472	203,437
Montana	4,316	1,359,245	38,013
Nevada	633	2,074,060	518,016
New Mexico	2,285	1,857,808	89,821
Oregon	1,546	1,053,737	136,583
Utah	1,470	1,219,476	320,905
Wyoming	2,824	1,938,125	372,165
Total	17,812	12,526,006	2,023,525
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	763	653,493	98,965
California	533	342,061	94,400
Colorado	1,543	615,657	115,835
Idaho	1,884	1,351,750	203,437
Montana	3,763	1,276,411	37,953
Nebraska	17	578	0
Nevada	655	2,133,035	553,420
New Mexico	2,281	1,857,676	89,821
North Dakota	77	9,247	0
Oklahoma	4	132	0
Oregon	1,271	1,020,496	135,872
South Dakota	475	73,532	60
Utah	1,464	1,221,159	320,886
Washington	274	33,177	711
Wyoming	2,808	1,937,602	372,165
Total	17,812	12,526,006	2,023,525

/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 2006 (MARCH 1, 2006 – FEBRUARY 28, 2007)

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	602	65	4	610
California	374	13	33	407
Colorado	1,239	55	113	1,320
Idaho	1,562	99	105	1,658
Montana	4,119	155	209	4,214
Nevada	502	37	60	544
New Mexico	1,910	369	246	2,084
Oregon	1,279	51	13	1,301
Utah	1,136	45	141	1,242
Wyoming	2,403	241	256	2,563
Total	15,126	1,130	1,180	15,943
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	423,279	4,403	850	428,532
California	194,546	412	13,966	208,924
Colorado	288,948	2,599	57,622	349,169
Idaho	906,268	4,265	80,782	991,315
Montana	1,177,221	6,033	35,033	1,218,287
Nevada	1,164,141	3,332	97,931	1,265,404
New Mexico	1,215,355	14,842	103,726	1,333,923
Oregon	786,785	2,500	6,393	795,678
Utah	581,861	1,654	127,228	710,743
Wyoming	1,076,262	11,669	168,537	1,256,468
Total /c/	7,814,666	51,709	692,068	8,558,443

/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 animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Billing Year 2006 (March 1, 2006 – February 28, 2007).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

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 2007 (MARCH 1, 2007 – FEBRUARY 28, 2008)**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	612	65	3	621
California	381	13	26	407
Colorado	1,264	49	110	1,344
Idaho	1,540	103	111	1,643
Montana	4,107	154	203	4,199
Nevada	485	34	55	524
New Mexico	1,935	375	246	2,105
Oregon	1,267	48	12	1,288
Utah	1,125	44	143	1,235
Wyoming	2,362	236	251	2,523
Total	15,078	1,121	1,160	15,889
Animal Unit Months Authorized b/				
Arizona	418,172	4,062	837	423,071
California	179,092	595	13,236	192,923
Colorado	305,759	2,977	60,197	368,933
Idaho	882,238	4,469	72,601	959,308
Montana	1,187,528	5,130	35,048	1,227,706
Nevada	1,015,982	2,606	88,132	1,106,720
New Mexico	1,325,095	15,286	99,207	1,439,588
Oregon	747,254	2,818	5,813	755,885
Utah	567,969	1,366	137,760	707,095
Wyoming	1,039,990	11,131	165,916	1,217,037
Total /c/	7,669,079	50,440	678,747	8,398,266

/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 animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Billing Year 2007 (March 1, 2007 – February 28, 2008).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-11.

**TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NON-WOOD PRODUCT SALES,
FISCAL YEAR 2008**

Administrative State	Timber Sales <i>/a/</i>	Wood Products <i>/b/</i>	Non-Wood Forest Product Sales <i>/c/</i>	Total
Alaska	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Arizona	0.00	5,572.50	2,364.95	7,937.45
California	72,915.75	12,255.00	1,235.00	86,405.75
Colorado	43,765.00	50,296.80	45,362.00	139,423.80
Idaho	237,966.82	5,938.00	3,015.00	246,919.82
Montana	433,784.30	11,147.25	1,263.00	446,194.55
Nevada	135.00	36,922.90	32,264.07	69,321.97
New Mexico	0.00	48,591.84	3,050.95	51,642.79
Oregon	23,658,896.39	48,813.68	195,207.88	23,902,917.95
–Eastern <i>/d/</i>	179,632.20	25,540.32	79,004.76	284,177.28
–Western <i>/e/</i>	23,479,264.19	23,273.36	116,203.12	23,618,740.67
Utah	20.00	27,136.60	34,162.29	61,318.89
Wyoming	5,250.00	23,919.71	4,520.38	33,690.09
Total	\$24,452,733.26	\$270,594.28	\$322,445.52	\$25,045,773.06
Total Wood Products	\$24,723,327.54			

**Table 3-11. TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NON-WOOD PRODUCT SALES,
FISCAL YEAR 2008–concluded**

Note: Table 3-11 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 2008, 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, transplants, and other non-wood forest products or 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.

Source: Timber Sale Information System (TSIS).

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2008

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	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	4,460	25	2,255	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0.00	0.00	628	3	317	0	320	0
California	19	772	72,915.75	94.45	2,594	0	2,069	733	300	34,070
Colorado	9	1,977	43,765.00	22.14	3,931	68	4,011	1,006	0	6,290
Idaho	18	5,636	237,966.82	42.22	1,343	9	6,316	5,377	0	9,108
Montana	19	9,190	433,784.30	47.20	1,960	23	10,193	3,254	0	10,437
Nevada	33	62	\$135.00	2.18	8,905	42	4,556	0	1,100	-726
New Mexico	0	0	0.00	0.00	5,398	0	2,699	24	240	270
Oregon	360	233,881	23,658,896.39	101.16	7,299	89	237,620	6,840	240	29,854
–Eastern /h/	9	3,391	179,632.20	52.96	5,092	48	5,985	6,692	0	23,963
–Western /i/	351	230,490	23,479,264.19	101.87	2,207	41	231,635	148	240	5,891
Utah	2	2	20.00	10.00	4,602	596	2,899	0	778	738
Wyoming	2	500	5,250.00	10.50	2,571	71	1,857	367	0	0
Total	462	252,020	\$24,452,733.26	\$97.03	43,691	926	274,792	17,601	2,978	90,041

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2008—concluded

- Note: 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 listed are in MBF units; however, the contracts may have been offered as MBF, 100 cubic foot units (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.
- /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 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 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.
- /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 byproducts of management, restoration, 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 bioenergy or biobased products, such as plastics, ethanol, and diesel. For this fiscal year, all volumes, with the exception of California, 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.

Source: Timber Sale Information System (TSIS).

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2008

	Leases as of September 30, 2008 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain					
Alabama	4	203			
Alaska	0	0			
Arkansas	20	3,207			
California	24	2,349			
Colorado	243	74,944			
Kansas	52	10,795			
Louisiana	26	2,149			
Michigan	2	200			
Mississippi	2	53			
Montana	171	42,227			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	786	204,114			
North Dakota	35	6,631			
Oklahoma	205	14,514			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Utah	159	56,301			
Wyoming	620	137,099			
Total	2,362	556,103	None	None	
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	75	29,103			
Colorado	4	897			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	10	1,755			
Kentucky	4	1,372			
Louisiana	7	8,411			
Michigan	4	337			
Mississippi	30	9,725			
Montana	5	1,323			
New York	2	751			
North Dakota	28	4,448			
Ohio	14	2,466			
Oklahoma	44	9,715			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
Texas	11	4,070			
Utah	1	40			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	13	1,880			
Total	260	78,172	None	None	None

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2008 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alabama	6	294			
Alaska	0	0			
Arkansas	95	32,310			
California	24	2,349			
Colorado	247	75,841			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	62	12,550			
Kentucky	4	1,372			
Louisiana	33	10,560			
Michigan	6	537			
Mississippi	32	9,778			
Montana	176	43,550			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	786	204,114			
New York	2	751			
North Dakota	63	11,079			
Ohio	14	2,466			
Oklahoma	249	24,229			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Texas	11	4,070			
Utah	160	56,341			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	633	138,979			
Total	2,622	634,275	None	None	
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	1	151			
Colorado	1	320			
Kansas	206	43,029			
Louisiana	1	40			
Michigan	1	200			
Ohio	1	68			
Oklahoma	4	561			
Texas	1	106			
Wyoming	5	1,195			
Total	221	45,670	None	None	
Total Pre-Reform Act Oil and Gas Leases /b/ /c/	2,843	679,945	None	None	

Table 3-13.

**COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2008 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain					
Alabama	16	2,437	3	396	\$794
Arizona	16	16,560	0	0	0
Arkansas	326	230,643	48	21,251	13,906,848
California	368	307,548	52	61,220	1,631,642
Colorado	3,472	3,246,821	285	256,138	136,394,779
Idaho	13	23,339	9	15,982	39,870
Kansas	23	3,860	2	154	852
Louisiana	72	7,177	31	3,540	1,699,897
Michigan	5	596	1	108	216
Mississippi	17	1,950	0	0	0
Montana	1,371	1,209,720	161	169,901	881,744
Nebraska	2	342	0	0	0
Nevada	992	1,485,270	119	170,059	1,730,160
New Mexico	2,826	1,845,089	159	138,772	33,212,227
North Dakota	401	141,411	17	3,210	870,105
Oklahoma	292	29,968	14	1,083	1,642,464
Oregon	156	224,590	0	0	0
South Dakota	83	87,055	0	0	0
Utah	2,291	2,895,094	64	90,728	10,475,166
Washington	179	193,849	0	0	0
Wyoming	11,012	9,257,296	722	747,625	48,480,471
Total	23,933	21,210,615	1,687	1,680,167	\$250,967,235
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	134	120,690	17	22,400	\$125,188
Arkansas	787	518,054	39	14,115	1,995,803
California	8	1,102	0	0	0
Colorado	144	62,135	24	10,661	220,636
Florida	2	3,368	0	0	0
Illinois	9	6,382	0	0	0
Kansas	45	14,484	2	2,609	18,544
Kentucky	29	12,801	0	0	0
Louisiana	271	116,004	59	36,866	2,742,346
Michigan	59	34,072	17	17,532	281,176
Mississippi	743	337,889	13	922	204,288
Montana	319	222,601	35	28,059	381,825
Nebraska	1	161	0	0	0
New Mexico	26	14,128	0	0	0
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	612	361,562	35	17,025	11,828,393
Ohio	48	7,260	0	0	0
Oklahoma	254	171,768	49	47,621	2,655,274

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2008 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Reform Act Leases—continued</u>					
Acquired Lands—continued					
Oregon	3	1,703	0	0	\$0
Pennsylvania	2	108	0	0	0
South Dakota	2	471	0	0	0
Texas	424	252,076	23	18,802	7,749,030
Utah	5	770	1	320	17,600
Virginia	35	19,722	20	10,098	136,015
Washington	184	296,802	0	0	0
West Virginia	44	63,286	5	5,185	789,403
Wyoming	71	33,519	0	0	0
Total	4,263	2,673,192	339	232,215	\$29,145,521
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alabama	150	123,127	20	22,796	\$125,982
Arizona	16	16,560	0	0	0
Arkansas	1,113	748,697	87	35,366	15,902,651
California	376	308,650	52	61,220	1,631,642
Colorado	3,616	3,308,956	309	266,799	136,615,415
Florida	2	3,368	0	0	0
Idaho	13	23,339	9	15,982	39,870
Illinois	9	6,382	0	0	0
Kansas	68	18,344	4	2,763	19,396
Kentucky	29	12,801	0	0	0
Louisiana	343	123,181	90	40,406	4,442,243
Michigan	64	34,668	18	17,640	281,392
Mississippi	760	339,839	13	922	204,288
Montana	1,690	1,432,321	196	197,960	1,263,569
Nebraska	3	503	0	0	0
Nevada	992	1,485,270	119	170,059	1,730,160
New Mexico	2,852	1,859,217	159	138,772	33,212,227
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	1,013	502,973	52	20,235	12,698,498
Ohio	48	7,260	0	0	0
Oklahoma	546	201,736	63	48,704	4,297,738
Oregon	159	226,293	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2	108	0	0	0
South Dakota	85	87,526	0	0	0
Texas	424	252,076	23	18,802	7,749,030
Utah	2,296	2,895,864	65	91,048	10,492,766
Virginia	35	19,722	20	10,098	136,015
Washington	363	490,651	0	0	0
West Virginia	44	63,286	5	5,185	789,403
Wyoming	11,083	9,290,815	722	747,625	48,480,471
Total	28,196	23,883,807	2,026	1,912,382	\$280,112,756

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2008 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	5	511	3	218	\$72,780
Colorado	1	160			
Kansas	39	9,672			
Louisiana	1	73			
North Dakota	2	363			
Oklahoma	17	2,274			
Texas	38	7,263			
Total	103	20,316	3	218	\$72,780
Total Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /d/ /e/	28,299	23,904,123	2,029	1,912,600	\$280,185,536
<u>Competitive General Services Administration (GSA) Oil and Gas Leases /f/</u>					
Public Domain					
California	2	712			
Nebraska	10	8,641			
Total	12	9,353	None	None	None
<u>Competitive Protective Leases /g/</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alaska	1	400			
Arkansas	2	690			
California	2	72			
Colorado	1	320			
Louisiana	2	4,588			
Nebraska	2	950			
New Mexico	1	27			
North Dakota	2	353			
Ohio	1	113			
Oklahoma	2	2,768			
Texas	6	2,259			
Utah	3	143			
Wyoming	1	80			
Total	26	12,763	None	None	None

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2008 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Competitive National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska Leases /h/</u>					
Public Domain					
Alaska	334	3,081,375	0	0	\$0
Total	334	3,081,375	0	0	\$0
<u>Competitive Naval Oil Shale Reserve Leases /i/</u>					
Public Domain					
Colorado	4	8,388			
Total	4	8,388	None	None	None
Total Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /j/	31,518	27,695,947	2,029	1,912,600	\$280,185,536
<u>Pre-EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases /k/</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	64	86,296			
Nevada	51	70,267			
New Mexico	4	4,581			
Oregon	10	6,464			
Utah	7	6,058			
Total	136	173,666	None	None	None
<u>EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases /l/</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	6	2,711	6	2,711	\$8,006,800
Idaho	5	8,902	0	0	0
Nevada	77	223,525	34	100,677	11,418,509
Utah	3	6,022	3	6,022	3,673,560
Total	91	241,160	43	109,410	\$23,098,869
Total Competitive Geothermal Leases	227	414,826	43	109,410	\$23,098,869
<u>Grand Total of All Competitive Oil, Gas and Geothermal Leases</u>					
	31,745	28,110,773	2,072	2,022,010	\$303,284,405

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2008—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.

The data for this table come from the Automated LR2000 System. The Automated LR2000 System is a dynamic system that is frequently corrected as data entry errors are found.

/a/ Leases which are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns of this table.

Note: Because of an error in a program which automatically counts oil and gas leases in effect for *Public Land Statistics*, the number of oil and gas leases in effect at the end of each fiscal year between 2004 and 2007 for Tables 3-13, 3-14, and 3-15 were underreported by approximately 6,000 leases, combined. This error was corrected before collecting the data reported for Fiscal Year 2008.

/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 lands 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 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.

/k/ Leases issued under the Geothermal Steam Act.

/l/ Leases issued under the Geothermal Steam Act, as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2008**

	Total as of September 30, 2008 <i>1a/</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	10	3,452		
Alaska	35	60,291		
Arkansas	19	25,268		
California	78	20,039		
Colorado	762	607,539	4	5,894
Kansas	27	7,967		
Louisiana	39	7,953		
Michigan	2	222		
Mississippi	10	1,346		
Montana	920	1,341,727		
Nebraska	3	159		
Nevada	20	12,942		
New Mexico	3,043	2,055,022		
North Dakota	28	7,257		
Oklahoma	180	28,564		
South Dakota	11	5,745		
Utah	721	572,957		
Wyoming	1,985	975,600		
Total	7,893	5,734,050	4	5,894
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	8	2,056		
Arkansas	43	32,627		
California	5	143		
Colorado	11	3,958		
Kansas	2	996		
Kentucky	9	10,197		
Louisiana	25	29,091		
Maryland	4	2,637		
Michigan	16	4,302		
Mississippi	74	34,685		
Montana	42	17,533		
Nebraska	3	136		
New Mexico	3	1,566		
North Dakota	47	27,637		
Ohio	11	9,844		
Oklahoma	36	10,505		
Pennsylvania	1	1,679		
Texas	39	80,771		

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2008 <i>1a/</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases—continued</u>				
Acquired Lands—continued				
Utah	8	1,493		
Virginia	6	10,202		
West Virginia	34	47,024		
Wyoming	17	3,994		
Total	444	333,076	None	None
<u>Summary: Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	18	5,508		
Alaska	35	60,291		
Arkansas	62	57,895		
California	83	20,182		
Colorado	773	611,497	4	5,894
Kansas	29	8,963		
Kentucky	9	10,197		
Louisiana	64	37,044		
Maryland	4	2,637		
Michigan	18	4,524		
Mississippi	84	36,031		
Montana	962	1,359,260		
Nebraska	6	295		
Nevada	20	12,942		
New Mexico	3,046	2,056,588		
North Dakota	75	34,894		
Ohio	11	9,844		
Oklahoma	216	39,069		
Pennsylvania	1	1,679		
South Dakota	11	5,745		
Texas	39	80,771		
Utah	729	574,450		
Virginia	6	10,202		
West Virginia	34	47,024		
Wyoming	2,002	979,594		
Total	8,337	6,067,126	4	5,894

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2008 <i>1a/</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	4	1,604		
Arkansas	4	901		
California	29	7,773		
Colorado	789	462,749		
Florida	1	120		
Kansas	2	880		
Louisiana	12	633		
Michigan	11	13,915		
Mississippi	5	380		
Montana	330	262,367		
Nevada	21	8,620		
New Mexico	1,403	879,588		
North Dakota	102	60,229		
Oklahoma	125	17,422		
South Dakota	37	17,675		
Utah	449	374,572		
Wyoming	3,182	1,588,970		
Total	6,506	3,698,398	None	None
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	4	3,589		
Arkansas	17	10,879		
California	1	43		
Colorado	31	18,374		
Kentucky	3	7,045		
Louisiana	22	12,449		
Michigan	19	8,356		
Mississippi	106	60,393		
Montana	49	45,196		
Nebraska	1	9		
New Mexico	4	834		
North Dakota	152	144,651		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	39	12,958		
South Dakota	2	841		
Texas	21	20,139		
Utah	3	324		
Virginia	2	4,066		

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2008 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases—continued</u>				
Acquired Lands—continued				
West Virginia	2	4,156		
Wyoming	41	15,981		
Total	520	371,953	None	None
<u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	8	5,193		
Arkansas	21	11,780		
California	30	7,816		
Colorado	820	481,123		
Florida	1	120		
Kansas	2	880		
Kentucky	3	7,045		
Louisiana	34	13,082		
Michigan	30	22,271		
Mississippi	111	60,773		
Montana	379	307,563		
Nebraska	1	9		
Nevada	21	8,620		
New Mexico	1,407	880,422		
North Dakota	254	204,880		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	164	30,380		
South Dakota	39	18,516		
Texas	21	20,139		
Utah	452	374,896		
Virginia	2	4,066		
West Virginia	2	4,156		
Wyoming	3,223	1,604,951		
Total	7,026	4,070,351	None	None
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	5	843		
Colorado	7	1,060		
Kansas	2	400		

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2008 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases—continued</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands—continued				
Louisiana	4	14,029		
Michigan	3	1,241		
Mississippi	1	395		
North Dakota	5	1,110		
Texas	2	4,615		
Wyoming	3	511		
Total	32	24,204	None	None
Total Pre-Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /b/	15,395	10,161,681	4	5,894
<u>Reform Act Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	1	281	0	0
Arizona	70	342,113	0	0
Arkansas	108	175,722	2	8,220
California	56	49,482	1	760
Colorado	484	617,655	6	3,779
Idaho	3	3,321	1	1,527
Kansas	3	2,574	0	0
Louisiana	1	52	0	0
Michigan	9	5,705	0	0
Mississippi	3	1,230	0	0
Montana	547	840,634	11	30,171
Nebraska	3	320	0	0
Nevada	1,141	2,838,487	280	551,782
New Mexico	128	206,583	0	0
North Dakota	46	14,169	0	0
Oklahoma	9	1,915	0	0
Oregon	21	40,818	0	0
South Dakota	20	22,179	0	0
Utah	645	1,079,205	2	3,521
Washington	40	64,188	2	3,804
West Virginia	1	929	0	0
Wyoming	1,490	1,552,037	57	59,385
Total	4,829	7,859,599	362	662,949

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2008 <i>1a/</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Reform Act Leases—continued</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	20	14,430	0	0
Arkansas	108	173,840	2	5,577
California	1	21	0	0
Colorado	19	10,979	0	0
Kentucky	1	881	0	0
Louisiana	45	18,319	0	0
Michigan	16	10,915	0	0
Mississippi	162	104,920	0	0
Montana	223	270,991	4	7,223
North Dakota	68	44,413	1	3
Ohio	26	9,832	0	0
Oklahoma	19	18,782	0	0
Oregon	11	21,982	5	14,358
South Dakota	1	320	0	0
Texas	58	54,189	0	0
Utah	1	400	0	0
Virginia	1	1,038	0	0
Washington	13	24,324	0	0
West Virginia	6	5,856	0	0
Wyoming	15	10,801	0	0
Total	814	797,233	12	27,161
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	21	14,711	0	0
Arizona	70	342,113	0	0
Arkansas	216	349,562	4	13,797
California	57	49,503	1	760
Colorado	503	628,634	6	3,779
Idaho	3	3,321	1	1,527
Kansas	3	2,574	0	0
Kentucky	1	881	0	0
Louisiana	46	18,371	0	0
Michigan	25	16,620	0	0
Mississippi	165	106,150	0	0
Montana	770	1,111,625	15	37,394
Nebraska	3	320	0	0
Nevada	1,141	2,838,487	280	551,782

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2008 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases—continued</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands—continued				
New Mexico	128	206,583	0	0
North Dakota	114	58,582	1	3
Ohio	26	9,832	0	0
Oklahoma	28	20,697	0	0
Oregon	32	62,800	5	14,358
South Dakota	21	22,499	0	0
Texas	58	54,189	0	0
Utah	646	1,079,605	2	3,521
Virginia	1	1,038	0	0
Washington	53	88,512	2	3,804
West Virginia	7	6,785	0	0
Wyoming	1,505	1,562,838	57	59,385
Total	5,643	8,656,832	374	690,110
<u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	1	547		
Total	1	547	None	None
Total Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /c/	5,644	8,657,379	374	690,110
Total Oil and Gas Noncompetitive Leases /d/	21,039	18,819,060	378	696,004
<u>Geothermal Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Arizona	1	2,084		
California	15	12,640		
Idaho	2	726		
Nevada	230	341,465	4	7,777
Oregon	55	49,638		
Total	303	406,553	4	7,777
<u>Grand Total of All Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>	21,342	19,225,613	382	703,781

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2008—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/ Leases which are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the two right-hand columns of this table.

Note: Because of an error in a program which automatically counts oil and gas leases in effect for *Public Land Statistics*, the number of oil and gas leases in effect at the end of each fiscal year between 2004 and 2007 for Tables 3-13, 3-14, and 3-15 were underreported by approximately 6,000 leases, combined. This error was corrected before collecting the data reported for Fiscal Year 2008.

/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 2008**

	Total as of September 30, 2008 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Private Leases /b/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	1	60		
Arkansas	1	40		
Colorado	2	328		
Indiana	2	68		
Kansas	4	1,480		
Kentucky	37	9,753		
Louisiana	2	48		
Mississippi	1	482		
Nebraska	1	210		
New York	1	158		
North Dakota	3	345		
Ohio	136	16,070		
Oklahoma	7	924		
Pennsylvania	65	4,372		
Tennessee	2	736		
Texas	4	1,135		
Utah	4	1,672		
West Virginia	195	20,819		
Total Private Leases /c/	468	58,700	None	None
<u>Exchange Leases /d/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	65	11,019		
Colorado	19	9,422		
Kansas	21	18,028		
Montana	85	26,138		
New Mexico	305	123,620		
North Dakota	9	4,227		
Wyoming	72	20,796		
Total Exchange Leases	576	213,250	None	None
<u>Renewal Leases /e/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	138	39,047		
Colorado	130	111,994		
Louisiana	1	103		
Montana	117	38,212		
New Mexico	423	100,769		
North Dakota	9	8,983		

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2008 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Renewal Leases /e/—continued</u>				
Public Domain—continued				
Oklahoma	8	282		
Utah	7	5,475		
Wyoming	387	106,417	4	836
Total Renewal Leases /c/	1,220	411,282	4	836
<u>Renewal Leases with Discovery National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska /f/</u>				
Public Domain				
Alaska	1	5,117	1	5,117
Total Renewal Leases with Discovery NPR-A	1	5,117	1	5,117
<u>Class III Reinstatement Leases /g/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	1	80		
Wyoming	2	338		
Total Class III Reinstatement Leases	3	418	None	None
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Rights-of-Way of 1930 /h/</u>				
Public Domain				
Colorado	53	2,953		
Montana	6	109		
Nebraska	3	119		
New Mexico	3	705		
North Dakota	6	583		
Utah	3	457		
Wyoming	45	2,009		
Total Rights-of-Way Act of 1930 Leases	119	6,935	None	None

Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2008 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act of 1934 /i/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Colorado	2	711	1	435
Kansas	49	10,908		
North Dakota	10	2,233		
Oklahoma	27	5,165		
Texas	49	8,499	3	267
Total FFMC Act Leases	137	27,516	4	702
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Texas Relinquishment Act of 1919 /j/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	4	4,270		
Total Texas Relinquishment	4	4,270	None	None
Grand Total Other Oil and Gas Leases	2,528	727,488	9	6,655

/a/ Leases which are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the two right-hand columns of this table.

Note: Because of an error in a program which automatically counts oil and gas leases in effect for *Public Land Statistics*, the number of oil and gas leases in effect at the end of each fiscal year between 2004 and 2007 for Tables 3-13, 3-14, and 3-15 were underreported by approximately 6,000 leases, combined. This error was corrected before collecting the data reported for Fiscal Year 2008.

/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/ The totals in this year's table may not correspond with last year's totals because data have been corrected.

/d/ 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.

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

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008–concluded**

- /f/ A lease within the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, which is renewed for 10 additional years. Such renewals were authorized by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which amended the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976.
- /g/ 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.
- /h/ 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.
- /i/ A lease issued on lands acquired by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (FFMC) under the FFMC Act of 1934.
- /j/ A lease issued under the Texas Relinquishment Act of 1919.

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2008**

OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES				
Geographic State	APDs /a/ Approved	Wells Started	Wells Completed	Wells Plugged
Alabama	0	0	0	0
Alaska	12	9	6	0
Arizona	1	1	0	0
Arkansas	25	12	7	0
California	231	231	65	5
Colorado	684	527	314	7
Kansas	0	0	1	1
Kentucky	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	45	24	33	0
Michigan	5	0	0	0
Mississippi	3	1	2	2
Montana	141	120	90	10
Nebraska	2	1	1	0
Nevada	7	4	2	0
North Dakota	88	66	39	7
New Mexico	1,224	1,000	970	148
New York	4	0	0	0
Ohio	0	1	0	0
Oklahoma	18	18	9	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	4	2	0	0
Texas	23	14	9	0
Utah	943	736	540	1
Virginia	2	2	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	3,155	2,275	1,318	50
Total	6,617	5,044	3,406	231

GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES				
Geographic State	GDPs /b/ Approved	Wells Started	Wells Completed	Wells Plugged
California	0	0	0	0
Nevada	59	10	5	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
Oregon	1	1	0	0
Utah	8	2	2	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Total	68	13	7	0

**Table 3-16. NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2008–concluded**

/a/ APDs = Applications for Permit to Drill.

/b/ GDPs = Geothermal Drilling Permits.

Source for Oil and Gas data: Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS).

Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic States	Units in Effect /a/	Producible and Service Holes /b/	Producible and Service Completions /b/	Producible Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Alabama	1	29	29	20	8,518
Alaska	9	176	215	41	88,867
Arizona	0	2	2	0	0
Arkansas	1	162	177	162	95,271
California	29	7,265	7,281	324	77,687
Colorado	158	5,444	5,543	2,266	1,522,230
Florida	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	2	16	18	8	1,581
Indiana	0	4	4	2	68
Kansas	9	455	458	433	110,440
Kentucky	0	164	164	46	30,885
Louisiana	4	468	492	182	92,300
Maryland	0	9	9	0	0
Michigan	6	91	94	65	29,983
Mississippi	6	131	134	62	42,691
Montana	43	2,720	2,727	1,436	777,370
Nebraska	0	32	32	19	8,676
Nevada	6	118	121	29	14,998
New Mexico	226	28,966	33,523	6,554	4,347,437
New York	0	4	4	5	1,284
North Dakota	34	1,049	1,088	677	357,253
Ohio	1	561	563	216	38,277
Oklahoma	15	383	391	864	130,715
Pennsylvania	0	159	159	67	4,694
South Dakota	4	74	76	75	34,727
Tennessee	0	9	9	2	851

Table 3-17.

**CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008—continued**

CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic States	Units in Effect /a/	Producible and Service Holes /b/	Producible and Service Completions /b/	Producible Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Texas	13	411	414	198	130,025
Utah	150	6,593	6,644	1,586	1,493,683
Virginia	0	17	19	11	14,760
Washington	1	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	304	305	160	61,102
Wyoming	584	29,514	30,542	7,783	5,027,052
Total	1,303	85,330	91,237	23,293	14,543,425

CONTINUING GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES

Geographic States	Units /a/	Injection Wells	Producing Wells	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0
California	4	96	225	25	29,329
Nevada	21	6	8	28	20,472
New Mexico	0	0	0	2	2,781
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	4	4	5	4,928
Total	26	106	237	60	57,510

**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008–concluded**

Note: Due to the shutdown of the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS) from April 8, 2005, to August 2, 2006, the data from the following databases may be subject to backlog data entry and may not be complete: Vernal, Utah.

/a/ The data come from the BLM's Case Recordation System.

/b/ Service holes and completions are not necessarily located on producible leases. The data come from the BLM's Automated Fluid Minerals Support System.

Source for Oil and Gas data: Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS).

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2008**

	Total as of September 30, 2008 <i>/a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year <i>/a/</i>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
Federal Coal Leases					
Competitive Nonregional Lease-by-Application Leases					
Alabama <i>/b/</i>	0	0	(1)	(2,887)	\$0
Colorado	18	23,448	0	0	0
Montana <i>/c/</i>	3	2,699	1	1,118	19,902,200
New Mexico	2	6,448	0	0	0
North Dakota	9	7,826	0	0	0
Oklahoma <i>/d/</i>	7	14,555	0	20	2,000
Utah	11	32,693	0	0	0
Wyoming <i>/c/ /e/</i>	30	60,048	3	4,328	431,340,000
Total	80	147,717	3	2,579	\$451,244,200
Competitive Pre-Federal Coal Leasing Amendment Act (FCLAA) Leases					
Montana	13	25,246	0	0	\$0
North Dakota	4	2,835	0	0	0
Utah	48	44,576	0	0	0
Washington	1	241	0	0	0
Wyoming	31	62,653	0	0	0
Total	97	135,551	0	0	\$0
Competitive Regional Emergency/Bypass Leases					
Alabama	2	120	0	0	\$0
Colorado <i>/f/</i>	5	2,527	(1)	(125)	0
Kentucky	1	1,430	0	0	0
Montana	4	1,638	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	4,016	0	0	0
North Dakota	2	400	0	0	0
Utah	6	6,407	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	3,260	0	0	0
Total	24	19,798	(1)	(125)	\$0

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2008 <i>/a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year <i>/a/</i>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
Competitive Regional Leases					
Alabama <i>/b/</i>	2	4,497	1	2,887	\$0
Colorado	17	26,661	0	0	0
Kentucky	5	3,758	0	0	0
Montana	7	4,825	0	0	0
Utah	4	3,683	0	0	0
Wyoming	6	14,792	0	0	0
Total	41	58,216	1	2,887	\$0
Exchange Leases					
Kentucky <i>/f/</i>	1	1,653	(1)	(62)	\$0
Montana	1	9,445	0	0	0
Wyoming <i>/d/</i>	5	4,625	0	315	1,925,000
Total	7	15,723	(1)	253	\$1,925,000
Preference Right Leases					
Alaska	2	5,148	0	0	\$0
Colorado	15	30,600	0	0	0
Montana	2	1,446	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	14,968	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	2,129	0	0	0
Utah	6	4,716	0	0	0
Washington	1	280	0	0	0
Wyoming	15	35,246	0	0	0
Total	51	94,533	0	0	\$0
All Leases Combined					
Alabama <i>/b/</i>	4	4,617	0	0	\$0
Alaska	2	5,148	0	0	0
Colorado <i>/f/</i>	55	83,236	(1)	(125)	0
Kentucky <i>/f/</i>	7	6,841	(1)	(62)	0
Montana <i>/c/</i>	30	45,299	1	1,118	19,902,200
New Mexico	11	25,432	0	0	0
North Dakota	15	11,061	0	0	0
Oklahoma <i>/d/</i>	9	16,684	0	20	2,000
Utah	75	92,075	0	0	0
Washington	2	521	0	0	0
Wyoming <i>/c/ /d/ /e/</i>	90	180,624	3	4,643	433,265,000
Total	300	471,538	2	5,594	\$453,169,200

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2008 <i>/a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year <i>/a/</i>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
Colorado	1	5,102	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	14	29,068	0	0	N/A
Total	15	34,170	0	0	N/A
<u>Coal Licenses</u>					
Exploration Licenses					
Colorado	12	44,739	1	5,870	N/A
Montana	3	11,281	(3)	1,533	N/A
North Dakota	1	640	1	640	N/A
Utah	5	7,826	0	0	N/A
Washington	1	80	0	0	N/A
West Virginia	0	0	(1)	(7,625)	N/A
Wyoming	12	50,801	2	(2,644)	N/A
Total	34	115,367	0	(2,226)	N/A
Licenses to Mine					
Montana	1	80	0	0	N/A
Total	1	80	0	0	N/A
<u>Logical Mining Units</u>					
Colorado	9	79,133	0	0	N/A
Montana	4	62,237	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 /f/	16	123,833	0	(4,027)	N/A
Total	43	385,692	0	(4,027)	N/A

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—concluded

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

Statistics concerning Federal coal lease diligent development and continued operation are shown in Table 3-35.

- /a/ Authorized leases and licenses are shown, along with those logical mining units (LMUs) that were approved as of September 30, 2008. 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 LMU 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 LMUs are shown in parentheses. Pending preference right lease applications are also shown. Acreage totals may differ slightly from other data sources because of the rounding methods used.
- /b/ Corrects a coding error reported in Fiscal Year 2007.
- /c/ Values reflect the issuance of new Federal coal leases or LMUs during Fiscal Year 2008. These leases have been offered for lease through a competitive sale process. The total bonus bid for the lease is shown.
- /d/ An increase in acreage for Fiscal Year 2008, without an additional lease or LMUs, reflects completion of a modification of an existing lease or LMU. The total bonus bid for the lease modification is shown.
- /e/ An increase in the number of leases during Fiscal Year 2008, without a corresponding increase in the total acreage under lease, reflects a segregation of an existing lease into two separate leases.
- /f/ The value reflects a partial or full termination, cancellation, or relinquishment of a lease, license, or LMU that was completed during Fiscal Year 2008 and is reflected by a decrease in the lease, license, or LMU acreage and quantity.

N/A = Not applicable.

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2008

	Total as of September 30, 2008 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Combined Hydrocarbon Leases</u>					
Utah /b/	21	16,044	1	1,916	N/A
Total	21	16,044	1	1,916	N/A
<u>Phosphate Leases</u>					
Phosphate Competitive Leases					
Florida	4	883	0	0	N/A
Idaho	48	30,848	0	0	N/A
Montana	1	1,409	0	0	N/A
Utah	3	4,717	0	0	N/A
Total	56	37,857	0	0	N/A
Phosphate Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Florida	1	61	0	0	N/A
Idaho	9	2,542	0	0	N/A
Utah	1	840	0	0	N/A
Total	11	3,443	0	0	N/A
Phosphate Preference Right Leases					
Idaho	29	10,362	0	0	N/A
Utah	3	7,472	0	0	N/A
Total	32	17,834	0	0	N/A
Total Phosphate Leases	99	59,134	0	0	N/A
<u>Phosphate Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
California	1	2,434	0	0	N/A
Idaho	1	720	0	0	N/A
Total	2	3,154	0	0	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2008 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Phosphate Use Permits</u>					
Idaho	4	230	0	0	N/A
Total	4	230	0	0	N/A
<u>Sodium Leases</u>					
Sodium Competitive Leases					
California	3	4,644	0	0	N/A
Wyoming	36	43,253	0	0	N/A
Total	39	47,897	0	0	N/A
Sodium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Arizona	1	4	0	0	N/A
Wyoming	1	317	0	0	N/A
Total	2	321	0	0	N/A
Sodium Preference Right Leases					
California	9	15,324	0	0	N/A
Colorado	8	16,675	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	3	1,560	0	0	N/A
Wyoming	22	30,270	0	0	N/A
Total	42	63,829	0	0	N/A
Total Sodium Leases	83	112,047	0	0	N/A
<u>Sodium Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
Nevada	0	0	5	(10,706)	N/A
Total	0	0	5	(10,706)	N/A
<u>Sodium Use Permit</u>					
California	1	40	0	0	N/A
Total	1	40	0	0	N/A

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2008 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Potassium Leases</u>					
Potassium Competitive Leases					
California	3	5,970	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	12	15,432	3	960	\$776,000
Utah	10	24,700	0	0	N/A
Total	25	46,102	3	960	\$776,000
Potassium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
California	1	1,332	0	0	N/A
New Mexico /c/	37	39,988	1	1,563	\$17,584
Utah	2	702	0	0	N/A
Total	40	42,022	1	1,563	\$17,584
Potassium Preference Right Leases					
California	2	2,984	0	0	N/A
Nevada	1	2,320	0	0	N/A
New Mexico /c/	67	86,733	0	0	N/A
Utah	6	9,210	0	0	N/A
Total	76	101,247	0	0	N/A
Total Potassium Leases	141	189,371	4	2,523	\$793,584
<u>Potassium Prospecting Permits</u>					
Colorado	0	0	1	(1,667)	N/A
Total	0	0	1	(1,667)	N/A
<u>Potassium Exploration Licenses</u>					
New Mexico	1	80	1	80	N/A
Total	0	0	1	80	N/A
<u>Gilsonite Leases</u>					
Gilsonite Competitive Leases					
Utah	11	3,135	0	0	N/A
Total	11	3,135	0	0	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2008 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Gilsonite Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Utah	1	28	0	0	N/A
Total	1	28	0	0	N/A
Gilsonite Preference Right Leases					
Utah	1	477	0	0	N/A
Total	1	477	0	0	N/A
Gilsonite Mineral Lease Exchanges					
Utah /d/	4	303	0	0	N/A
Total	4	303	0	0	N/A
Total Gilsonite Leases	17	3,943	0	0	N/A
Gilsonite Exploration Licenses					
Utah	1	75	0	0	N/A
Total	1	75	0	0	N/A
Oil Shale R, D&D Leases					
Colorado	5	781	0	0	N/A
Utah	1	160	0	0	N/A
Total	6	941	0	0	N/A
Oil Shale R, D&D Preference Lease Areas /e/					
Colorado	5	26,392	0	0	N/A
Utah	1	4,889	0	0	N/A
Total	6	31,281	0	0	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2008–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2008 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Leases /f/</u>					
Hardrock Preference Right Leases					
Alabama	1	40	0	0	N/A
Arkansas	6	457	0	0	N/A
California	2	800	0	0	N/A
Idaho	2	121	0	0	N/A
Illinois	1	183	0	0	N/A
Minnesota	2	4,865	0	0	N/A
Missouri	36	33,623	0	0	N/A
North Carolina	1	158	0	0	N/A
South Carolina	1	1,109	0	0	N/A
Virginia	1	355	0	0	N/A
Total	53	41,711	0	0	N/A
Hardrock Mineral Lease Exchanges					
Utah /d/	7	1,800	0	0	N/A
Total	7	1,800	0	0	N/A
Total Hardrock Leases	60	43,511	0	0	N/A
<u>Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /f/</u>					
California	1	80	0	0	N/A
Total	1	80	0	0	N/A
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Prospecting Permits /f/</u>					
Idaho	3	426	0	0	N/A
Missouri	7	8,668	0	0	N/A
Montana	3	237	(5)	(4,257)	N/A
Total	13	9,331	(5)	(4,257)	N/A
<u>Public Domain – Minnesota USDA National Forest – Preference Right Lease Applications /f/</u>					
Minnesota	1	14	0	0	N/A
Total	1	14	0	0	N/A
<u>Public Domain – Minnesota USDA National Forest – Prospecting Permits /f/</u>					
Minnesota	4	3,927	0	0	N/A
Total	4	3,927	0	0	N/A

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2008 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Nevada Sand and Gravel Solid Mineral Leases</u>					
Nevada	1	121	0	0	N/A
Total	1	121	0	0	N/A
<u>Asphalt Competitive Leases</u>					
Oklahoma	2	959	0	0	N/A
Total	2	959	0	0	N/A

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008—concluded**

Note: The reason why some sections in last year's *Public Land Statistics* do not appear this year is because there were no permits authorized for those sections.

/a/ The first two columns of this table include authorized leases, licenses, and permits, and pending preference right lease applications. The last three columns include new actions during the fiscal year. New actions that increase numbers and acreage, such as leases, licenses, and permits authorized with effective dates during the fiscal year are shown without parentheses. New actions which decrease numbers and acreage, such as lease, license or permit terminations, expirations, relinquishments or cancellations, are in parentheses, and the totals are an arithmetic sum of the increases and decreases.

/b/ An Oil and Gas Competitive Lease was segregated creating a new Oil and Gas Hydrocarbon Lease increasing the lease count by 1 and the acreage by 1,916 acres.

/c/ Lease modifications result in a change in acreage, but no change in the corresponding number of leases.

/d/ These mineral leases were acquired from the State of Utah. They were issued under the rules of the State of Utah, so they are not Federal leases.

/e/ The research, development, and demonstration (R,D&D) oil shale leases have terms and conditions that if met may allow them a preference to additional identified acres for commercial development.

/f/ Hardrock-Acquired Lands leases, lease applications, and permits include 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, or other minerals.

N/A = Not applicable.

Table 3-20.

DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2008

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	2	5,200	\$14,300	2	5200	\$14,300
	State Total	2	5,200	\$14,300	2	5200	\$14,300
Arizona	Sand and Gravel	24	18,224	\$13,566	23	18,024	\$13,446
	Stone	175	1,127	11,145	175	1,127	11,145
	State Total	199	19,351	\$24,711	198	19,151	\$24,591
California	Sand and Gravel	10	4,592	\$2,313	10	4,592	\$2,313
	Soil - Other	8	1,370	553	8	1,370	553
	Stone	14	15	193	14	15	193
	State Total	32	5,977	\$3,059	32	5,977	\$3,059
Colorado	Clay	3	11	\$7	3	11	\$7
	Sand and Gravel	12	1,037	1,292	12	1,037	1,292
	Soil - Other	2	2,833	1,720	2	2,833	1,720
	Stone	414	36,239	35,175	411	13,039	17,543
	State Total	431	40,120	\$38,194	428	16,920	\$20,562
Idaho	Clay	24	14,760	\$29,520	24	14,760	\$29,520
	Pumice	18	179	677	18	179	677
	Sand and Gravel	85	13,146	14,733	85	13,146	14,733
	Soil - Other	12	1,657	669	12	1,657	669
	Stone	460	973	11,771	460	973	11,771
	State Total	599	30,715	\$57,370	599	30,715	\$57,370
Montana /d/	Sand and Gravel	7	990	\$2,775	7	990	\$2,775
	Stone	16	140	305	16	140	305
	State Total	23	1,130	\$3,080	23	1,130	\$3,080

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales—concluded							
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	129	277,075	\$238,334	130	255,087	\$224,040
	Soil - Other	7	1,741	877	7	1,741	877
	Stone	35	386	1,145	37	388	1,157
	State Total	171	279,202	\$240,356	174	257,216	\$226,074
New Mexico /e/	Calcium	219	240,232	\$329,430	219	240,232	\$329,430
	Pumice	1	100	45	1	100	45
	Sand and Gravel	89	14,469	10,115	89	14,469	10,115
	Soil - Other	2	214	118	2	214	118
	Stone	192	993	2,754	192	993	2,754
	State Total	503	256,008	\$342,462	503	256,008	\$342,462
Oregon /f/	Pumice	9	391	\$314	9	391	\$314
	Sand and Gravel	33	5,749	3,489	33	5,749	3,489
	Stone	120	11,337	10,754	119	11,334	10,724
	State Total	162	17,477	\$14,557	161	17,474	\$14,527
Utah	Clay	3	540	\$194	3	540	\$194
	Pumice	65	7,674	3,813	65	7,674	3,813
	Sand and Gravel	125	198,032	108,166	123	172,532	93,631
	Soil - Other	12	478	269	12	478	269
	Stone	652	4,063	61,173	652	4,063	61,173
	State Total	857	210,787	\$173,615	855	185,287	\$159,080
Wyoming /g/	Sand and Gravel	31	27,066	\$18,797	31	27,066	\$18,797
	Stone	73	114	2,191	74	115	2,207
	State Total	104	27,180	\$20,988	105	27,181	\$21,004
Total Non-Exclusive Sales:		3,083	893,147	\$932,692	3,080	822,259	\$886,109

Table 3-20.

DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Exclusive Sales							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	11	245,450	\$479,876	15	180,640	\$388,010
	State Total	11	245,450	\$479,876	15	180,640	\$388,010
Arizona	Clay	0	0	\$0	1	2,310	\$1,820
	Sand and Gravel	11	429,796	438,770	150	367,808	418,301
	Soil - Other	1	10,000	7,700	8	2,692	2,072
	Stone	15	1,220,914	2,180,150	218	1,186,516	2,252,606
	State Total	27	1,660,710	\$2,626,620	377	1,559,326	\$2,674,799
California	Clay	2	60,000	\$45,000	3	60,824	\$46,342
	Pumice	1	50,000	37,500	16	69,059	66,628
	Sand and Gravel	3	450,142	606,750	170	876,357	886,705
	Soil - Other	1	850	924	1	246	172
	Stone	2	101,235	285,600	20	31,969	64,676
	State Total	9	662,227	\$975,774	210	1,038,455	\$1,064,523
Colorado	Calcium	0	0	\$0	3	3,485	\$2,975
	Sand and Gravel	3	8,028	6,162	30	105,764	141,633
	Soil - Other	1	98,440	9,730	51	54,025	12,912
	Stone	6	101,652	116,718	57	43,225	102,137
	State Total	10	208,120	\$132,610	141	206,499	\$259,657
Idaho	Sand and Gravel	6	51,313	\$101,195	17	68,404	\$43,912
	Soil - Other	1	500	1,000	1	250	188
	Stone	9	144,616	189,659	15	3,449	23,361
	State Total	16	196,429	\$291,854	33	72,103	\$67,461
Montana /d/	Sand and Gravel	1	3,239	\$1,134	0	0	\$0
	State Total	1	3,239	\$1,134	0	0	\$0

Table 3-20.

DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Exclusive Sales—concluded							
Nevada	Calcium	0	0	\$0	9	139,046	\$142,441
	Pumice	1	305,340	200,000	0	0	0
	Sand and Gravel	71	2,378,280	2,279,831	451	4,520,467	5,665,358
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	2	520	312
	Stone	11	126,924	221,883	90	138,387	192,580
	State Total	83	2,810,544	\$2,701,714	552	4,798,420	\$6,000,691
New Mexico /e/	Calcium	171	260,138	\$365,831	176	235,665	\$335,031
	Clay	0	0	0	3	1,796	898
	Pumice	0	0	0	23	215,680	134,820
	Sand and Gravel	17	541,053	518,334	111	756,840	851,318
	Soil - Other	2	19,164	61,500	13	6,134	28,582
	Stone	9	1,724,720	1,800,280	39	10,132	8,458
State Total	199	2,545,075	\$2,745,945	365	1,226,247	\$1,359,107	
Oregon /f/	Stone	1	29	\$250	0	0	\$0
	State Total	1	29	\$250	0	0	\$0
Utah	Pumice	2	80,152	\$39,375	10	34,179	\$16,792
	Sand and Gravel	6	331,570	185,800	31	148,048	84,268
	Stone	3	143,729	107,640	11	661	12,253
	State Total	11	555,451	\$332,815	52	182,888	\$113,313
Wyoming /g/	Calcium	0	0	\$0	2	2,513	\$1,570
	Sand and Gravel	36	2,084,705	1,487,937	240	1,431,525	919,051
	Soil - Other	1	135,974	172,800	2	14,164	18,000
	Stone	5	1,121,123	1,000,200	57	1,971,965	658,529
	State Total	42	3,341,802	\$2,660,937	301	3,420,167	\$1,597,150
Total Exclusive Sales		410	12,229,076	\$12,949,529	2,046	12,684,745	\$13,524,711

Table 3-20.

DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Free Use Permits							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	1	5,000	\$12,500	22	287,952	\$604,699
	State Total	1	5,000	\$12,500	22	287,952	\$604,699
Arizona	Sand and Gravel	8	1,240,000	\$922,000	17	41,393	\$32,808
	State Total	8	1,240,000	\$922,000	17	41,393	\$32,808
California	Sand and Gravel	6	25,001	\$20,721	9	114,446	\$87,792
	Stone	0	0	0	1	575	500
	State Total	6	25,001	\$20,721	10	115,021	\$88,292
Colorado	Clay	1	15,000	\$600	0	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	5	165,040	153,728	29	36,912	29,353
	Stone	6	3,196	7,302	7	681	1,185
	State Total	12	183,236	\$161,630	36	37,593	\$30,538
Idaho	Pumice	1	153	\$1,000	10	33,630	\$39,600
	Sand and Gravel	11	416,400	369,140	64	118,272	99,850
	Soil - Other	2	7,000	5,050	5	140	101
	Stone	4	524,414	1,697,500	21	56,186	43,371
	State Total	18	947,967	\$2,072,690	100	208,228	\$182,922
Montana /d/	Sand and Gravel	4	122,500	\$79,625	0	0	\$0
	State Total	4	122,500	\$79,625	0	0	\$0
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	58	2,115,162	\$1,162,611	85	1,000,261	\$677,907
	Soil - Other	1	80,000	42,400	13	60,693	32,147
	Stone	1	1,000	550	1	1,000	550
	State Total	60	2,196,162	\$1,205,561	99	1,061,954	\$710,604

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Free Use Permits—concluded							
New Mexico /e/	Calcium	21	189,200	\$234,580	27	175,884	\$217,935
	Sand and Gravel	2	1,554	878	50	453	288
	Stone	2	5	64	3	5	64
	State Total	25	190,759	\$235,522	80	176,342	\$218,287
Oregon /f/	Pumice	1	20,000	\$12,000	0	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	3	40,750	40,800	4	5,878	5,878
	Stone	10	505,000	353,750	5	6,400	6,400
	State Total	14	565,750	\$406,550	9	12,278	\$12,278
Utah	Pumice	4	12,200	\$9,150	1	153	\$75
	Sand and Gravel	8	269,000	129,730	10	127,902	60,040
	Soil - Other	3	125,000	73,000	0	0	0
	Stone	3	85,004	54,654	1	25,000	18,750
	State Total	18	491,204	\$266,534	12	153,055	\$78,865
Wyoming /g/	Sand and Gravel	9	146,516	\$123,329	54	173,428	\$117,168
	Stone	2	35	600	1	34	600
	State Total	11	146,551	\$123,929	55	173,462	\$117,768
Total Free Use		177	6,114,130	\$5,507,262	440	2,267,278	\$2,077,061
Grand Total		3,670	19,236,353	\$19,389,483	5,566	15,774,282	\$16,487,881

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—concluded

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

/a/ The data have 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/ Includes North and South Dakota.

/e/ Includes Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.

/f/ Includes Washington.

/g/ Includes Nebraska.

Source: The BLM's Case Recordation System (lower 48 States—LR2000; Alaska—ALIS).

Table 3-21. MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2008

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>
California	1	0	0	0	0	0	18	305	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	0	0	0	18	305	0	0	0	0	0	0

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 2008

Administrative State	Total Claims at beginning of Fiscal Year	Claims Received during Year	Total at Year End	Active Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year /a/	Claims Closed /b/	Claims Held under FHFC /c/	Active Claims at Year End
Alaska	118,299	2,388	120,687	8,045	334	10	11,448
Arizona	138,827	8,770	147,597	37,993	374	83	43,434
California	293,358	3,412	296,770	19,587	217	156	21,291
Colorado	271,749	4,644	276,393	16,218	676	30	14,937
Eastern States /d/	10,990	8	10,998	0	0	0	4
Idaho	192,021	3,889	195,910	12,348	313	13	14,888
Montana /e/	219,192	2,234	221,426	13,933	902	10	12,931
Nevada	971,656	32,249	1,003,905	178,677	1,986	2	193,607
New Mexico /f/	178,648	8,078	186,726	11,585	452	15	9,731
Oregon /g/	162,053	2,055	164,108	6,931	394	20	5,549
Utah	388,428	10,409	398,837	29,276	7,524	0	29,003
Wyoming /h/	294,725	4,319	299,044	21,133	1,035	49	40,767
Total	3,239,946	82,455	3,322,401	355,726	14,207	388	397,590

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 2008—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 1 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 Dakota and South Dakota.
- /f/ Includes Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.
- /g/ Includes Washington.
- /h/ Includes Nebraska.

Sources: The BLM's LR 2000 and ALIS automated data 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 2001 THROUGH 2008**

Administrative State	Notices Reviewed /a/							
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alaska	4	2	4	200	10	87	5	46
Arizona	29	36	27	35	41	51	84	70
California	37	29	44	23	26	5	13	14
Colorado	54	101	41	13	0	85	154	35
Idaho	11	4	13	10	8	7	8	11
Montana	23	15	12	6	31	5	7	12
Nevada	193	89	209	182	146	207	136	149
New Mexico	33	9	10	4	16	5	4	5
Oregon	42	27	10	17	0	17	22	30
Utah	42	9	29	38	25	37	40	37
Wyoming	2	5	3	8	5	30	35	34
Total	470	326	402	536	308	536	508	443

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2001 THROUGH 2008—concluded**

Administrative State	Plans of Operations Reviewed /b/							
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alaska	8	4	3	4	6	83	9	27
Arizona	1	31	20	5	14	27	8	5
California	22	14	31	20	6	12	5	13
Colorado	1	8	2	0	0	0	2	0
Idaho	6	4	3	18	6	15	5	4
Montana	2	7	5	7	4	12	0	4
Nevada	34	36	89	42	22	11	11	16
New Mexico	3	0	2	3	3	6	0	3
Oregon	9	10	0	5	0	5	3	6
Utah	12	7	5	6	8	4	6	13
Wyoming	4	13	1	4	2	80	3	4
Total	102	134	161	114	71	255	52	95

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

/b/ Plans submitted to the BLM 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, Sections 401 and 430); and plans submitted for Stockraising Homestead Act lands under 43 CFR 3809.31.

Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2008

Fiscal Year	Federal Helium		Storage and Transmission of Private Helium		Helium Produced from Public Land		Natural Gas/Liquids Sales	
	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /a/	Volume in Storage /b/	Operations Receipts /c/	Volume Sold /d/	Fee Sales and Royalty Receipts /e/	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /f/
2004	893	\$48,103	1,950	\$4,383	1,416	\$7,106	3,193	\$15,991
2005	1,037	56,281	1,000	4,891	1,250	6,551	3,051	20,398
2006	2,385	131,345	1,313	5,412	1,381	7,508	3,491	23,430
2007	2,318	133,795	1,343	5,646	1,221	7,361	3,483	20,971
2008	1,871	111,375	1,129	6,034	1,310	8,130	3,710	28,350

Note: All receipts are in thousands of dollars; all *helium* volumes are in million cubic feet (14.7 pounds per square inch [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 nonappropriated funds.

/a/ Figures represent in-kind helium sales plus open-market sales of helium. Fiscal Year 2008 open-market sales of helium were 1,664 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$99,099,000, whereas in-kind sales were 207 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$12,276,047.

/b/ This is the balance of *private* helium remaining in storage at the end of each fiscal year. Depending on helium demand, this volume can increase or decrease. *Government* helium in storage as of the end of September 2008 was 19.5 billion cubic feet.

/c/ The storage contracts provide for the collection of contract fees, pipeline connect fees, and reservoir management fees on the basis of 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 on 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 2008—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 on value received and volume of helium extracted.

/f/ Figures represent sales of natural gas plus natural gas liquids (NGL) sales.

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 2008**

Fiscal Year <i>/a/</i>	Public Land and Materials Sales	Timber Sales	Fees and Commissions	Mineral Leases <i>/b/</i>	Mining Law Holding Fees and Service Charges	Miscellaneous <i>/c/</i>	Total
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 <i>/d/</i>	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 <i>/e/</i>	17,539,739	758,578	6,846,249	18,883,225	56,945,214	199,609,924
2003	292,931,023 <i>/e/</i>	13,074,703	708,213	78,847,460	27,476,495	54,203,659	467,241,553
2004	570,864,571 <i>/e/</i>	23,369,163	186,087	18,528,335	17,843,412	61,012,430	691,803,998
2005	1,252,024,986 <i>/e/</i>	26,413,785	177,003	84,601,946	47,449,193	89,637,386	1,500,304,299
2006	882,628,858 <i>/e/</i>	31,903,547	91,415	44,494,816	54,089,520	145,230,435	1,158,438,591
2007	71,399,782 <i>/e/</i>	34,160,750	243,839	51,680,999	56,701,975	187,971,339	402,158,684
2008	55,719,611 <i>/e/</i>	28,558,574	174,158	44,011,839	69,221,388	192,123,133 <i>/f/</i>	389,808,703
Total	\$3,875,473,309	\$5,192,182,588	\$388,912,134	\$58,507,971,472	\$579,463,287	\$3,442,219,040	\$71,986,221,830

**Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES
MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2008—concluded**

- Note: Includes the collections of the BLM and its two predecessor organizations: the General Land Office (1785–1946) and the Grazing Service (1934–1946). For annual data for 1881–1946, see the *General Land Office Statistical Appendix* for 1946. For annual data for 1947–1961, see the *BLM Statistical Appendix* for 1961. For annual data for 1962–1970, 1971–1980, 1981–1990, and 1991–2000, see the *BLM Public Land Statistics* for 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000, respectively.
- /a/ As of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30.
- /b/ The Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 20 U.S.C. 181 et seq.). Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under the Mineral Leasing 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, National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska, and Naval Oil Shale Reserves (NOSR) 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 Reserves (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 (SNPLMA) collections of \$85,088,754 in Fiscal Year 2002; \$281,261,484 in Fiscal Year 2003; \$530,531,906 in Fiscal Year 2004; \$1,154,676,205 in Fiscal Year 2005; \$782,751,463 in Fiscal Year 2006; \$41,975,616 in Fiscal Year 2007; and \$27,044,602 in Fiscal Year 2008.
- /f/ Includes application for permit to drill collections of \$22,052,000.

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2008

	Mineral Leases and Permits <i>/a/</i>	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Alaska	\$238,914	\$740	\$385,233	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	531,250	90	7,554,750	446,227	174,588	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	237,083	518,367	1,431,261	108,133	76,027	0
Colorado	30,979,489 <i>/b/</i>	64,746	1,111,759	533,817	77,003	0
Florida	0	0	146	0	0	0
Idaho	44,949	559,575	2,180,304	1,294,762	39,528	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	16,110	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	4,437,150	315,556	93,259	1,040,379	193,538	505,963
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	1,783	0
Nevada	1,245,616	22,405	35,120,737 <i>/c/</i>	1,711,438	25,462	0
New Mexico	1,501,705	24,811	4,839,435	1,684,050	281,490	29,784
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	628	0	295	0	14,948	0
Oklahoma	870	0	0	0	130	0
Oregon	11,138	26,967,003	449,310	1,016,695	52,276	12,557
South Dakota	1,109	868	20	178	173,044	0
Tennessee	0	0	3,775	0	0	0
Texas	700	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	334,162	5,250	605,657	1,005,339	0	0

Table 3-26.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

	Mineral Leases and Permits <i>/a/</i>	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washington	25	0	920	0	43,482	0
Wisconsin	0	0	113,000	0	0	0
Wyoming	4,447,051	79,163	1,813,640	1,182,601	621,966	0
Total Operating Revenue	\$44,011,839	\$28,558,574	\$55,719,611	\$10,023,619	\$1,775,265	\$548,304
Percent	24.51%	15.90%	31.03%	5.58%	0.99%	0.31%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees <i>/d/</i>	69,221,388					
Application for Permit to Drill Fees <i>/e/</i>	22,052,000					
Non-Operating Revenue <i>/f/</i>	118,944,341					
Grand Total	\$254,229,568	\$28,558,574	\$55,719,611	\$10,023,619	\$1,775,265	\$548,304

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Alaska	\$460	(\$59,168)	\$84,423	\$288,046	\$134,153	\$1,072,801
Arizona	126,759	1,679,194	306,377	1,411,748	6,509	12,237,492
Arkansas	50	0	0	0	0	50
California	3,647	3,198,841	149,412	3,583,078	4,798	9,310,647
Colorado	1,332	1,966,158	28,820	508,917	2,624	35,274,665
Florida	50	0	0	0	0	196
Idaho	24,463	1,040,869	43,035	719,090	32,578	5,979,153
Illinois	50	3,160	0	0	0	3,210
Indiana	0	843	0	0	0	843
Minnesota	100	0	1,300	0	0	1,400
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	16,110
Missouri	250	0	0	0	0	250
Montana	2,595	195,421	55,380	384,899	2,731	7,226,871 /g/
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	1,783
Nevada	3,560	5,398,217	1,155,870	2,743,664	29,611	47,456,580
New Mexico	2,532	1,984,373	12,449	448,602	(13,441)	10,795,790 /g/
North Carolina	(50)	0	0	0	0	(50)
North Dakota	35	680	0	0	1	16,587
Oklahoma	0	0	163	0	0	1,163
Oregon	960	767,676	49,367	2,362,949	406,488	32,096,419 /h/
South Dakota	100	10,430	0	0	0	185,749
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	700
Utah	2,441	1,061,757	17,171	2,835,216	5,810	5,872,803

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Virginia	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$262,255	\$0	\$262,255
Washington	110	18,030	10,522	0	13	73,102
Wisconsin	50	0	0	0	0	113,050
Wyoming	4,664	3,199,448	28,946	205,887	4,214	11,587,580
Total Operating Revenue	\$174,158	\$20,465,929	\$1,943,235	\$15,754,351	\$616,089	\$179,590,974
Percent	0.10%	11.40%	1.08%	8.77%	0.34%	100.00%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /d/ Application for Permit to Drill Fees /e/ Non-Operating Revenue /f/						69,221,388
						22,052,000
						118,944,341
Grand Total	\$174,158	\$20,465,929	\$1,943,235	\$15,754,351	\$616,089	\$389,808,703

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2008—concluded

- /a/ Includes bonus bids and first year rentals. All subsequent rents and royalties are collected by the Minerals Management Service (MMS). Information on revenue collected by the MMS can be found on their website at <http://www.mrm.mms.gov/>.
- /b/ Includes Naval Oil Shale Reserves (NOSR) rents, bonuses, and royalties of \$30,060,460.
- /c/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) collections of \$27,044,602.
- /d/ Includes mining claim collections of \$1,902,188 and mining claim holding fee collections of \$67,319,200.
- /e/ Includes application for permit to drill collections of \$22,052,000.
- /f/ Includes receipts from fines, penalties, forfeitures, recovery fees, and road maintenance of \$36,608,624; interest received from delinquent debt of \$17,645; interest from investments under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of \$80,315,291; and interest from the Lincoln County Land Act of \$2,002,781.
- /g/ Includes Land Utilization Project, or LU lands, which 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 \$4,953,906.
- /h/ Includes Oregon and California receipts of \$24,788,164, Coos Bay Wagon Road receipts of \$2,674,582, and receipts from public domain sales and other categories of \$4,633,673.

Table 3-27. RECEIPTS FROM OIL AND GAS RIGHT-OF-WAY RENTALS, RENTS, BONUSES, AND ROYALTIES, FISCAL YEAR 2008

	Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rentals	Oil and Gas Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties	Total
Alaska	\$238,914	\$0	\$238,914
Arizona	531,250	0	531,250
California	237,083	0	237,083
Colorado	429,906	30,549,583 /a/	30,979,489
Idaho	44,949	0	44,949
Montana	40,091	4,397,059	4,437,150
Nevada	1,245,616	0	1,245,616
New Mexico	1,498,427	3,278	1,501,705
North Dakota	628	0	628
Oklahoma	870	0	870
Oregon	11,138	0	11,138
South Dakota	1,109	0	1,109
Texas	700	0	700
Utah	334,162	0	334,162
Washington	25	0	25
Wyoming	1,780,428	2,666,623	4,447,051
Total	\$6,395,296	\$37,616,543	\$44,011,839

Note: This table shows Bureau of Land Management receipts under the special laws listed below. Other mineral and oil and 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
Land Utilization Lands (Executive Order 10046), Bankhead-Jones Act (Executive Order 10787)
Naval Oil Shale Reserves (NOSR) Public Law 105-85, November 18, 1997

/a/ Includes \$30,060,460 receipts from the NOSR.

Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2008

	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Act			Total
			Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Alaska	\$15,321	\$4,118	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$19,439
Arizona	302,193	265,625	55,779	87,294	0	710,891
California	77,985	118,542	13,517	38,013	0	248,057
Colorado	47,060	276,093	66,727	38,502	0	428,382
Florida	6	0	0	0	0	6
Idaho	109,595	22,474	161,845	19,764	0	313,678
Mississippi	644	0	0	0	0	644
Montana	16,341	1,117,160	130,047	96,769	28,796 /a/	1,489,113
Nebraska	0	0	0	892	0	892
Nevada	4,378,667 /b/	622,808	213,930	12,731	0	5,228,136
New Mexico	194,570	750,033	210,506	140,745	7,446 /a/	1,303,300
North Dakota	12	314	0	7,474	0	7,800
Oklahoma	0	435	0	65	0	500
Oregon	24,049	5,569	127,087	26,138	96,708,179 /c/	96,891,022
South Dakota	36	554	22	86,522	0	87,134
Tennessee	151	0	0	0	0	151
Texas	0	350	0	0	0	350
Utah	24,436	167,081	125,667	0	0	317,184
Washington	37	12	0	21,741	0	21,790
Wisconsin	4,520	0	0	0	0	4,520
Wyoming	75,712	2,223,526	147,825	310,983	0	2,758,046
Total	\$5,271,335	\$5,574,694	\$1,252,952	\$887,633	\$96,844,421	\$109,831,035

Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2008–concluded

Note: This table and Table 3-29 show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2008 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2009.

/a/ Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), and Executive Order 10787, November 6, 1958, from Land Utilization land grazing and the sale of other resources.

/b/ There were no Clark County land sales in Fiscal Year 2008 under the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980. Allocation from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of October 19, 1998, amounted to \$4,054,725, which includes direct payments at the time of sale by the purchaser to State and local governments. There were no land sales for Lincoln County in Fiscal Year 2008; therefore, there was no allocation from the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2000. The remainder of the allocation was from sales of public domain lands and materials.

/c/ Fiscal Year 2008 full-amount Oregon and California (O&C) grant land payment (\$95,869,812), and Fiscal Year 2008 full-amount Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payment (\$838,367), as required by Public Law 110-343 (122 Stat. 3900) dated October 3, 2008. This amount does not include the Title II money for O&C (\$8,613,557) and for CBWR (\$72,901) that was retained by the BLM for County projects.

Table 3-29.

ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2008

Source of Receipts	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/	\$0	\$2,459,113	\$3,782,342	\$5,574,694	\$32,195,690	\$44,011,839
Mining Claim & Holding Fees	0	0	69,221,388	0	0	69,221,388
Sales of Public Land /d/	0	9,386,247	0	506,134	2,760,975	12,653,356
Sales of Public Timber and Materials	0	11,924,937	1,783,823	710,475	3,345,594	17,764,829
Fees and Commissions	0	0	0	0	174,158	174,158
Oregon and California Grant Lands /e/	0	0	20,402,575 /f/	95,869,812	(91,484,224)	24,788,163
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands /e/	0	0	2,435,294 /f/	838,367	(599,079)	2,674,582
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	0	0	22,989,877	4,054,725	0	27,044,602
Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grazing Leases (Section 15)	0	0	887,633	887,633	0	1,775,266
Grazing District Fees (Section 3)	0	0	5,011,809	1,252,952	3,758,857	10,023,618
Rights-of-Way /g/	0	0	2,002,265	1,296	18,243,470	20,247,031
Recreation Fees	0	0	15,754,350	0	0	15,754,350
Miscellaneous Leases and Permits /g/ /h/	0	0	268,024	134,012	134,012	536,048
Non-operating Revenue /i/	0	0	118,616,920	0	327,422	118,944,342
Rent of Land /g/	0	0	1,870	935	1,906,143	1,908,948
Application for Permit to Drill Fees /j/	0	0	22,052,000	0	0	22,052,000
Other /g/	0	0	0	0	234,183	234,183
Total	\$0	\$23,770,297	\$285,210,170	\$109,831,035	(\$29,002,799)	\$389,808,703

Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2008—concluded

Note: This table and Table 3-28 show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2008 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2009.

- /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 \$4,408,937 from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands; \$234,339 from the Trans Atlantic Pipeline—Alaska; \$30,060,460 from Naval Oil Shale Reserves (NOSR); and \$9,308,103 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 110-161, dated December 26, 2007, requires special payments to counties funded from the general fund of the U.S. Treasury. Payments and distribution exceeded Fiscal Year 2008 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 (\$8,613,557) and for Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands (\$72,901) that was retained by the BLM for County projects, according to Public Law 110-161, December 26, 2008.
- /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) Land Utilization 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.
- /j/ New source of revenue in Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 3-30.

**PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES,
FISCAL YEAR 2008**

	Mineral Leasing Act	TAYLOR GRAZING ACT			Proceeds of Sales	Other	Total Payments
		Sec. 15	Sec. 3	Other			
Alaska	\$16,376	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,778	\$1,357,822 /a/	\$1,386,976
Arizona	263,663	80,722	56,522	0	199,249	0	600,156
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	273	0	273
California	117,894	46,141	17,045	0	74,172	0	255,252
Colorado	194,843	27,032	61,191	102,729	50,824	0	436,619
Florida	0	0	0	0	128	0	128
Idaho	22,474	21,675	184,564	0	60,515	0	289,228
Louisiana	52	0	0	0	0	0	52
Montana	15,749	102,405	138,697	0	19,162	1,025,876 /b/	1,301,889
Nebraska	0	686	0	0	0	0	686
Nevada	622,713	4,960	237,648	0	526,998	4,054,725 /c/	5,447,044
New Mexico	715,999	136,924	214,880	13	183,204	38,263 /b/	1,289,283
North Dakota	314	7,404	0	0	7	0	7,725
Oklahoma	435	89	0	0	0	8,399 /d/	8,923
Oregon	5,569	21,554	128,320	0	100,476	116,864,821 /e/	117,120,740
South Dakota	555	78,144	22	0	68	0	78,789
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	89	0	89
Texas	350	0	0	0	0	0	350
Utah	164,401	0	134,295	0	26,664	0	325,360
Washington	12	21,798	0	0	29	0	21,839
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
Wyoming	938,952	312,270	151,618	14,556	66,325	0	1,483,721
Total States	\$3,080,351	\$861,804	\$1,324,802	\$117,298	\$1,321,061	\$123,349,906	\$130,055,222

Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2008—concluded

Note: This table is based on amounts actually paid in Fiscal Year 2008. 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 2008 (October 2007 through September 2008) have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2009.

- /a/ National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska lands.
- /b/ Land Utilization lands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012).
- /c/ Land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) resulted in direct payments at the time of sale totaling \$4,054,725. Calendar year payments to Clark County, Nevada, and the State of Nevada under the Santini-Burton Act totaled \$0.
- /d/ Oklahoma royalties.
- /e/ 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 2008, a total of \$4,996,668 of the \$116,864,821 is money that was returned to BLM for Title II projects.

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	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>
<u>MINERAL LEASES and PERMITS</u>							
Public Domain (except Alaska) and Acquired Military Lands							
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			
Public Domain (Alaska)							
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					
Removed National Petroleum Reserve (Alaska) /a/							

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	India n 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>
Oregon and California Grant Lands							
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	50.0 /b/	10.0		40.0			
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands							
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 /b/	10.0		40.0			
Choctaw–Chickasaw Lands, Oklahoma							
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 2008—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	India n 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>
LU Lands (Section 3)							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0		
LU Lands (Section 15)							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	50.0				50.0		
LU Lands (Section 3)							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
LU Lands (Section 15)							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	India n 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>
Shoshone–Arapaho Tribes, Wyoming							
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				
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves							
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		100.0					
Acquired Lands other than Military Lands							
Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of Aug. 7, 1947, 61 Stat. 913; 30 U.S.C. 355	/c/						

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	India n 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>
State Selected Lands (except Alaska)							
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				
Removed South Half of Red River, Oklahoma /a/							

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	India n 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>
<u>LAND and MATERIALS (INCLUDING TIMBER)</u>							
Oregon and California Grant Lands							
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 110-28, May 25, 2007; Public Law 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000, as amended by Public Law 110-343, Oct. 3, 2008	100.0						/e/

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	India n 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>
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands							
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 110-28, May 25, 2007; Public Law 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000, as amended by Public Law 110-343, Oct. 3, 2008	100.0						
	/f/					/e/	
Public Domain and Acquired Lands in "Reclamation States" /g/							
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	20.0		76.0			
	/h/					/e/	

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	India n 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>
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0						96.0
Public Domain and Acquired Lands outside “Reclamation States” /g/							
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	96.0				/e/	
Bureauwide Land Transactions							
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0						96.0

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	India n 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>
LU Lands							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion March 11, 1971	/i/						
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Projects)							
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, March 8, 1972				100.0 /j/			
Townsites on Reclamation Projects							
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 /k/			

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	India n 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>
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves							
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					
Nevada Land Sales							
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 /1/	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 2008—continued**

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

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	India n 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>
Public Domain (Alaska)							
Act of March 4, 1927, ch. 513, relating to grazing districts in Alaska, 44 Stat. 1452; 43 U.S.C. 316h	/n/						
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project)							
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, March 8, 1972				100.0			
Leased Lands							
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 /o/					

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	India n 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>
<u>GRAZING (SECTION 15)</u>							
Public Domain Lands (Total Receipts) /g/							
Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, 48 Stat. 1269; 43 U.S.C. 315i	50.0				50.0		
LU Lands (Total Receipts)							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	50.0				50.0		
LU Lands (Total Grazing Receipts)							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	India n 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>
Oregon and California Grant Lands							
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 110-28, May 25, 2007; Public Law 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000, as amended by Public Law 110-343, Oct. 3, 2008	100.0						
	/d/	/f/					

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	India n 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>
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands							
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 110-28, May 25, 2007; Public Law 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000, as amended by Public Law 110-343, Oct. 3, 2008	100.0	/f/				/e/	
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project)							
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, March 8, 1972				100.0			
<u>OTHER RECEIPTS</u>							
(Not specifically designated by law)		100.0					

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008—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 (MMS) as of October 1, 1983. The BLM distributes receipts from oil and gas pipeline rentals under the Mineral Leasing Act.
- /a/ Now being administered by MMS starting at the beginning of Fiscal Year 2008.
- /b/ Washington, D.C., Solicitor Opinion, December 9, 1985, states that Mineral Leasing Act, 30 U.S.C. 191, distribution applies to the Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant land revenues from oil, gas, and minerals.
- /c/ Distributed by the agency having jurisdiction over the lands in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the same lands.
- /d/ For Fiscal Years 2008 through 2011, Public Law 110-343, dated October 3, 2008, reauthorized and amended the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 as originally enacted in Public Law 106-393. Payments are made from “any revenues, fees, penalties, or miscellaneous receipts, exclusive of deposits to any relevant trust fund, special account, or permanent operating funds, received by the Federal Government from activities by the Bureau of Land Management...on the applicable Federal land; and...to the extent of any shortfall, out of any amounts in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.” Before Public Law 106-393 was enacted, “special payments” to counties for Fiscal Years 1994 through 2000 were made as required by Public Law 103-66, dated August 10, 1993. Payments were a declining percentage of the annual average of payments to counties made during the 5-year period consisting of Fiscal Years 1986 through 1990. Prior to that, payments were made under authority of the Acts of 1937 and 1939. Under those acts, O&C counties were entitled to 75 percent of receipts collected from O&C grant lands. However, in 1953 the counties offered to return one-third of their share (or 25 percent of total receipts) to the United States for the development and management of the O&C lands. From 1953 until 1960, Congress appropriated some or all of these subsection (b) receipts for development, protection, and management of the O&C lands. From 1961 through 1981, an amount equal to the full 25 percent of receipts collected was appropriated by Congress for management and development of the O&C lands under the “Oregon and California Grant Lands” appropriation.
- /e/ 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 the 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.

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008–concluded**

- /f/ 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 were required to make a one-time election to receive either a regular distribution or “full payment amount.” The “full payment amount” was equal to the average of the three highest regular distribution payments and special payments from Fiscal Year 1986 through Fiscal Year 1999. Public Law 110-28, dated May 25, 2007, extended payments for Fiscal Year 2007. For Fiscal Years 2008 through 2011, Public Law 110-343, dated October 3, 2008, reauthorized and amended the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 as originally enacted in Public Law 106-393.
- /g/ Includes revenues from reclamation lands outside reclamation projects per Cooperative Agreement of March 8, 1972.
- /h/ Payment to States represents 5 percent of net receipts (which equals 4 percent of gross receipts).
- /i/ Distribution is the same as shown for Land Utilization (LU) lands mineral leases and permits.
- /j/ 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.
- /k/ 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.
- /l/ 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 Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 includes the authority for the Secretary of the Interior to invest receipts (85%) in U.S. Treasury securities.
- /m/ Range improvement fees are appropriated and available to the BLM for constructing, purchasing, or maintaining range improvements.
- /n/ The payment to Alaska represents receipts in excess of the actual cost of administering the grazing program in the State.
- /o/ Appropriated and available to the BLM to lease lands for grazing purposes.

Table 3-32. RECEIPTS FROM MINING FEES, FISCAL YEAR 2008

Administrative State	Mining Law Holding Fees	Mining Law Non-Holding Fees	Total
Alaska	\$1,720,150	\$71,885	\$1,792,035
Arizona	6,818,045	182,385	7,000,430
California	3,663,475	120,705	3,784,180
Colorado	2,972,060	95,348	3,067,408
Eastern States	3,450	120	3,570
Idaho	2,377,620	95,660	2,473,280
Montana	1,883,895	64,475	1,948,370
Nevada	30,302,880	601,605	30,904,485
New Mexico	2,917,440	172,345	3,089,785
Oregon	674,450	75,175	749,625
Utah	5,081,540	212,550	5,294,090
Wyoming	8,904,195	209,935	9,114,130
Total	\$67,319,200	\$1,902,188	\$69,221,388

Note: The Consolidated Appropriations Acts 2008 (Public Law 110-161, December 26, 2007), authorized the BLM to retain collections, up to a maximum limit of \$34,696,000, for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program. Collections in excess of \$34,696,000 are deposited to the General Fund.

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008**

Description of Revenue Activity	Acres Conveyed	Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	Receipts				
				100% Total Collections	5% State of Nevada Payments /a/	10% Southern Nevada Water Authority Payments /a/	10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	85% Special Account Deposits
FY 2006 and Prior Years' Activity:								
Auction Sales	12,948.81	\$2,746,839,611.00	\$—	\$2,739,631,661.00	136,891,480.55	\$267,132,961.10	\$—	\$2,335,607,219.35
Direct Sales	15,407.90	104,297,289.40	—	104,297,289.40	3,637,465.72	7,274,931.40	—	93,384,892.28
Clark County CMA	908.52	71,681,209.29	—	71,681,209.29	3,584,009.42	—	7,168,018.93	60,929,180.94
Exchanges	5,117.17	83,166,750.00	71,897,170.00	12,131,750.00	3,594,859.00	7,189,717.00	—	1,347,174.00
Mineral Conveyances and Forfeitures	—	—	—	2,159,100.02	—	—	—	2,159,100.02
FY 2006 and Prior Years' Totals	34,382.40	\$3,005,984,859.69	\$71,897,170.00	\$2,929,901,009.71	\$147,707,814.69	\$281,597,609.50	\$7,168,018.93	\$2,493,427,566.59
FY 2007 Activity:								
Direct Sales	10.00	\$13,698,150.00	\$—	\$13,698,150.00	\$684,900.00	\$1,369,800.00	\$—	\$11,643,450.00
Clark County CMA	—	8,167,066.12	—	8,167,066.12	408,353.31	—	816,706.61	6,942,006.20
Sale—August 2006 Auction	—	—	—	7,207,900.00	450,500.00	901,000.00	—	5,856,400.00
Sale—March 2007 Auction	25.00	12,480,000.00	—	12,480,000.00	624,000.00	1,248,000.00	—	10,608,000.00
On-Line Auction April 2007	5.00	4,225,000.00	—	422,500.00	—	—	—	422,500.00
FY 2007 Totals	40.00	\$38,570,216.12	\$—	\$41,975,616.12	\$2,167,753.31	\$3,518,800.00	\$816,706.61	\$35,472,356.20

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008—continued**

Description of Revenue Activity	Acres Conveyed	Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	Receipts				
				100% Total Collections	5% State of Nevada Payments /a/	10% Southern Nevada Water Authority Payments /a/	10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	85% Special Account Deposits
FY 2008 Activity:								
Direct Sale	10.00	\$475,000.00	\$—	\$475,000.00	\$23,750.00	\$47,500.00	\$—	\$403,750.00
Clark County CMA (07/07– 09/07)	—	620,923.12	—	620,923.12	31,046.15	—	62,092.31	527,784.66
Clark County CMA (10/07– 12/07)	—	827,269.92	—	827,269.92	41,363.50	—	82,726.99	703,179.43
Clark County CMA (01/08– 03/08)	—	3,213,287.88	—	3,213,287.88	160,664.39	—	321,328.79	2,731,294.70
Clark County CMA (04/08– 06/08)	—	965,020.99	—	965,020.99	48,251.05	—	96,502.10	820,267.84
Sale—November 2007 Auction	15.00	7,800,000.00	—	7,800,000.00	390,000.00	780,000.00	—	6,630,000.00
On-Line Auction April 2007	—	3,802,500.00	—	3,802,500.00	211,250.00	422,500.00	—	3,168,750.00
Sale—May 2008 Modified Competitive	10.00	8,905,000.00	—	8,905,000.00	445,250.00	890,500.00	—	7,569,250.00
Sale— June 2008 Modified Competitive	7.50	2,178,000.00	—	435,600.00	—	—	—	435,600.00
FY 2008 Totals	42.50	\$28,787,001.91	\$—	\$27,044,601.91	\$1,351,575.09	\$2,140,500.00	\$562,650.19	\$22,989,876.63
Inception to Date Totals	34,464.90	\$3,073,342,077.72	\$71,897,170.00	\$2,998,921,227.74	\$151,227,143.09	\$287,256,909.50	\$8,547,375.73	\$2,551,889,799.42
Plus: Interest Redeemed Inception to Date								\$294,214,512.34
Total Receipts for Special Account								\$2,846,104,311.76

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008—continued**

Expenditures

	Bureau of Land Management	USDA Forest Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	National Park Service	Bureau of Reclamation	Totals	Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements
Land							
Original Obligation	\$175,781,559.42	\$97,399,552.00	\$2,344,600.00	\$1,859,644.00		\$277,385,355.42	
Disbursements Inception to Date	89,197,475.23	38,780,724.53	1,860,585.50	115,897.43		129,954,682.69	\$129,954,682.69
Deobligation of Funds	59,815,687.08	58,618,827.47	484,014.50	861,302.57		119,779,831.62	
Transfer of Funds	—	77,568,036.26	105,000.00	—		77,673,036.26	77,673,036.26
Outstanding Obligations	26,768,397.11	—	—	882,444.00		27,650,841.11	27,650,841.11
Capital Improvements							
Original Obligation	\$108,933,783.03	\$51,736,772.00	\$26,855,310.00	\$124,126,680.47	\$2,857,826.00	\$314,510,371.50	
Disbursements Inception to Date	22,348,336.03	4,627,894.07	3,032,340.17	31,123,435.52	—	61,132,005.79	\$61,132,005.79
Deobligation of Funds	22,774,153.86	11,086,841.28	7,700,742.91	1,618,229.00	2,545,000.00	45,724,967.05	
Transfer of Funds	—	11,431,609.00	27,896,701.13	41,380,685.00	2,500,000.00	83,208,995.13	83,208,995.13
Outstanding Obligations	63,811,293.14	36,022,036.65	16,122,226.92	91,385,015.95	312,826.00	207,653,398.66	207,653,398.66
Conservation Initiatives							
Original Obligation	\$79,408,912.70	\$13,801,422.16	\$6,699,343.00	\$33,002,796.00	\$1,465,533.00	\$134,378,006.86	
Disbursements Inception to Date	21,588,870.84	1,883,558.65	104,833.24	5,370,412.08	108,966.14	29,056,640.95	\$29,056,640.95
Deobligation of Funds	2,955,248.91	5,770,475.22	2,466,264.60	2,017,613.06	—	13,209,601.79	
Transfer of Funds	—	11,656,731.65	3,708,255.16	14,591,642.59	6,480.00	29,963,109.40	29,963,109.40
Outstanding Obligations	54,864,792.95	6,147,388.29	4,128,245.16	25,614,770.86	1,356,566.86	92,111,764.12	92,111,764.12
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas							
	<u>Clark County</u>	<u>Henderson</u>	<u>Las Vegas</u>	<u>N. Las Vegas</u>	<u>Boulder City</u>		
Original Obligation	\$293,999,212.11	\$230,988,483.76	\$242,233,720.00	\$182,826,345.00	\$2,745,365.12	\$952,793,125.99	
Disbursements Inception to Date	42,181,699.98	14,318,772.74	84,252,596.13	64,243,738.51	2,571,214.94	207,568,022.30	\$207,568,022.30
Deobligation of Funds	1,218,144.19	298,235.54	2,594,343.26	2,715,930.68	7,246.61	6,833,900.28	
Outstanding Obligations	250,599,367.94	216,371,475.48	155,386,780.61	115,866,675.81	166,903.57	738,391,203.41	738,391,203.41

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008—continued**

Expenditures

Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	<u>Water Authority</u>	<u>Lincoln County</u>	<u>White Pine</u>		<u>Totals</u>	<u>Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements</u>
Original Obligation	\$122,561,920.00	\$12,622,100.00	\$1,251,871.00		\$136,435,891.00	
Disbursements Inception to Date	79,100,410.27	3,171,258.59	—		82,271,668.86	\$82,271,668.86
Deobligation of Funds	3,000,000.00	—	—		3,000,000.00	
Outstanding Obligations	40,461,509.73	9,450,841.41	1,251,871.00		51,164,222.14	51,164,222.14
Multispecies Habitat Plans	<u>Clark County</u>					
Original Obligation	\$55,478,104.70				\$55,478,104.70	
Disbursements Inception to Date	21,410,373.51				21,410,373.51	\$21,410,373.51
Deobligation of Funds	4,747,391.82				4,747,391.82	
Outstanding Obligations	29,320,339.37				29,320,339.37	29,320,339.37
Lake Tahoe	<u>Agency Projects</u>		<u>Eastern Nevada Projects</u>	<u>Hazardous Fuels Projects</u>		
Original Obligation	\$43,294,950.00		\$187,999.30	\$8,768,425.00	\$52,251,374.30	
Disbursements Inception to Date	18,545,871.30		69,423.49	991,202.92	19,606,497.71	\$19,606,497.71
Deobligation of Funds	12,059,948.92				12,059,948.92	
Transfer of Funds	109,837,335.92		500,017.00	1,291,850.00	111,629,202.92	111,629,202.92
Outstanding Obligations	12,689,129.78		118,575.81	7,777,222.08	20,584,927.67	20,584,927.67
Reserves	<u>PPP Reserve</u>					
Rounds 6 - 8 Approved	\$30,000,000.00				\$30,000,000.00	
Original Obligation	5,477,795.76				5,477,795.76	
Disbursements Inception to Date	916,087.01				916,087.01	\$916,087.01
Transfer of Funds	11,512,713.87				11,512,713.87	11,512,713.87
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	4,561,708.75				4,561,708.75	4,561,708.75
Balance Available for Task Orders	18,487,286.13				18,487,286.13	

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008—concluded**

Expenditures							Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements
Earmarked Funds /b/	<u>Santini-Burton Lake Tahoe</u>	<u>Mesquite</u>	<u>Sloan Canyon NCA</u>	<u>Ivanpah Airport</u>	<u>Totals</u>		
Revenue and Interest Collected	\$66,565,448.11	\$12,163,687.68	\$72,380,285.82	\$23,651,473.13	\$174,760,894.74		
Disbursements Inception to Date	34,210,789.60	2,184,330.20	5,703,646.79	—	42,098,766.59		\$42,098,766.59
Transfer of Funds	1,049,599.00	3,222,039.00	—	—	4,271,638.00		4,271,638.00
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	—		512,520.93	—	512,520.93		512,520.93
Balance Available for Task Orders	31,305,059.51	6,757,318.48	66,164,118.10	23,651,473.13	127,877,969.22		
Project Costs/Transfers—Inception to Date							\$2,084,224,367.15
BLM Operating Costs	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Travel</u>	<u>Contracts</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Other</u>		
Prior Years' Disbursements and Obligations	\$13,131,750.13	\$425,361.96	\$19,045,727.95	\$60,350.74	\$1,735,873.91	\$34,399,064.69	\$34,399,064.69
Disbursements and Obligations for FY 2007	2,604,147.93	85,121.00	3,152,651.41	—	328,122.85	6,170,043.19	6,170,043.19
Disbursements and Obligations for FY 2008	3,478,758.29	96,006.69	2,306,525.90		1,226,953.05	7,108,243.93	7,108,243.93
Transfer of Funds			111,814.00			111,814.00	111,814.00
Operating Costs—Inception to Date	\$19,214,656.35	\$606,489.65	\$24,616,719.26	\$60,350.74	\$3,290,949.81	\$47,789,165.81	\$47,789,165.81
Total Funds Available from Page 1							\$2,846,104,311.76
Less: Obligations, Disbursements, and Transfers Inception to Date							\$(2,132,013,532.96)
Total Available							\$714,090,778.80

Note: To view the financial update at any time, go to the Internet address 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 Improvements is \$667,835,854.26. CMA is an abbreviation for Cooperative Management Agreement.

PPP = Pre-Proposal Planning

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

/b/ Earmarked Funds' Balances available for Task Orders is included in the Total Available.

Source: Prepared by the National Operations Center. For information on the report's content call (303) 236-9359.

Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT PROCEEDS FROM SALES, EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2008

	<u>Total Funds Collected /a/</u>	<u>Distribution of Funds Collected</u>		<u>Total Distribution Amount</u>
		BLM Fund (96%)	State Fund (4%)	
<u>Sales /b/</u>				
Arizona	\$5,022,500.00	\$4,821,600.00	\$200,900.00	\$5,022,500.00
California	261,409.00	250,952.64	10,456.36	261,409.00
Colorado	451,500.00	433,440.00	18,060.00	451,500.00
Eastern States	21,000.00	20,160.00	840.00	21,000.00
Idaho	1,959,320.00	1,880,947.20	78,372.80	1,959,320.00
Montana	5,800.00	5,568.00	232.00	5,800.00
Nevada	1,502,570.00	1,442,467.20	60,102.80	1,502,570.00
New Mexico	2,231,600.00	2,142,336.00	89,264.00	2,231,600.00
Oregon	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	30,400.00	29,184.00	1,216.00	30,400.00
Total	\$11,486,099.00	\$11,026,655.04	\$459,443.96	\$11,486,099.00
<u>Exchanges /c/</u>				
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	137,000.00	131,520.00	5,480.00	137,000.00
Colorado	82,789.00	79,477.44	3,311.56	82,789.00
Eastern States	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	310,674.00	298,247.04	12,426.96	310,674.00
Oregon	0	0	0	0
Utah	20,000.00	19,200.00	800.00	20,000.00
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Total	\$550,463.00	\$528,444.48	\$22,018.52	\$550,463.00

Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT PROCEEDS FROM SALES, EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

	<u>Total Funds Collected /a/</u>	<u>Distribution of Funds Collected</u>		<u>Total Distribution Amount</u>
		BLM Fund (96%)	State Fund (4%)	
<u>State Total /d/</u>				
Arizona	\$5,022,500.00	\$4,821,600.00	\$200,900.00	\$5,022,500.00
California	398,409.00	382,472.64	15,936.36	398,409.00
Colorado	534,289.00	512,917.44	21,371.56	534,289.00
Eastern States	21,000.00	20,160.00	840.00	21,000.00
Idaho	1,959,320.00	1,880,947.20	78,372.80	1,959,320.00
Montana	5,800.00	5,568.00	232.00	5,800.00
Nevada	1,502,570.00	1,442,467.20	60,102.80	1,502,570.00
New Mexico	2,542,274.00	2,440,583.04	101,690.96	2,542,274.00
Oregon	0	0	0	0
Utah	20,000.00	19,200.00	800.00	20,000.00
Wyoming	30,400.00	29,184.00	1,216.00	30,400.00
Total	\$12,036,562.00	\$11,555,099.52	\$481,462.48	\$12,036,562.00

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>
<u>Acquisitions /e/</u>						
Total	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0

Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT PROCEEDS FROM SALES, EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—concluded

- Note: The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613) was signed by the President on July 25, 2000. The purpose of FLTFA is to provide for the orderly disposition 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, historical, 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 are distributed to any trust funds of the State.
- /a/ Total Funds Collected is purchase money that 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 BLM to ensure an equitable exchange.
- /b/ 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).
- /c/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 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.
- /d/ State Total includes Sales and Exchanges.
- /e/ 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.

Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT, AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2008

State	The Lease Has Not Yet Produced <i>/a/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production From the Lease <i>/b/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production From an LMU <i>/c/</i>	Advance Royalty Paid In Lieu of Continued Operation <i>/d/</i>	The Lease Is in Suspension <i>/e/</i>	All Recoverable Coal Has Been Mined <i>/f/</i>	Total
Alabama <i>/g/</i>	2	0	0	1	0	1	4
Alaska <i>/g/</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Colorado <i>/g/</i>	5	3	32	3	5	7	55
Kentucky <i>/g/</i>	5	1	0	0	1	0	7
Montana <i>/g/</i>	2	1	16	2	0	9	30
New Mexico <i>/g/</i>	1	0	8	0	0	2	11
North Dakota <i>/g/</i>	2	4	4	1	0	4	15
Oklahoma <i>/g/</i>	3	3	1	0	1	1	9
Utah <i>/g/</i>	1	3	62	0	9	0	75
Washington <i>/g/</i>	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Wyoming	9	13	53	0	0	15	90
Total	32	28	176	7	18	39	300

Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT, AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2008—concluded

Note: Statistics for issuance and categories of Federal coal leases are shown in Table 3-18.

- /a/ A lessee has 10 years from the date of lease issuance to diligently develop the lease by producing commercial quantities of coal. If production during the first 10 years of the lease is insufficient to meet the initial commercial quantity requirement, the lease will terminate at the end of the 10th year of the lease.
- /b/ After commercial quantities of coal have been initially produced from a Federal coal lease, the lease must, thereafter, be maintained in continued operation by annually producing at least commercial quantities of coal. The continued operation requirement can be met by actual production from the lease during the year or by a cumulative production for the most recent year and the two immediately preceding years of at least the cumulative commercial quantities of coal for the same period.
- /c/ Production from anywhere within a logical mining unit (LMU) can be used to comply with the requirement to annually produce commercial quantities of coal from an individual Federal coal lease. However, the annual commercial quantities requirement amount will be determined on the basis of the recoverable coal reserves of the LMU rather than for just a singular Federal coal lease. Similar to a singular Federal coal lease, compliance with the annual production of commercial quantities can be based on the production for the current year or based on production for the current year and the previous 2 years.
- /d/ The continued operation requirement can be suspended by the payment of advance royalty for at least commercial quantities of coal. A lessee may pay advance royalty in lieu of continued operation for no more than 20 years during the life of a lease. Advance royalty can be recouped against production royalties on a dollar basis when coal is next produced.
- /e/ The requirement to produce commercial quantities of coal can be suspended if the BLM determines that such a suspension is in the interest of conservation of the coal or other resources. The requirement to annually produce commercial quantities of coal can be suspended if mining operations on the lease are interrupted by strikes, the elements, or casualties that are attributable to the lessee.
- /f/ The continued operation requirement ends after all recoverable coal has been mined.
- /g/ The responsible BLM State Office did not provide updated data for Fiscal Year 2008. Therefore, assuming that there have been no changes in compliance with the continued operation requirement during Fiscal Year 2008, the values reported for Fiscal Year 2008 are based on the reported values from Fiscal Year 2007.

PART 4

RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM'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, the 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 area.

As a national provider of recreational opportunities, the BLM focuses on its primary niche: 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 places are also provided on some BLM public lands to protect resources and to help visitors have quality recreational experiences. At many sites and areas, fees are charged to provide for maintenance and improvement. At other sites, generally those public lands without visitor accommodations, no fees are charged. Most recreational use on public lands occurs in nonfee 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 structures 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. These field-level data are 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 nonfee 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 for recreation sites and dispersed areas, and for both fee and nonfee 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 from Geographic Information System (GIS) 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 the 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 2008**

Administrative State <i>la/</i>	Recreation Sites <i>lb/</i> <i>Thousands</i>		Dispersed Areas <i>lc/</i> <i>Thousands</i>		Recreation Lease Sites <i>ld/</i> <i>Thousands</i>		Recreation Partnership Sites <i>le/</i> <i>Thousands</i>		Total <i>Thousands</i>	
	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor</i>
		<i>Days /g/</i>		<i>Days /g/</i>		<i>Days /g/</i>		<i>Days /g/</i>		<i>Days /g/</i>
Alaska	314	239	309	512	0	0	0	0	623	751
Arizona	1,687	5,976	1,315	1,657	2,285	3,892	192	111	5,479	11,636
California	4,580	12,633	4,365	3,582	0	0	214	50	9,159	16,265
Colorado	2,426	1,594	2,826	3,280	0	0	748	136	6,000	5,010
Eastern States	29	5	0	0	0	0	69	11	98	16
Idaho	2,499	1,357	3,837	3,359	0	0	68	24	6,404	4,740
Montana	1,194	1,109	2,830	2,541	0	0	3	0	4,027	3,650
Nevada	1,874	1,232	4,293	4,821	0	0	20	5	6,187	6,058
New Mexico	1,094	586	1,246	1,315	0	0	0	10	2,340	1,911
Oregon	3,084	2,046	5,059	5,100	18	25	205	151	8,366	7,322
Utah	2,960	2,341	2,857	3,222	27	10	103	158	5,947	5,731
Wyoming	1,138	733	1,164	941	0	0	8	5	2,310	1,679
Total	22,879	29,851	30,101	30,330	2,330	3,927	1,630	661	56,940	64,769

Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2008–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 at these sites and areas are based on a variety of methods 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 recreational 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 the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (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 (RP&P) and similar agreements; the BLM has a significant presence on the leased parcel (e.g., ranger patrols, signs, brochures, etc.). Visitation estimates for partnership sites 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.
- /g/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreational use among Federal agencies. One visitor day represents an aggregate of 12 visitor hours to a site or area.

Source: The BLM’s Recreation Management Information System Reports (Fiscal Year 2008).

Table 4-2.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008**

Recreation Activities	Visitor Days <i>/a/</i>							
	Fee Sites and Areas <i>/b/</i>		Special Recreation Permitted Activities <i>/c/</i>		Areas Without Permits or Fees <i>/d/</i>		Total Public Lands	
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousand</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent for Activity Group</i>
Land-Based Activities								
Camping and Picnicking	3,772	5.82	196	0.30	22,266	34.38	26,234	40.50
Non-Motorized Travel	582	0.90	233	0.36	5,587	8.63	6,402	9.88
Off-Highway Travel	432	0.67	100	0.15	7,102	10.97	7,634	11.79
Driving For Pleasure	134	0.21	2	0.00	2,628	4.06	2,764	4.27
Viewing Public Land Resources	266	0.41	108	0.17	2,661	4.11	3,035	4.69
Interpretation and Education	128	0.20	208	0.32	1,069	1.65	1,405	2.17
Hunting	40	0.06	57	0.09	5,834	9.01	5,931	9.16
Specialized Sports, Events, and Activities	279	0.43	141	0.22	3,851	5.95	4,271	6.59

Table 4-2.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008--continued**

Recreation Activities	Visitor Days <i>/a/</i>							
	Fee Sites and Areas <i>/b/</i>		Special Recreation Permitted Activities <i>/c/</i>		Areas Without Permits or Fees <i>/d/</i>		Total Public Lands	
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousand</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent for Activity Group</i>
Water-Based Activities								
Boating/ Motorized	284	0.44	45	0.07	1,139	1.76	1,468	2.27
Boating/ Row/Float/Paddle	117	0.18	231	0.36	1,912	2.95	2,260	3.49
Fishing	386	0.60	13	0.02	1,816	2.80	2,215	3.42
Swimming and Other Water Activities	111	0.17	3	0.00	500	0.77	614	.95
Snow-and Ice-Based Activities								
Snowmobile and Motorized Travel	6	0.01	3	0.00	186	0.29	195	0.30
Other Winter Activities	19	0.03	5	0.01	317	0.49	341	0.53
Total	6,556	10.12%	1,345	2.08%	56,868	87.80%	64,769	100.0%

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—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. Some totals may not appear correct because of rounding.

/a/ 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.

/b/ 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.

/c/ 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.

/d/ Visitor days occurring at nonfee sites and dispersed areas when neither permits nor fees are required.

Source: The BLM's Recreation Management Information System (Fiscal Year 2008).

Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS
ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2008**

Administrative State /a/	Type of Recreation Permit, Lease, or Passport						Reported Revenue
	Standard Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /b/	Expanded Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /c/	Special Area Permits /d/	Commercial, Competitive, Group, and Event Permits /e/	Leases /f/	Federal Interagency Pass /g/	
Alaska	0	5,549	0	113	0	4	\$283,916
Arizona	0	30,285	16,482	209	16	645	1,408,552
California	484	13,259	107,976	571	0	453	3,585,966
Colorado	7,207	33,610	0	553	0	431	507,185
Eastern States	0	0	0	11	0	2	262,245
Idaho	1,300	20,757	0	135	0	409	684,919
Montana	0	33,032	0	423	0	233	393,955
Nevada	297,082	7,416	5,604	351	0	3,722	2,763,894
New Mexico	16,566	60,076	1,437	202	0	1,094	452,952
Oregon	67,502	70,168	10	311	0	3,293	2,371,398
Utah	0	61,482	60,433	581	0	219	2,812,304
Wyoming	12,883	3,311	0	234	1	776	207,406
Total Permits	403,024	338,945	191,942	3,694	17	11,281	
Permit Revenue /h/	\$1,826,923	\$3,584,613	\$5,038,611	\$4,645,895	\$375,935	\$262,715	\$15,734,692
Other Revenue /i/							\$906,279
Total Revenue /j/							\$16,640,971

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2008—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 the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office administers BLM public lands in North Dakota 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/ The Standard Amenity Fees column shows the number of permits issued for use of some Visitor Centers or Interpretive Centers, National Conservation Areas, and other designated recreation areas.
- /c/ The Expanded Amenity Fees column shows the number of permits issued for recreational use of facilities or services provided by the Federal Government, such as campgrounds, boat launches, rentals of cabins, auto tour devices, and stock animals. Audio tour devices include CDs, IPODs, radio stations, or other media that allow a visitor to go on a self-guided, interpretative auto tour.
- /d/ Special recreation permits are issued for noncommercial use in certain “special areas,” such as long-term visitor areas, off-highway vehicle 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. The permit count includes both issued permits for 2008 and active permits issued in previous fiscal years that are still in effect 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 of only 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, Nonspecific Land Use Authorizations.
- /g/ The Federal Interagency Pass—America the Beautiful—National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass—is issued to provide discounts for certain standard amenity fees and expanded amenity fees at Federal recreation sites that charge such fees. Included in this count and revenues are the fees collected for National Park Service Holograms and the Northwest Forest Pass in Oregon.

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2008–concluded

- /h/ The total net revenue recorded in the BLM Collections and Billings System in the recreation commodities associated specifically with permits 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, Cost Recovery, 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 the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which was signed into law in Fiscal Year 2005.

Source: The BLM’s Recreation Management Information System Reports (Fiscal Year 2008) and BLM Collections and Billings System Reports (Fiscal Year 2008). The current terms of Standard Amenities Fees and Expanded Amenities Fees from the 2005 Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act will be incorporated into both of the BLM’s reporting systems in Fiscal Year 2009.

Table 4-4.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LAKE ANGLERS, STREAM ANGLERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2008 /a/

State /b/	Lake Anglers (Statewide) /c/	Lake Anglers (BLM) /d/	Stream Anglers (Statewide) /c/	Stream Anglers (BLM) /d/	Average Expenditure per Angler (Statewide) /e/	Estimated Expenditures by Lake Anglers (BLM) /f/	Estimated Expenditures by Stream Anglers (BLM) /f/	Estimated Total Fishing Expenditures (BLM) /f/
Alaska	74,000	17,634	162,000	40,873	\$737	\$37,335,645	\$86,536,666	\$123,872,311
Arizona	365,000	14,856	118,000	7,198	740	13,399,453	6,492,495	19,891,948
California	953,000	13,342	652,000	27,384	1,383	22,491,126	46,162,268	68,653,394
Colorado	527,000	44,479	357,000	26,989	807	43,751,674	26,547,989	70,299,663
Idaho	220,000	17,600	240,000	27,840	800	17,162,112	27,147,341	44,309,453
Montana	166,000	1,278	213,000	10,735	735	1,145,129	9,617,574	10,762,703
Nevada	117,000	14,063	46,000	10,566	920	15,770,528	11,848,810	27,619,338
New Mexico	168,000	19,152	165,000	10,841	998	23,297,684	13,187,059	36,484,743
Oregon	277,000	13,850	381,000	38,024	854	14,417,027	39,580,517	53,997,544
Utah	307,000	921	158,000	53,657	968	1,086,683	63,309,401	64,396,084
Washington	367,000	440	306,000	918	947	649,532	1,353,930	2,003,462
Wyoming	125,000	1,500	127,000	8,890	2,560	4,680,576	27,740,214	32,420,790
Total	3,666,000	159,115	2,925,000	263,915	—	\$195,187,169	\$359,524,264	\$554,711,433

Table 4-4. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LAKE ANGLERS, STREAM ANGLERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2008–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 2006 (2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation). Anglers include both sportspersons 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 (e.g., the Great Lakes, freshwater excluding the Great Lakes, 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 2008 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, 2006 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, 2006 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 2008 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) implicit price deflator from the Survey of Current Business NIPA Table 1.1.9 of October 2008.

Table 4-5.

**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF HUNTING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON
BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2008 /a/**

State /b/	Total Hunters (Statewide) /c/	Estimated Hunters (BLM) /d/	Average Expenditure per Hunter (Statewide) /e/	Estimated Expenditures by Hunters (BLM) /f/
Alaska	71,000	9,689	\$1,703	\$20,112,321
Arizona	159,000	26,533	1,998	64,616,531
California	281,000	41,888	2,120	108,240,405
Colorado	259,000	32,399	1,689	66,701,448
Idaho	187,000	41,007	1,326	66,278,436
Montana	197,000	16,769	1,556	31,803,289
Nevada	63,000	42,174	1,922	98,801,477
New Mexico	99,000	17,143	1,654	34,562,278
North Dakota	128,000	172	995	208,105
Oregon	237,000	60,043	1,430	104,657,256
South Dakota	171,000	2,378	1,074	3,112,597
Utah	166,000	69,345	1,579	133,464,836
Washington	182,000	1,814	1,688	3,732,809
Wyoming	102,000	29,058	1,296	45,903,154
Total	2,302,000	390,412	—	\$782,194,941

Table 4-5. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF HUNTING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2008–concluded

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

- /a/ The estimated number of hunters 16 years old and older is for calendar year 2006 (2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation). Hunters include both sportspersons 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 engaged 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 (e.g., big game, small game, migratory bird, 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 2008 dollars.
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 50,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ Total hunters (Statewide) in each State were derived from data in Table 14, 2006 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, 2006 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 2008 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 NIPA Table 1.1.9 of October 2008.

Table 4-6.

**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WILDLIFE VIEWING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON
BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2008 /a/**

State /b/	Total Wildlife Viewers (Statewide) /c/	Estimated Wildlife Viewers (BLM) /d/	Average Expenditure per Wildlife Viewer (Statewide) /e/	Estimated Expenditures by Wildlife Viewers (BLM) /f/
Alaska	496,000	67,687	\$782	\$64,517,514
Arizona	1,277,000	213,095	799	207,533,736
California	6,270,000	934,645	754	858,986,057
Colorado	1,819,000	227,547	791	219,389,094
Idaho	754,000	165,345	319	64,290,847
Montana	755,000	64,265	318	24,909,802
Nevada	686,000	459,225	1,104	617,963,312
New Mexico	787,000	136,282	363	60,299,403
North Dakota	39,000	52	210	13,382
Oregon	1,484,000	375,968	544	249,297,407
South Dakota	432,000	6,007	369	2,701,672
Utah	877,000	366,360	334	149,149,808
Washington	2,331,000	23,236	715	20,250,709
Wyoming	643,000	183,181	711	158,751,532
Total	18,650,000	3,222,895	—	\$2,698,054,275

Table 4-6. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WILDLIFE VIEWING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2008--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 2006 (2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation). Wildlife watchers, including sportspeople, 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 (e.g., 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 2008 dollars.
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 50,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ Total wildlife viewers (Statewide) in each State were derived from data in Table 24, 2006 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, 2006 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 2008 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 NIPA Table 1.1.9 of October 2008.

PART 5

PRESERVE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) public lands encompass some of the last, great open spaces in the United States. 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 this 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 special areas on the public lands designated by the Congress or the President. This system includes all of the BLM's National Conservation Areas and similar designations, Wilderness Areas, National Historic and Scenic Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Monuments, and Wilderness Study Areas. Taken together, there are more than 850 BLM units encompassing more than 27 million acres of public land.

This system is a new model of conservation. 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 process and ongoing management activities.

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 Scenic and Historic Trails

Administrative Natural and Cultural Heritage Designations

On all of America's public lands, the BLM, in addition to assuming the responsibilities previously noted, 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 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 BLM 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 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 for parks, trails, and natural areas; capital improvements; conservation initiatives; a multispecies 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, visit the SNPLMA Web site at <http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/lvfo/snplma.html>.

Table 5-10. The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (Public Law 105-263) became law in October 1998. The Act provides for the orderly disposal of certain Federal land in Clark County, Nevada, and for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada. This new table illustrates the number of acres sold and the number of acres acquired as a metric of the program's success.

Tables 5-12 and 5-13. The BLM 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 through the adoption program. Tables 5-12 and 5-13 portray wild horse and burro populations, removals, and adoptions.

Table 5-14. The BLM is steward for the Federal Government's largest, most culturally diverse, and most scientifically important body of cultural resources. To carry out this stewardship responsibility, the BLM'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 more than 19.4 million acres for cultural resources and has recorded more than 306,399 properties.

Tables 5-15 and 5-16. The BLM 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 numerous types of areas on the public lands having Special Management designations that are not encompassed by the NLCS.

Table 5-1.

**NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008**

NLCS Area	Type of Designation	Number	Total BLM Acres /a/	Total BLM Miles
National Monuments	Presidential or Congressional	15	4,807,849	0
National Conservation Areas	Congressional	13	14,000,551	0
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Congressional	1	428,181	0
White Mountains National Recreation Area	Congressional	1	998,702	0
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	95	0
Piedras Blancas Historic /b/ Light Station Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	18	0
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse /c/ Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	63	0
Wilderness Areas /d/	Congressional	190	7,733,741	0
Wilderness Study Areas	Administrative	585	13,804,292	0
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	Congressional	38	1,001,876	2,052 /e/
National Historic Trails	Congressional	10	0	5,342
National Scenic Trails	Congressional	3	0	624
Headwaters Forest Reserve	Congressional	1	7,472	0
Total		860	42,782,840	8,018

/a/ The total acres figure includes double-counted acres. GIS analysis has shown that when double-counted acres are considered (i.e., 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.

/b/ Area established by Congress in 2008 in Public Law 110-226.

/c/ Area established by Congress in 2008 in Public Law 110-226. One hundred and twenty-six (126) total acres are owned by six Federal and non-Federal entities.

**Table 5-1. NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008—concluded**

/d/ The Tabeguache Area in Colorado is, by act of Congress, to be managed like wilderness but is not shown here because it has not been officially designated as wilderness.

/e/ The total may not appear correct because the number was rounded after addition.

Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

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>
Agua-Fria—Arizona	70,900	0	70,900	0	1,444	72,344
Grand Canyon-Parashant—Arizona	808,727	208,445 /a/	1,017,172	23,205	7,920	1,048,297
Ironwood Forest—Arizona	128,398	299 /b/	128,697	54,741	5,181	188,619
Vermilion Cliffs—Arizona	279,568	0	279,568	13,438	683	293,689
Sonoran Desert—Arizona	486,600	0	486,600	3,900	5,900	496,400
California Coastal—California	883	0	883	0	0	883
Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains—California (Public Law 106-351)	86,400	87,400 /c/	173,800	44,300 /d/	76,900 /e/	295,000
Carrizo Plain—California	204,107	0	204,107	9,273	32,668	246,048
Canyons of the Ancients—Colorado	165,900	400	166,300	0	16,618	182,918
Craters of the Moon—Idaho	273,468	465,047 /f/	738,515	7,950	6,849	753,314
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 /g/	52,951	0	32,222	85,173
Grand Staircase-Escalante—Utah	1,870,800	0	1,870,800	0	15,000	1,885,800
Total Acres (National Monuments)	4,807,849	761,595	5,569,444	196,088	283,857	6,049,389

**Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008—concluded**

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

/a/ National Park Service.

/b/ Department of Defense.

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

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

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

/f/ National Park Service.

/g/ The Bureau of Reclamation manages 4 acres within this monument unit.

Table 5-3a.

**NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008**

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	1,208,624	0	1,208,624	14,074	40	1,222,738
San Pedro Riparian—Arizona	55,495 /a/	0	55,495	0	2,505	58,000
Gila Box Riparian—Arizona	21,767	0	21,767	0	1,720	23,487
Las Cienegas—Arizona	41,972	0	41,972	5,307	0	47,279
King Range—California	58,151	0	58,151	0	5,735	63,886
California Desert Conservation Area —California	10,671,080 /b/	8,658,814	19,329,894	1,019,546 /c/	5,557,646	25,907,086
Gunnison Gorge—Colorado	62,844	0	62,844	0	2,225	65,069
McInnis Canyons—Colorado/Utah	122,929	0	122,929	0	1,236	124,165
Birds of Prey—Idaho	485,604	1,616 /d/	487,220 /e/	41,152	64,233	592,605
Red Rock Canyon—Nevada	197,382	2,688	200,070	0	0	202,758
Sloan Canyon—Nevada	48,438	0	48,438	0	81	48,519
Black Rock Desert, High Rock Canyon, Emigrant Trails—Nevada and California	799,165	0	799,165	0	16,320	815,485
El Malpais—New Mexico	227,100	2,500 /f/	229,600	0	34,705	264,305
Total	14,000,551	8,665,618	22,666,169	1,080,079	5,686,446	29,435,382

**Table 5-3a. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008
–concluded**

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

/a/ The acreage figure for San Pedro Riparian NCA was adjusted this year to reflect a recalculation or updating of data.

/b/ California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA); BLM acreage includes 1,812 acres presently in an “uncertain ownership” category.

/c/ State and County lands combined.

/d/ Military lands within the Snake River Birds of Prey NCA.

/e/ 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.

/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, 2008

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>
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area—Oregon	428,181	0	428,181	1,070	66,910	496,161
White Mountains National Recreation Area—Alaska	998,702	0	998,702	0	166	998,868
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area—Oregon	95	5 /a/	100	0	0	100
Headwaters Forest Reserve—California /b/	7,472	0	7,472	0	0	7,472
Piedras Blancas Historic Light Station Outstanding Natural Area—California /c/	18	0	18	0	0	18
Jupiter Inlet Light Station Outstanding Natural Area—Florida	63	0	63	0	0	63
Total	1,434,506	5	1,434,511	1,070	67,076	1,502, 657

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

/a/ Five (5) acres are owned by the U.S. Coast Guard.

/b/ Established by Congress in 2008 (Public Law 110-226).

/c/ Established by Congress in 2008 (Public Law 110-226); 126 total acres are owned by six Federal and non-Federal entities.

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Arizona		
Aravaipa Canyon	Safford Field Office	19,700
Arrastra Mountain	Kingman Field Office	129,800
Aubrey Peak	Kingman Field Office	15,400
Baboquivari Peak	Tucson Field Office	2,040
Beaver Dam Mountains (2,600 acres in Utah)	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, 2008—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Arizona—concluded		
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 acres in Utah)	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
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Arizona: (47 areas)		1,396,466

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California		
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
Cache Creek	Ukiah Field Office	27,245
Cedar Roughts	Ukiah Field Office	6,350
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
Ibex	California Desert District	28,809

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—continued		
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
King Range	Arcata Field Office	42,585
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
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

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—concluded		
Rice Valley	California Desert District	41,643
Riverside Mountains	California Desert District	24,029
Rock and Islands	Arcata Field Office	5
Rodman Mountains	California Desert District	29,793
Sacatar Trail	California Desert District	50,483
Saddle Peak Hills	California Desert District	1,528
San Gorgonio 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 Fork Eel River	Arcata Field Office	12,915
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	7,795
Yuki	Arcata Field Office	17,365
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in California: (82 areas)		3,659,800

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Colorado		
Black Ridge Canyons (5,120 acres in Utah)	Grand Junction Field Office	70,319
Gunnison Gorge	Uncompahgre Field Office	17,784
Powderhorn	Uncompahgre Field Office	48,115
Uncompahgre	Uncompahgre Field Office	3,390
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Colorado: (4 areas) /a/		139,608
Idaho		
Frank Church-River/No Return	Coeur d'Alene District	802
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Idaho: (1 area)		802
Montana		
Lee Metcalf-Bear Trap Canyon Unit	Dillon Field Office	6,347
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Montana: (1 area)		6,347
Nevada		
Arrow Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	27,530
Becky Peak	Ely Field Office	18,119
Big Rocks	Ely Field Office	12,997
Black Rock Desert	Winnemucca Field Office	314,829
Bristlecone	Ely Field Office	14,095
Calico Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	64,983
Clover Mountains	Ely Field Office	85,748
Delamar Mountains	Ely Field Office	111,328
East Fork High Rock	Winnemucca Field Office	52,616
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	46,463
Goshute Canyon	Ely Field Office	42,544
Government Peak	Ely Field Office	6,313

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Nevada—concluded		
High Rock Lake	Winnemucca Field Office	59,093
Highland Ridge	Ely Field Office	68,627
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. Grafton	Ely Field Office	78,754
Mt. Irish	Ely Field Office	28,334
Muddy Mountains	Las Vegas Field Office	44,498
North Black Rock Range	Winnemucca Field Office	30,646
North Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	23,437
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 Egan Range	Ely Field Office	67,214
South Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	54,534
South McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	44,245
South Pahroc Range	Ely District	25,800
Spirit Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	605
Mount Moriah	Ely Field Office	8,708
Tunnel Spring	Ely District	5,371
Wee Thump Joshua Tree	Las Vegas Field Office	6,050
Weepah Spring	Ely District	51,480
White Rock Range	Ely Field Office	24,413
Worthington Range	Ely Field Office	30,664
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Nevada: (45 areas)		2,056,545

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008—continued**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>BLM Acres</u>
New Mexico		
Bisti/De-Na-Zin	Farmington Field Office	38,305
Cebolla	Rio Puerco Field Office	61,743
Ojito	Rio Puerco Field Office	11,183
West Malpais	Rio Puerco Field Office	39,959
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in New Mexico: (4 areas)		151,190
Oregon		
Hells Canyon	Vale District	1,038
Steens Mountain	Burns District	170,025
Table Rock	Salem District	5,500
Wild Rogue	Medford District	10,160
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Oregon: (4 areas)		186,723
Utah		
Beaver Dam Mountains (15,000 acres in Arizona)	Cedar City District	2,600
Black Ridge Canyons (70,319 acres in Colorado)	Moab Field Office	5,120
Cedar Mountain	Salt Lake Field Office	101,400
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (89,400 acres in Arizona)	Kanab Field Office	20,000
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Utah: (4 areas)		129,120
Washington		
Juniper Dunes	Spokane District	7,140
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Washington: (1 area)		7,140
TOTAL BLM WILDERNESS ACRES IN UNITED STATES: (190 designated areas) /b/		7,733,741

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008—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 officially designated as wilderness.
- /b/ Multiple listings are included for those areas located or affected by more than one public law, managed by more than one agency, located in more than one administrative unit, or located in more than one State.

Table 5-5.

**WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008**

State	Number of Wilderness Study Areas	Federal Acres
Alaska	1	478,700
Arizona	2	63,930
California	71	880,175
Colorado	54	621,737
Idaho	66	1,314,160
Montana	39	449,963
Nevada	63	2,552,457
New Mexico	58	953,211
Oregon	90	2,702,676
Utah	98	3,207,364
Washington	1	5,518
Wyoming	42	574,401
Total	585	13,804,292

Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

(Listed In Order of Designation)

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Rio Grande	PL 90-542; 10/02/68 PL 103-242; 05/04/94	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	250,000
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

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008
-continued**

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Trinity	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California			17.00	17.00	5,440
Eel	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, 2008
-continued**

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Donner und Blitzen	PL 100-557; 10/28/88 PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	78.50			78.50	25,120
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
John Day (South Fork)	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, 2008
-concluded**

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
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; 9/22/94	Oregon		11.00		11.00	3,520
Wallowa	Secretary of the Interior; 7/23/96	Oregon			10.00	10.00	3,200
Elkhorn Creek	PL 104-333; 11/12/96	Oregon	2.40	0.60		3.00	960
Wildhorse Creek	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	1,360
Total BLM-Administered Rivers (38)			1,179.95	341.40	530.20	2,051.55	1,001,876

Note: There are minor mileage and acreage changes from year to year resulting from improved measurement and mapping techniques, or arising from final or updated comprehensive or resource management plans. In addition, private and State lands are excluded within designated river corridors or areas when making mileage and acreage calculations.

Table 5-7.

**NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008**

National Trail Name	Type of Designation	State(s)	Total Miles
Iditarod	Historic	Alaska	418
Juan Bautista de Anza	Historic	Arizona, California	103
California	Historic	California, Idaho, Nevada Oregon, Utah, Wyoming	1,493
Nez Perce	Historic	Idaho, Montana, Wyoming	70
Lewis and Clark	Historic	Idaho, Montana	369
Pony Express	Historic	Nevada, Utah, Wyoming	596
Oregon	Historic	Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming	848
Mormon Pioneer	Historic	Wyoming	498
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro	Historic	New Mexico, Texas	60
Old Spanish	Historic	Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah	887
Subtotal—Historic (10)			5,342
Continental Divide	Scenic	Idaho, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming	389
Pacific Crest	Scenic	California, Oregon	233
Potomac Heritage	Scenic	Maryland	2
Subtotal—Scenic Trails (3)			624
Total			5,966

Note: National Recreational Trails are shown in Table 5-16.

**Table 5-8a. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008**

Federal Land Patented or Deeded Out through Exchange

State	Number of Patents or Deeds Issued	Number of Acres Patented or Deeded Out	Approved Appraised Value	Cash Equalization Payment Received by the BLM /a/
<u>FLPMA</u>				
California	2	215	\$900,000	\$137,000
Colorado	2	640	3,508,500	732,500
Idaho	1	1,446	565,000	31,000
Montana	3	14,326	2,589,700	0
New Mexico	2	8,525	9,069,000	311,000
Utah	1	330	901,000	20,000
Washington	11	1,774	2,224,100	0
Total	22	27,256	\$19,757,300	\$1,231,500
<u>FLPMA (Minerals Only)</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>Act of Congress</u>				
New Mexico /b/	1	521	\$963,000	\$0
Total	1	521	\$963,000	\$0
<u>Act of Congress (Minerals Only)</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	23	27,777	\$20,720,300	\$1,231,500

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 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756), and various Acts of Congress. Public lands are patented by the United States, whereas acquired lands are deeded.

/a/ Monies that have been deposited in the appropriate depository (bank) and the deposits have been acknowledged by the depository.

/b/ Santo Domingo Pueblo Claims Settlement Act (Public Law 106-425; 114 Stat. 1890) November 1, 2000; as amended by (Public Law 106-434; 114 Stat. 1914) November 6, 2000.

**Table 5-8b. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008**

State	Non-Federal Land Acquired through Exchange			
	Number of Deeds Received	Number of Acres Acquired	Approved Appraised Value	Cash Equalization Payment Made by BLM /a/
<u>FLPMA</u>				
California	1	566	763,000	\$0
Colorado	2	2,680	2,776,000	0
Idaho	1	2,135	534,000	0
Montana	1	12,229	2,568,122	0
New Mexico	3	10,060	11,345,000	450,988
Utah	1	951	881,000	0
Washington	6	7,107	2,889,000	0
Total	15	35,728	21,756,122	\$450,988
<u>FLPMA (Minerals only)</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>Act of Congress</u>				
New Mexico /b/	1	521	\$963,000	\$0
Total	1	521	\$963,000	\$0
<u>Act of Congress (Minerals Only)</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	16	36,249	22,719,122	\$450,988

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

/a/ Monies that have been deposited in the appropriate depository (bank) and the deposits have been acknowledged by the depository.

/b/ Santo Domingo Pueblo Claims Settlement Act (Public Law 106-425; 114 Stat. 1890) November 1, 2000; as amended by (Public Law 106-434; 114 Stat. 1914) November 6, 2000.

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008**

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>
<u>Purchase</u>						
LWCF /a/						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	3	146,000	120.00	0	0	0
California	3	2,010,000	201.79	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	3	1,091,000 /b/	312.52	4	3,698,000 /c/	1,533.84
Montana	1	1,000,000	640.00	0	0	0
Nevada	1	7,500	40.00	0	0	0
New Mexico	4	2,925,000 /d/	868.85	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	3	2,346,400 /e/	82.05	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	2	1,642,000	3,614.45	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20	\$11,167,900	5,879.66	4	\$3,698,000	1,533.84
<u>Non LWCF /f/</u>						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	1	0	1.90
California	6	505,000	1,032.21	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	4	1,000	5.91
Montana	0	0	0	3	0	23.20
Nevada	1	0	0.06	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	55.76
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
Total	7	\$505,000	1,032.27	8	\$1,000	86.77

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued**

Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation—concluded

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>
<u>Purchase</u>						
SNPLMA /g/	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
FLTFA /h/	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Total Purchases	27	\$11,672,900	6,911.93	12	\$3,699,000	1,620.61
<u>Donation</u>						
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	0	\$0	0	1	\$1,997,930	487.50
Arizona	0	0	0	1	8,000	0.90
California	24	9,008,013	5,580.19	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	2	2,000	7.56
Idaho	0	0	0	1	1,000	6.50
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	1	2,500	3.28
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	1	170,000	321.00	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25	\$9,178,013	5,901.19	6	\$2,011,430	505.74
Grand Total	52	\$20,850,913	12,813.12	18	\$5,710,430	2,126.35

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008–concluded**

- /a/ Funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-578; 78 Stat. 897).
- /b/ Idaho: Includes \$511,000 of Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) funding for the Snake River Area of Critical Environmental Concern.
- /c/ Idaho: Includes \$900,000 of FLTFA Funding for the Snake River Area of Critical Environmental Concern.
- /d/ New Mexico: Includes \$2,200,000 of FLTFA funding for La Cienega Area of Critical Environmental Concern.
- /e/ Oregon: Includes \$600,000 of FLTFA Funding for the Rogue National Wild and Scenic River.
- /f/ Funding from various sources, including highway and fire mitigations, habitat compensation, and Western Oregon receipts (timber sale access).
- /g/ Funding from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /h/ Funding from the Title II of the FLTFA of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).

Table 5-9.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2008**

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY

Allowable Expenditure Categories /a/	Projects Completed in FY 2008 /b/	New Projects Approved in FY 2008 /c/	Budget Authority Approved in FY 2008
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	6	21	\$44,512,517
Capital Improvements	7	12	41,324,646
Conservation Initiatives	1	17	14,111,438
Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisitions	10	9	11,803,900
Hazardous Fuels and Fire Prevention	0	25	25,695,084
Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration	0	9	5,643,044
Multispecies Habitat Conservation Plans	3	3	1,407,120
Lake Tahoe Restoration Act Projects	32	25	24,078,310
Total	59	121	\$168,576,059
Special Account Reserve (SAR)			19,000,000
Pre-Proposal Planning (PPP)			2,000,000
Lake Tahoe Reserve			30,000,000
Grand Total Approved			\$219,576,059

Note: The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) (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.

Special Account revenue finances public projects in several categories described below in footnote /a/.

/a/ Allowable expenditures under the SNPLMA Special Account 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 BLM in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties and the Spring Mountain National Recreation Area.

**Table 5-9. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2008–concluded**

- Development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties pursuant to a cooperative agreement with a unit of local or regional government.
- Conservation initiatives on Federal land in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties, Nevada, administered by the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture.
- Development of a multispecies habitat conservation plan in Clark County.
- Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects.
- Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Wildfire Prevention within the Lake Tahoe Basin, and the Nevada portions of the Carson Range, and the Spring Mountains Range.
- Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Projects including, but not limited to: fire management, fuels, forest, woodlands, rangelands, aspen and riparian communities, wildlife habitat, soils, and watersheds on Federal lands in White Pine County and/or Lincoln County, Nevada.
- Reimbursement of costs incurred by the BLM for implementation of the Act.

/b/ All Projects Completed in Fiscal Year 2008 received final approval and budget authority in Rounds 1–7 and Round 8 for Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects. A round is a cycle or period of time for consideration and approval of projects.

/c/ Fiscal Year 2008 included the approval of Round 8 projects (excluding Lake Tahoe Restoration projects) and Round 9 (including Lake Tahoe Restoration projects).

Table 5-10.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2008**

Land Disposal (1999-2008)

	1999-2007		1999-2008	
	Total	Average/Year	2008	Total
Acres Sold	34,455.50	3,828.40	42.50	34,498
Number of Parcels Sold	591	65.67	5	596
Gross Sales Revenue	\$2,974,140,999	\$330,460,111	\$22,621,229	\$2,996,762,228

Environmentally Sensitive Lands Acquired (1999-2008)

	1999-2007	2008	Total
Acres Acquired (excluding terminated projects)	20,558.95	29,040.67	49,599.62

Note: The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) (Public Law 105-263) became law in October 1998. The Act provides for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada. Land disposal has taken place within a specific boundary within the Las Vegas Valley. Land has been acquired in several Nevada counties using funds in the SNPLMA Special Account that were generated by land sales in Las Vegas.

Table 5-11. RESERVED

This table number is reserved for use in a future edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

Table 5-12.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO
POPULATIONS AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2008**

Administrative State	Horses	Burros	Total
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Arizona	385	1,788	2,173
California	3,112	766	3,878
Colorado	933	0	933
Idaho	703	0	703
Montana	170	0	170
Nevada	15,455	688	16,143
New Mexico	97	0	97
Oregon	2,458	15	2,473
Utah	2,892	204	3,096
Wyoming	3,439	0	3,439
Total	29,644	3,461	33,105

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 2008**

Administrative State /b/	Animals Adopted				Animals Removed /a/	
	FY 1971–FY 2007 /c/		FY 2008		FY 2008	
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>
Arizona	3,387	2,991	86	33	2	137
California /b/	18,192	6,500	308	114	89	46
Colorado	6,771	820	120	24	2	0
Eastern States /b/	58,108	14,704	995	153	0	0
Idaho	4,188	293	16	0	0	0
Montana /b/	9,920	1,298	30	16	0	0
Nevada	4,035	302	101	6	3,782	1
New Mexico /b/	20,566	4,058	906	70	5	0
Oregon /b/	13,497	1,329	216	3	322	0
Utah	5,750	477	173	32	95	83
Wyoming /b/	16,414	1,144	137	6	711	0
National Program Office /b/	21,358	1,265	125	36	0	0
Total	182,186	35,181	3,213	493	5,008	267
Total Adopted, Fiscal Years 1971 through 2007 /c/:			217,367			
Total Adopted, Fiscal Year 2008:			3,706			
Total Removed, Fiscal Year 2008 /a/:			5,275			

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Removal numbers include 133 animals removed from Forest Service territories; 25 in California; 5 in New Mexico; 1 in Nevada; and 102 in Oregon.

/b/ Prior to 1996, adoptions were reported by geographic State, including the District of Columbia. Beginning in 1996, adoptions were reported by the BLM administrative State. Beginning in 1999, adoptions conducted in the national centers, Elm Creek, Nebraska, and Palomino Valley, Nevada, are reported under the National Program Office. 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.

/c/ The adoption numbers have been adjusted downward to account for animals that have been returned to the BLM and have been re-adopted. These adjustments have been made since 2004 to account for the 300 to 500 adopted animals that are returned to the BLM annually.

Table 5-14. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES, FISCAL YEAR 2008

Administrative State	Acres Inventoried	Properties Recorded	Number of Study/Management Permits Issued or In Effect /a/
Alaska	8,189	71	9
Arizona	19,359	379	84
California	34,238	680	98
Colorado	48,316	1,093	89
Eastern States	8	0	1
Idaho	139,803	923	50
Montana	37,276	132	38
Nevada	167,580	2,783	75
New Mexico	61,676	732	93
Oregon	45,510	370	49
Utah	256,980	2,173	125
Wyoming	116,599	2,003	64
Total for Fiscal Year 2008	935,534	11,339	775
TOTAL TO DATE	19,448,367	306,399	

/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, 2008

Geographic State	Number	Acres
Alaska	43	5,262,170
Arizona	53	694,310
California	163	4,713,068
Colorado	72	669,200
Eastern States	1	54
Idaho	98	581,453
Montana	51	321,760
Nevada	36	1,358,234
New Mexico	149	590,727
Oregon	182	895,601
–Washington	15	14,931
Utah	59	1,267,389
Wyoming	38	696,894
Total	960	17,065,791

Note: Number and acreage changes resulted from additional areas being designated and from reinventory efforts that had a significant effect.

Table 5-16. NUMBER AND SIZE OF OTHER DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS (NON-NLCS UNITS) AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

Special Management Area	Designation Type	Number	Total Acres	Total Miles
Lake Todatonten Special Management Area	Congressional	1	37,579	
Herd Management Areas	Administrative	199	29,082,217	
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	Administrative	960	17,065,791	
National Natural Landmarks	Administrative	46	419,958	
Research Natural Areas	Administrative	192	502,748	
National Recreation Trails	Administrative	34		491.1
National Back Country Byways	Administrative	54		2,906 /a/
Globally Important Bird Areas	Administrative	2	56,500 /b/	
Significant Caves /c/	Administrative	486		

/a/ 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.

/b/ 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.

/c/ Significant Caves are specially managed areas that the BLM started reporting in Fiscal Year 2008.

PART 6

PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND RESOURCE PROTECTION

The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) stewardship role, which includes preserving and protecting natural and cultural resources, also extends to protecting public health, safety, and property. The BLM 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 of Federal property, misuse of resources, and wildland fires.

Table 6-1 summarizes the number of wildland fires and the acres burned during the Fiscal Year 2008 fire season on lands protected by the BLM or lands protected under cooperative agreements between the BLM and local fire agencies.

Nationally, 2008 was a departure from the intense fire seasons the Nation experienced in 2006 and 2007. The total acres burned by wildland fires in 2008 were only 78 percent of the 10-year average. This reduction in acres-burned was reflected in fires and acres burned on BLM and BLM-protected lands. BLM acres-burned amounted to just 209,862 in 2008, which is only 11 percent of what the agency saw burned in 2007. Acres burned on non-BLM land (fires which started on BLM lands but burned onto adjacent lands) amounted to 640,671 acres. The large majority of BLM fires occurred on non-forested brush lands.

BLM and BLM-protected lands in California were hardest hit in 2008, with nearly 450,000 acres in these categories burned in wildland fires. Idaho, Oregon, New Mexico, and Alaska were the only other BLM States where wildland fires burned in excess of 50,000 acres (82,148; 81,600; 72,118; and 63,426 acres respectively). Nationally (except for California, which saw 1.3 million acres burn in all jurisdictions), fire occurrence was down because of a reduction in dry lightning storms and moister fuels.

Table 6-2 identifies the major type of capital improvements that support the management, use, and enjoyment of the public lands for commercial, recreational, and other purposes. The trend has been for the BLM's inventory of fixed capital assets (buildings, roads, recreation sites, etc.) to increase over time. However, as the BLM implements its new Asset Management Plan (AMP), which was developed in 2006, it will begin compiling a list of real property assets that are candidates for disposition. Any asset that is no longer critical to the mission, or that is in such poor condition that it is no longer cost-effective to maintain, will be identified for possible disposal. The AMP provides the framework for the BLM to streamline its portfolio of assets and optimize the maintenance of those assets that contribute most significantly to the BLM's mission and strategic goals.

Table 6-3 summarizes the 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 substance 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 2008

Number of Fires and Acreage per State by Protection Type

Force Account Protection

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	7	0	6	1	0	0	34	0	1,733	0	1,767	0
Arizona	115	33	55	93	34	28	135	50	241	231	410	309
California	70	502	36	536	1	23	129	730	241	91,881	371	92,634
Colorado	254	7	249	12	35	35	1,882	1,018	606	134	2,523	1,187
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	97	58	29	126	0	0	3	668	59,863	19,893	59,866	20,561
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	39	15	32	22	44	1,430	2,209	6,698	1,299	8,325	3,552	16,453
Nevada	198	30	155	73	296	0	5,360	568	9,424	131	15,080	699
New Mexico	106	4	51	59	3	0	8	5	38,806	33,117	38,817	33,122
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	95	18	86	27	415	7,808	5,085	20,119	28,818	9,430	34,318	37,357
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	229	23	202	50	2	8	4,442	930	1,625	1,283	6,069	2,221
Washington	5	5	6	4	1	5	5,419	13,671	615	190	6,035	13,866
Wyoming	17	13	20	10	0	0	132	3	234	525	366	528
Total	1,232	708	927	1,013	831	9,337	24,838	44,460	143,505	165,140	169,174	218,937

Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—continued

Number of Fires and Acreage per State by Protection Type

Contract Protection

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	7	99	41	65	0	0	89	59,896	0	1,674	89	61,570
Arizona	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	79	22	9	92	1	0	1,190	239	33,997	320,956	35,188	321,195
Colorado	2	19	11	10	1	0	119	522	0	0	120	522
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	6	26	10	22	0	0	0	3	199	1,519	199	1,522
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	7	25	22	10	1	15	214	97	1	203	216	315
Nevada	5	42	20	27	0	0	0	563	1	399	1	962
New Mexico	9	74	21	62	0	0	0	30	462	3,687	462	3,717
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	79	24	57	46	56	12	10	52	1,700	8,095	1,766	8,159
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	45	34	51	28	0	516	6	1,234	1	145	7	1,895
Washington	16	0	9	7	1	0	1,450	17,380	1,189	4,197	2,640	21,577
Wyoming	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	300
Total	258	367	251	374	60	543	3,078	80,016	37,550	341,175	40,688	421,734
Grand Total	1,490	1,075	1,178	1,387	891	9,880	27,916	124,476	181,055	506,315	209,862	640,671

Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2008—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 National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System (NFPORS).

Table 6-2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, AS OF MARCH 31, 2009 /a/

Administrative State or Office	Number of Buildings	Number of Administrative Sites	Number of Recreation Sites	Miles of Roads	Miles of Trails	Number of Bridges
Alaska	522	54	117	57 /b/	2,438	12 /c/
Arizona	323 /d/	112 /e/	269	1,795	753	2
California	684	114	381	5,058	2,373	195 /f/
Colorado	334	56	355	4,186	1,206	27
Eastern States	23	3	1	0	0	0
Idaho	408	46	272	8,414	4,006	50 /g/
Montana	364	51	265	3,487	321	27
National Interagency Fire Center	23	1	0	0	0	0
Nevada	281	60	106	11,017	430	11
New Mexico	178	11	79	5,693	461 /h/	0
Eastern Oregon	481	69	218	9,898	758	35
Western Oregon	523	63	135	14,171	446	400
Utah	581	55	326	9,585	3,418	14
Wyoming	144	34	84	3,979	34 /i/	36
Total	4,869	729	2,608	77,340	16,644	809

Table 6-2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, AS OF MARCH 31, 2009 /a/-concluded

- /a/ Data from report dated March 31, 2009.
- /b/ Information updated as a result of recent condition assessments.
- /c/ Bridge has been demolished and is now in the process of being replaced.
- /d/ Data updated from comprehensive or periodic condition assessments.
- /e/ Data updated from comprehensive or periodic condition assessments.
- /f/ Removal of bridges for which the BLM does not have jurisdiction or maintenance responsibility.
- /g/ Transfer of ownership to State of Idaho.
- /h/ Additional trails added in preparation for approval of travel management plans.
- /i/ Information updated as a result of recent condition assessments.

Table 6-3.

**RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008**

Geographic State	Total as of September 30, 2008 /a/		Activities During Fiscal Year 2008 /b/		
	Hazardous Substances and Other Pollutants Reported /c/	No Further Action Planned /d/	Studies and Searches /e/	Removal Actions /f/	Remedial Actions /g/
	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	100	94	3	18	6
Arizona	631	624	40	17	0
California /h/	1,234	883	13	32	0
Colorado	247	151	25	134	15
Eastern States	2	1	1	1	1
Idaho	514	469	93	52	5
Montana	95	62	47	21	0
Nevada	543	471	144	154	0
New Mexico	151	146	19	13	2
Oregon	400	400	3	12	1
Utah	164	98	41	100	1
Washington	23	21	2	9	0
Wyoming	9	4	0	5	0
Total	4,113	3,424	431	568	31

**Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2008–concluded**

- /a/ Includes sites reported and sites archived in previous years and during Fiscal Year 2008.
- /b/ Includes work done by the BLM, other Federal and State agencies, and responsible parties during Fiscal Year 2008 only.
- /c/ Cases opened and potentially actionable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, commonly known as the 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 potentially 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 include 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 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 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 1 month.

Big game habitat:

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

Boating:

Includes both motorized and nonmotorized boats. Motorized boating includes tour boating, power boating, river running (commercial or noncommercial), etc. Nonmotorized boating includes sailing, canoeing and kayaking, and river running (commercial and noncommercial), and other nonmotorized 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 backcountry camping.

Candidate species:

Species designated as candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service. (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 or 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; the document that passes title to the selected lands to the State; or, a document that attests to the truth or authenticity of the 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 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 Leasable minerals and Noncompetitive leasing.)

Concession leases:

Long-term authorizations for private parties to possess and use public lands 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 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 BLM.

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 that are 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 that leads to the transfer of title of public lands, 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. (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 BLM.

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.

Globally Important Bird Areas (IBA):

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.

GDP (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 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management established pursuant to Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act to facilitate the 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 (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 salable 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 Horses and Burros 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; the first homestead entry that was made by an individual; or, 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. (See 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.

Inholdings:

Privately owned or State-owned lands located within the boundary of lands owned by the United States.

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 one-eighth 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.

Land area:

Includes dry land and land temporarily or partly covered by water, such as marshlands, swamps, and river floodplains; streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals less than one-eighth of a statute mile in width; and lakes, reservoirs, and ponds having less than 40 acres of water-surface area.

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.

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.

Lease:

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

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 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 the 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 nonmineral 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 laws, 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 site 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 site, 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 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, archaeological, paleontological, historical, educational, 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 on 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 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 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 ensure 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 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 Competitive leasing and Leasable minerals.)

Nonconsumptive trips:

Wildlife-associated recreation that does not involve fishing, hunting, or trapping. Nonharvesting activities, such as feeding, photographing, and observing fish and other wildlife, picnicking, camping, etc., are nonconsumptive 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 the 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 that 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 as high as 160 acres for an association of eight or more persons. Corporations are limited to 20-acre claims.

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.

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.)

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.

Prescribed burning:

See Prescribed Fire Projects.

Prescribed fire projects:

Includes the BLM’s efforts to use 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.

Producible and service holes:

Wells with one or more producible oil or gas service completions.

Producible completions (oil and gas):

Separate completions existing on producible (i.e., physically and mechanically capable of production of oil 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 that have no producible wells actually located on the lease, as of the last day of the reporting period.

Protraction diagram:

A diagram representing the plan of extension of cadastral surveys over unsurveyed public lands based on 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; 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.

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 on and improve agricultural public land parcels not exceeding 160 acres within reclamation projects.

R&PP (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 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 reestablishment 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 human-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 on 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.

Salable 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 disposition 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 nonmotorized 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):

Act approved October 1998 (Public Law 105-263) that 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 addition 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; and also the survey and resurvey of portions of sections. Alaska special surveys are metes and bounds surveys of areas settled on 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.

Stock raising homestead:

A homestead not exceeding 640 acres initiated under the Stock Raising Homestead Act of 1916, 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 stock raising homesteads were by implication repealed by the Taylor Grazing Act.

Streambank stabilization:

Accomplished for severe cases of erosion that are not natural, to include efforts to reduce streambank movement by adding materials to deflect water, planting vegetation, etc.

Stream with fishery potential:

A stream that does not currently support a sport fishery but that could be changed into a fishable stream with management (e.g., 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. (See Candidate species and Endangered species.)

Trespass:

An unauthorized use of Federal lands 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 purpose. 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.

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.

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, muskegs, lake bogs, and wet meadows are examples of wetlands.

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 human 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), snowboarding, 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 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.

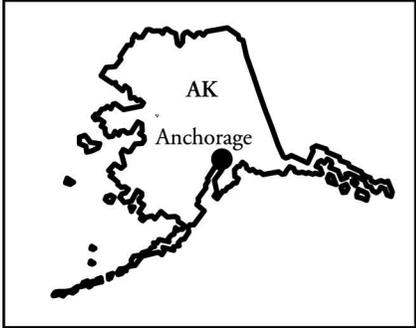
WSAs (Wilderness Study Areas):

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 BLM 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.

Office	Area of Responsibility	Address and Telephone
Headquarters	National	U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management 1849 C. Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20240 (202) 452-5125
Alaska State Office	Alaska	222 West 7th Avenue, #13 Anchorage, AK 99513-7599 (907) 271-5555
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) 978-4610
Colorado State Office	Colorado	2850 Youngfield Street Lakewood, CO 80215-7076 (303) 239-3672
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) 539-4020
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	—

