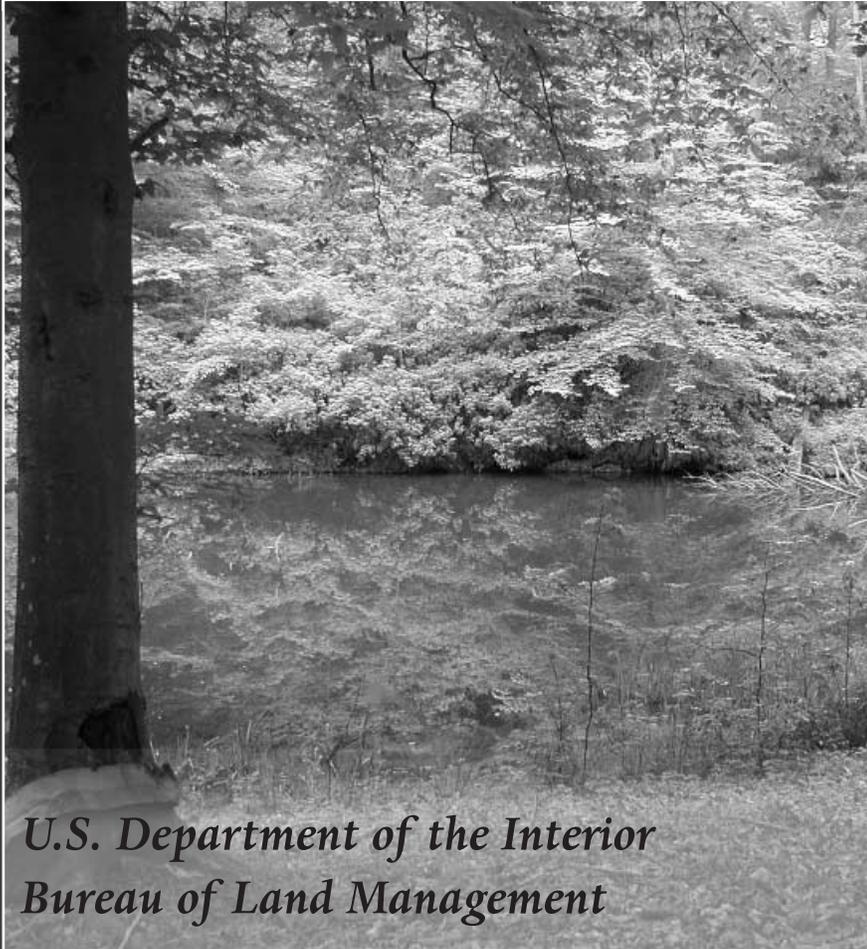
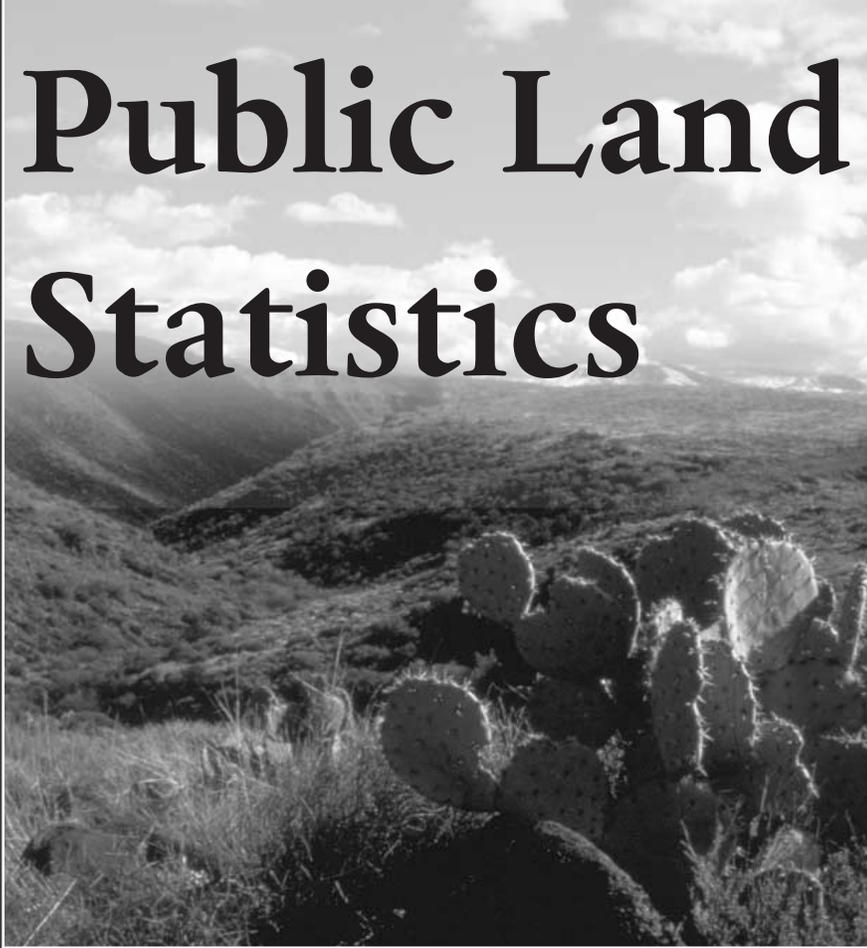
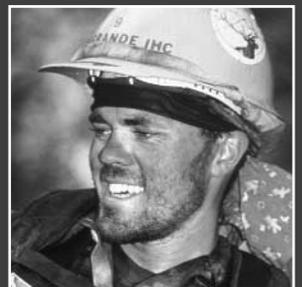
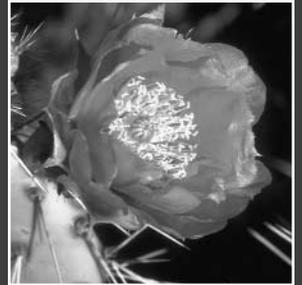


Public Land Statistics



*U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management*



2003

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batteries; asbestos; and illicit drug lab wastes. The number of discarded methamphetamine drug labs increased substantially over last year. Moreover, these highly toxic and explosive drug lab wastes are being found far afield of the more expected urban locations and in regions not previously plagued by this problem until the last few years. The remaining 10 percent of the hazardous substances releases had to do with fuel spills, mining wastes, and military accidents.

WELCOME TO PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2003

Welcome to the 2003 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). We have once again designed the cover of this year's publication to convey the Bureau's complex and varied mission using visual imagery. The 80-plus tables inside the document tell the story of the BLM's mission, programs, and accomplishments using numerical data and detailed footnotes.

Two tables have been deleted from this year's edition: Tables 2-9 and 2-10 could not be published because the data is no longer available. Additionally, livestock grazing data in Tables 3-7 through 3-10 has been partially reformatted.

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

<http://www.blm.gov/>

Note that the data presented in the 2003 *Public Land Statistics* tables may not exactly match the data in other BLM publications covering Fiscal Year 2003 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*.

Your feedback and suggestions are always appreciated. We have included a comment card that you can cut out of the document, fold, and mail to our Headquarter Office. Any comments you provide will be used to help make *Public Land Statistics* as responsive to your needs as possible.

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

PART 1

LAND RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

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

Accurate surveys were needed before the new public lands could be identified for sale or other disposition. In 1785, the Continental Congress adopted an ordinance setting up a survey system for the public domain lands. The General Land Office (predecessor to the present-day Bureau of Land Management) was established in 1812 to oversee the surveying and disposal of the public lands. Various public land laws were enacted by Congress to accomplish these disposals. The land disposals built the country's economic foundation, opened the West to settlement, and united the vast expanses of land into one Nation. To raise money to repay Revolutionary War debts and encourage settlement of new territories, the Federal government sold or granted vast tracts of public lands to settlers, homesteaders, veterans, towns, new States entering the Union, railroads, Agricultural and Mechanical colleges and universities, and private companies. To date, over 1.1 billion acres of public lands have been transferred out of Federal government ownership.

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

The Nation's expanding population and mobile society created a demand for a variety of public land uses. Changes in public attitudes and a concern for environmental values and open space began to compete with the need for development and increased production. Congress, recognizing the value of the remaining public domain lands, enacted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). This Act declares that, with the exception for individual tracts that may be disposed of in the national interest, it is the policy of the United States to retain its public lands in Federal ownership. The Act mandates that the Bureau of Land Management administer the public lands under the concept of multiple uses, while protecting the long-term health of the land. Today, the Bureau of Land Management administers about 261.9 million surface acres of public land and approximately 700 million acres of Federal subsurface mineral estate in the United States. The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for managing these lands and their various resources so that they are utilized in a manner that will best meet the present and future needs of the Nation.

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

Table 1-2, Disposition of the Public Domain, includes summary data 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 this table is subject to little or no change.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1-8, Obligations of Appropriations Received, contains a summary of obligations of appropriations made to the Bureau of Land Management during Fiscal Year 2000, as well as a summary of obligations of appropriations transferred from other bureaus and agencies to the Bureau. This table summarizes all funds that were obligated to manage the Bureau's lands and assist other agencies.

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

	Area			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	1,807,533,44	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 percent of total U.S. land acreage, which is 2,271,343,360 acres. This figure excludes U.S. Territories and Possessions; the 1998 and earlier editions of *Public Land Statistics* included Territories and Possessions in calculating the percentage.

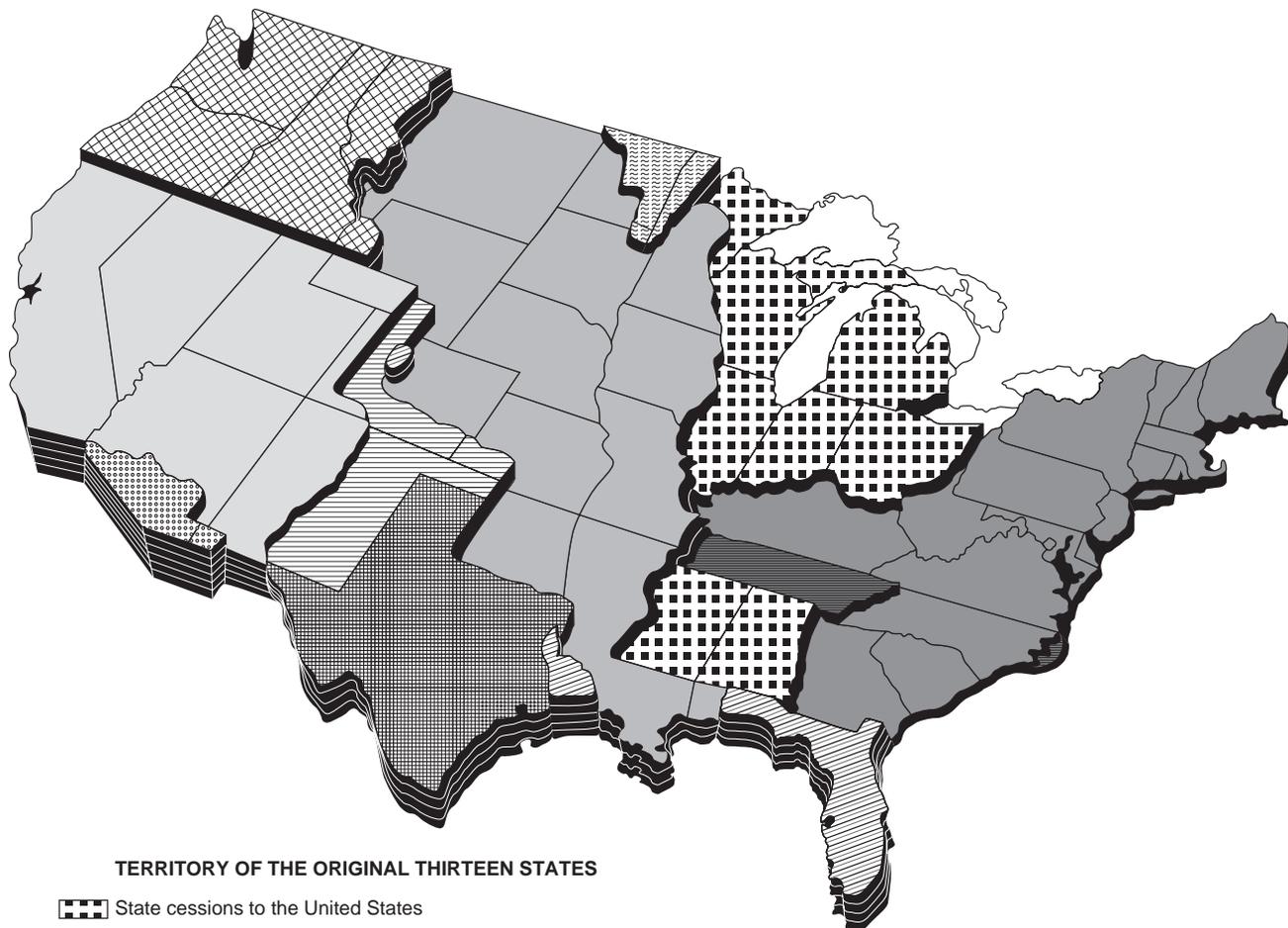
/b/ Cost data for all except "State Cessions" obtained from U.S. Geological Survey, *Boundaries, Area, Geographic Centers* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939), pp. 249-251.

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

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

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

ACQUISITIONS



TERRITORY OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES

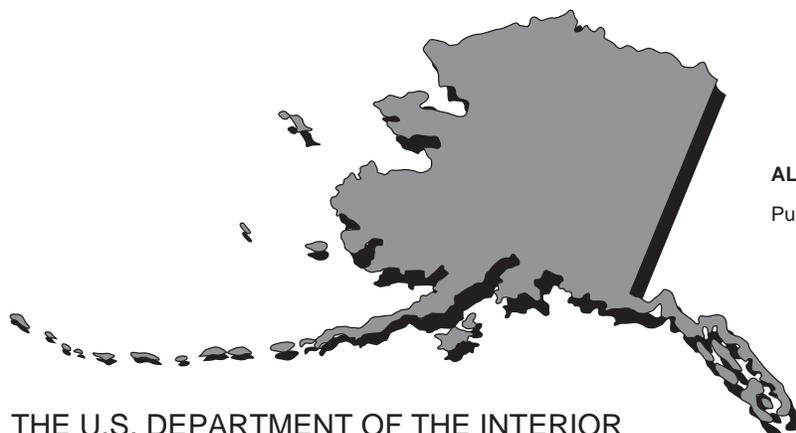
-  State cessions to the United States
-  North Carolina cession to the United States, 1790
United States cession to Tennessee, 1806 and 1846
-  The Original Thirteen States (present area) plus the District of Columbia

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

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

OTHER ACQUISITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

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



ALASKA

Purchased from Russia, March 30, 1867

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

Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781-2003

Type of Dispositions	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:	
State Selections /i/	91,400,000
Native Selections /j/	40,400,000
Total Granted to State of Alaska	131,800,000
<hr/>	
Grand Total	1,276,180,000

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781-2003 –
concluded**

Note: Data are estimated from available records.

- /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.

- /j/ Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601).

Table 1-3.

**MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**

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	86.5	1.2
Arizona	72.69	35.8	33.0	3.0	14.3	20.7 /f/
California	100.21	47.5	45.0	2.5	14.6	0.6
Colorado	66.49	29.0	24.1	5.2	8.4	0.8 /g/
Eastern States /h/	-----	40.0	40.0	0.3	1.0	2.3
Hawaii	4.11	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	52.93	36.5	33.1	3.4	11.9	0.6
Kansas	52.51	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Montana	93.27	37.8	26.1	11.7	8.0	5.5
Nebraska	49.03	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nevada	70.26	58.7	58.4	0.3	47.9	1.2
New Mexico	77.77	36.0	26.5	9.5	13.4	8.4 /f/
North Dakota	44.45	5.6	1.1	4.5	0.1	0.9
Oklahoma	44.09	2.3	1.7	0.5	0.0	1.1
Oregon	61.60	33.9	32.4	1.5	16.2	0.8
South Dakota	48.88	3.7	2.1	1.6	0.3	5.0
Texas	168.22	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	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	18.4	1.9
Total		699.7	643.2	57.2	264.2	56.0

Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT – concluded

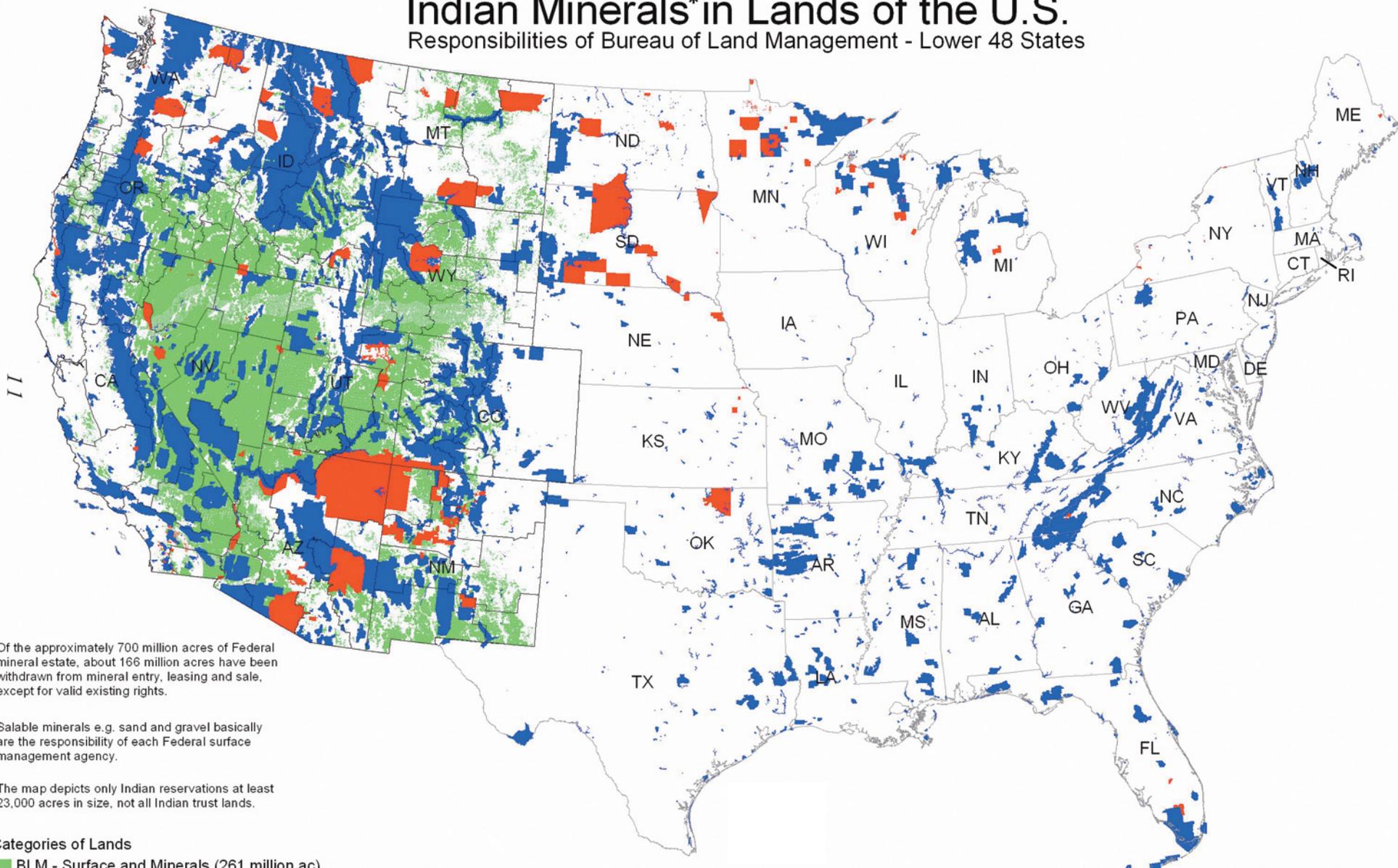
Note: This table and the accompanying maps represent 2 years of effort involved in researching, collecting, analyzing, and verifying data from numerous sources, and then coordinating and consulting with BLM State staff and other agencies. It presents a “snapshot” of data as of 1999. Because of the scope 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 and the fifth column, BLM Public Lands, from Table 1-4, both from *Public Land Statistics*, 1999.

- /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 Colorado State Office). This results in a significantly lower acreage than that shown in Table 3-2; 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 mineral acreage is part of the Federal Mineral estate included in the second column. As of 1999, BLM’s public lands comprised 264 million surface acres. For an annual update, 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 on, 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

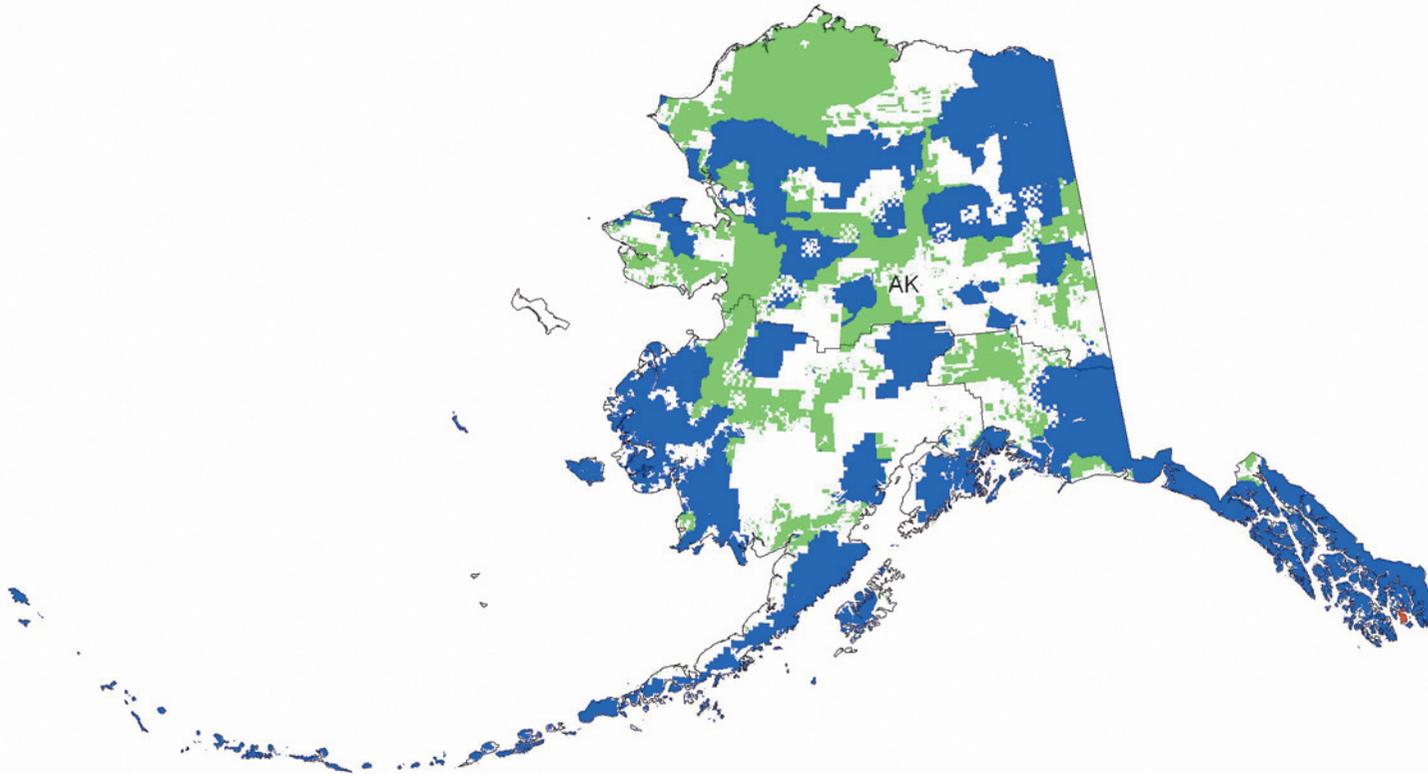
No warranty is made as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information may be updated without notification.

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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

12



NOTE:

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

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2003

State	Vacant Public Lands /a/			Reserved Lands		Grand Total
	Outside Grazing District	Within Grazing District	Total	LU /b/	Other /c/	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Alabama	3,523	0	3,523	0	107,846	111,369
Alaska /d/	85,652,163	0	85,652,163	0	0	85,652,163
Arizona /e/	1,189,796	7,661,401	8,851,197	32,321	3,344,880	12,228,398
Arkansas	6,078	0	6,078	0	289,107	295,185
California /f/	1,725,758	7,986,541	9,712,299	0	5,486,371	15,198,670
Colorado /g/	479,556	7,118,620	7,598,176	36,206	733,724	8,368,106
Florida	3,134	0	3,134	0	23,765	26,899
Idaho /h/	423,441	10,864,296	11,287,737	72,276	633,486	11,993,499
Illinois	0	0	0	0	224	224
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	378	378
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	16,474	0	16,474	0	305,260	321,734
Maryland /i/	548	0	548	0	0	548
Michigan	0	0	0	0	74,807	74,807
Minnesota	1,447	0	1,447	0	145,211	146,658
Mississippi	241	0	241	0	55,971	56,212

Table 1-4.

**PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

State	Vacant Public Lands /a/			Reserved Lands		Grand Total
	Outside Grazing District	Within Grazing District	Total	LU /b/	Other /c/	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Missouri	0	0	0	0	2,094	2,094
Montana /j/	1,107,344	4,912,684	6,020,028	1,772,426	171,574	7,964,028
Nebraska	6,354	0	6,354	0	0	6,354
Nevada /k/	3,087,457	44,562,873	47,650,330	3,127	207,299	47,860,756
New Mexico /l/	1,354,414	10,996,144	12,350,558	229,500	791,373	13,371,431
North Dakota /m/	59,301	0	59,301	0	181	59,482
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2,136	0	2,136	0	0	2,136
Oregon /n/	584,860	12,366,002	12,950,862	78,124	3,106,920	16,135,906
South Dakota /o/	267,049	0	267,049	0	7,401	274,450
Texas /p/	11,833	0	11,833	0	0	11,833
Utah /q/	0	21,145,025	21,145,025	45,033	1,677,604	22,867,662
Virginia /r/	805	0	805	0	0	805
Washington /r/	400,091	0	400,091	0	3,225	403,316
Wisconsin	2,366	0	2,366	0	157,616	159,982
Wyoming /t/	3,880,825	11,275,030	15,155,855	10,434	3,189,004	18,355,293
Total	100,266,994	138,888,616	239,155,610	2,279,447	20,515,321	261,950,378

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Note: "Public lands under exclusive jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management" are those lands (and resources) owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM in accordance with 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/ Lands that are opened to some or all of the public land laws, and are not withdrawn, reserved, appropriated, or set aside for any specific or designated purposes. The land is not covered by any non-Federal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unopened mining claims. The following types of surveyed and unsurveyed public and ceded Indian lands are included: areas withdrawn under the Executive Orders of November 26, 1934, and February 5, 1935 (43 CFR 2400.0-3 et seq.); areas embraced in mineral withdrawals and classifications; areas withdrawn for survey; and areas restored to entry within national forests (Act of June 11, 1906, 34 Stat. 233, 16 U.S.C. 506-509), within reclamation projects (Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388), and within power site reserves (Act of June 10, 1920, 41 Stat. 1063; 16 U.S.C. 791).
- /b/ "Land Utilization Project" lands, purchased by the Federal government under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and subsequently transferred by various Executive Orders between 1941 and 1958 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. Acreages are within grazing districts unless otherwise noted.
- /c/ Lands (and resources) owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM in accordance with 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). An Executive Order, Secretarial Order, Act of Congress, or Public Land Order has designated the lands for a specific public purpose, segregated the lands from the operation of some or all of the public land laws or mineral laws, and/or transferred the management of the lands to other Federal agencies. These lands will continue to be withdrawn or reserved until action is taken that permanently transfers the lands to the exclusive jurisdiction of another Federal agency, or until action is taken to cancel the withdrawal or reservation and restore the land to the management of the BLM and the operation of some or all of the public land laws.
- /d/ Alaska: Decrease of 301,462 acres in the "Grant Total" column from the previous year is due to 301,462 acres patented out by the BLM under various public land laws.
- /e/ Arizona: Increase of 576,440 acres in the "Grant Total" column from the previous year is due to 855 acres acquired under various public land laws; 16,094 acres patented out under various public land laws; and 591,679 acres added based upon new Geographic Information System (GIS) data.
- /f/ California: Increase of 70,185 acres in the "Grant Total" column from the previous year is due to 71,612 acres acquired under various public land laws, and 1,427 acres patented out under various public land laws.

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

- /g/ Colorado: Decrease of 5,398 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to 1,506 acres acquired by the BLM through exchange; 6,008 acres patented out (surface estate only) by the BLM through exchange; 1,016 acres patented out by the BLM under various public land laws; and 120 acres added as a result of an adjustment from an error found in the public land records.
- /h/ Idaho: Increase of 146,568 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to 2,916 acres acquired by the BLM under various public land laws; 1,297 acres acquired by the BLM through exchange; 7,918 acres patented out (surface estate only) by the BLM through exchange; 665 acres of land patented out by the BLM under various public land laws; 600 acres of withdrawn lands restored to the management jurisdiction of the BLM; and 150,338 acres of withdrawn lands restored to the management jurisdiction in the previous year but was not reported.
- /i/ Maryland: The BLM acquired the lands under Sec. 205 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1715, as amended. Maryland is not a public land state by law.
- /j/ Montana: Decrease of 595 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to lands patented out by the BLM under various public land laws.
- /k/ Nevada: Decrease of 13,538 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to 399 acres acquired by the BLM under various public land laws; 1,082 acres acquired by the BLM through exchange; 1,087 acres patented out (surface estate only) by the BLM through exchange; and 13,932 acres patented out by the BLM under various public land laws.
- /l/ New Mexico: Increase of 8,893 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to 9,093 acres acquired under various public land laws; 440 acres acquired by the BLM through exchange; 640 acres patented out (surface estate only) by the BLM through exchange; 190 acres withdrawn from the management jurisdiction of the BLM; and 190 acres of withdrawn lands restored to the management jurisdiction of the BLM.
- /m/ North Dakota: Decrease of 160 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to 160 acres patented out by the BLM under various public land laws.
- /n/ Oregon: Increase of 10,761 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to 434 acres acquired by the BLM under various public land laws; 1,193 acres acquired by the BLM through exchange; 960 acres patented out (surface estate only) by the BLM through exchange; 1,119 acres patented out by the BLM under various public land laws; and 11,213 acres of land acquired by the BLM through exchange in the previous year but was not reported.

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded

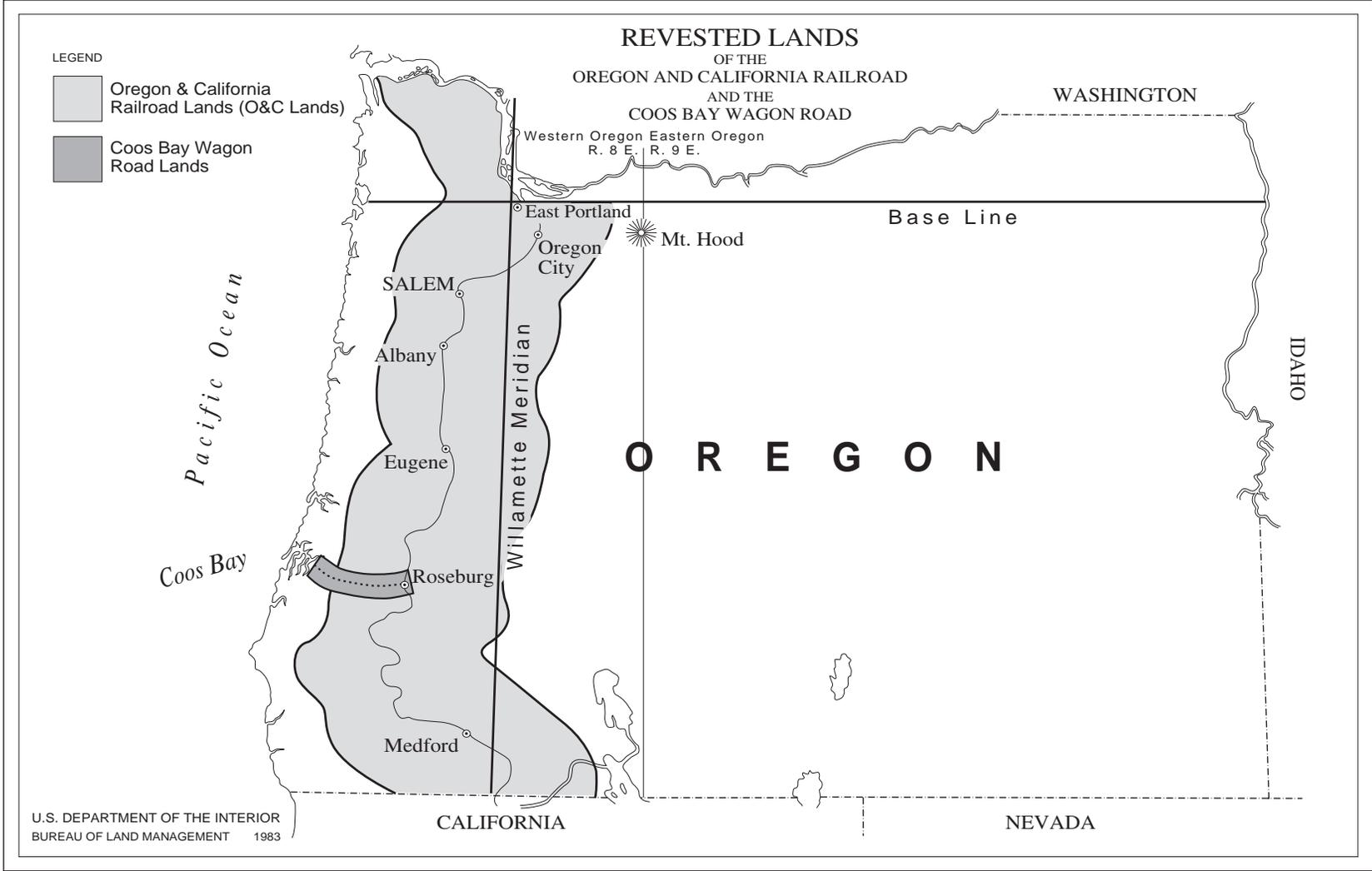
- /o/ South Dakota: Decrease of 510 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to lands patented out by the BLM under various public land laws.
- /p/ Texas: The BLM acquired the lands by Secretarial Order 3198 dated March 12, 1996. Texas is not a public land state by law.
- /q/ Utah: Decrease of 234 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 1,410 acres acquired by the BLM through exchange; 1,081 acres patented out (surface estate only) by the BLM through exchange; and 563 acres patented out by the BLM under various public land laws.
- /r/ Virginia: The BLM acquired the lands under Sec. 205 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1715, as amended. Virginia is not a public land State by law.
- /s/ Washington: Increase of 961 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 961 acres acquired by the BLM under various public land laws.
- /t/ Wyoming: Increase of 1,142 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 2,391 acres acquired by the BLM; 857 acres patented out (surface estate only) by the BLM through exchange; and 392 acres patented out by the BLM under various public land laws

Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2003

Oregon County	O&C Lands /a/	Converted O&C lands /b/	Special Act O&C Lands /c/	Coos Bay Lands /d/	Total
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Benton	51,439	0	1,720	0	53,159
Clackamas	52,448	35,949	5,688	0	94,085
Columbia	10,960	0	0	0	10,960
Coos	99,038	23,002	0	59,914	181,954
Curry	36,681	56,735	0	0	93,416
Douglas	617,679	95,641	0	14,633	727,953
Jackson	389,564	25,332	20,971	0	435,867
Josephine	259,123	109,244	182	0	368,549
Klamath	46,202	20,962	0	0	67,164
Lane	279,557	95,293	0	0	374,850
Lincoln	8,773	0	0	0	8,773
Linn	85,265	520	0	0	85,785
Marion	20,707	0	0	0	20,707
Multnomah	4,208	0	0	0	4,208
Polk	40,491	0	1,160	0	41,651
Tillamook	38,307	0	0	0	38,307
Washington	11,380	0	0	0	11,380
Yamhill	33,003	0	0	0	33,003
Total	2,084,825	462,678	29,721	74,547	2,651,771

**Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded**

- /a/ These lands are administered by the Bureau of Land Management. They include O&C timber on non-Federal land on 322 acres in Columbia County and 243 acres in Yamhill County.
- /b/ Under the provisions of the Act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271), these lands were declared to be revested O&C railroad grant lands. They were placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture to be administered with National Forest lands, with all revenues derived from such lands to be handled in accordance with the provisions of Title II of the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), as amended by the Act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271).
- /c/ Certain O&C areas were set aside by various Acts of Congress to be administered by the Forest Service without losing their O&C identity. The lands in Benton, Clackamas, Jackson, and Polk Counties are watershed lands, while the land in Josephine County is an administrative site.
- /d/ Administered by the Bureau of Land Management; excludes Coos Bay Wagon Road timber on 87 acres of non-Federal land in Coos County.



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

WASHINGTON

Base Line

O R E G O N

IDAHO

CALIFORNIA

NEVADA

Pacific Ocean
Coos Bay

SALEM

Albany

Eugene

Roseburg

Medford

Willamette Meridian

East Portland
Oregon City
Mt. Hood

Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2003**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska				
Bureau of Land Management	63	00	0	
Department of the Treasury	0	3	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	2,998	0	0	0
U.S. Geological Survey	0	0	0	117
Total Alaska	3,061	3	0	117
Arizona				
Bureau of Reclamation	0	159	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	833	0	0
Total Arizona	0	992	0	0
California				
Bureau of Reclamation	0	31	0	0
Department of Veterans Affairs	6	0	0	0
U.S. Navy	0	6	0	0
Total California	6	37	0	0
Colorado				
Bureau of Land Management	0	40,970	475	0
Department of Energy	360	0	0	0
U.S. forest Service	0	60	0	0
Total Colorado	360	41,030	475	0
Idaho				
Bureau of Reclamation	0	600	0	0
U.S. forest Service	1,043	1	0	0
Total Idaho	1,043	601	0	0
Michigan				
Corp of engineers	0	1	0	0
U.S. Coast Guard	0	1,003	0	0
Total Michigan	0	1,004	0	0
Montana				
U.S. Forest Service	286	0	0	0
Total Montana	286	0	0	0

Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Nevada				
Bureau of Land Management	277	40	0	0
Total Nevada	277	40	0	0
New Mexico				
Bureau of Land Management	0	190	0	0
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0	1,433	0	0
Total New Mexico	0	1,623	0	0
North Dakota				
U.S. Forest Service	640	0	0	0
Total North Dakota	640	0	0	0
Oregon				
U.S. Forest Service	960	195	0	334
Total Oregon	960	195	0	334
Utah				
Bureau of Land Management	0	107	0	0
Bureau of Reclamation	268	0	0	0
U.S. Air Force	27	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	400	0	0
Total Utah	295	507	0	0
Washington				
U.S. Coast Guard	0	230	0	0
Total Washington	0	230	0	0
Wisconsin				
U.S. Coast Guard	0	9	0	0
Total Wisconsin	0	9	0	0
Wyoming				
Bureau of Land Management	4,943	0	0	528
Total Wyoming	4,943	0	0	528
Grand Total	11,871	46,271	475	979

Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Summary by Agency				
Bureau of Land Management	5,283	41,307	475	528
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0	1,433	0	0
Bureau of Reclamation	268	790	0	0
Corps of Engineers	0	1	0	0
Department of Energy	360	0	0	0
Department of the Treasury	0	3	0	0
Department of Veterans Affairs	6	0	0	0
U.S. Air Force	27	0	0	0
U.S. Coast Guard	0	1,242	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	5,927	1,489	0	334
U.S. Geological Survey	0	0	0	117
U.S. Navy	0	6	0	0
Agency Totals	11,871	46,271	475	979

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

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2003

Bureau of Land Management Lands
Field Accomplishments /a/

	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	3,617	648		3,429
Arizona	38	26	223 0	212
California	0	153	17	242
Colorado	23	178		498
Idaho	0	283	52	486
Montana	0	42	0	74
Nevada	0	152	0 0	171
New Mexico	14	25	7	62
Oregon	0	197	0	205
Utah	0	257	0	284
Wyoming	0	364	0	591
Total	3,692	2,325		6,254

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Bureau of Land Management Lands
Office Accomplishments /b/

	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	1,759,588	0	5,814	3,543
Arizona	0	19,934	0	139
California	1,337	32,684	0	363
Colorado	160	10,571	160	217
Idaho	665	32,570	0	396
Montana	0	0	0	1
Nevada	0	6,845	0	95
New Mexico	2,111	6,291	0	97
Oregon	0	11,200	0	70
Utah	0	20,320	0	179
Wyoming	0	47,800	0	210
Total	1,763,861		5,974	5,310

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

USDA Forest Service Lands
Field Accomplishments /a/

	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Arizona	4	4	0	12
California	0	124	63	237
Colorado	9	44	23	68
Idaho	3	20	0	9
New Mexico	0	3	2	7
Oregon	0	35	0	27
South Dakota	0	5	0	13
Washington	0	2	0	10
Total	16	237	88	383

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

USDA Forest Service Lands
Office Accomplishments /b/

	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Arkansas	0	0	0	0
Arizona	1	0	0	1
California	0	17,742	0	161
Colorado	0	2,871	22	94
Idaho	0	1,760	0	16
Montana	0	435	0	9
Nebraska	0	640	0	4
Nevada	0	7,795	0	107
New Mexico	1,456	45,086	0	692
Oregon	0	3,520	0	22
South Dakota	0	22	0	1
Utah	0	4,480	0	42
Washington	0	480	0	3
Total	1,457	84,831	22	1,152

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands
Field Accomplishments /a/

	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	150	65	31	427
Arizona	601	426	0	1,573
California	0	83	11	118
Colorado	0	116	0	127
Idaho	0	237	0	194
Maine	0	23	8	59
Minnesota	0	28	22	45
Montana	0	138	0	338
Nebraska	0	216	0	562
Nevada	0	47	0	45
New Mexico	9	314	36	493
North Dakota	0	34	0	69
Oklahoma	73	186	70	472
Oregon	0	18	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	2	6
South Dakota	0	32	0	159
Utah	0	328	0	367
Washington	0	58	0	151
Wisconsin	0	47	120	159
Wyoming	0	61	0	150
Total	883	2,457	300	5,514

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands
Office Accomplishments /b/

	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Arizona	122,135	54,537	0	656
California	0	17,080	0	104
Colorado	0	194	0	7
Idaho	0	5,850	0	130
Montana	0	760	0	23
New Mexico	154	2,271	0	18
North Dakota	0	1,280	0	12
Oklahoma	2,471	2,825	53	56
Rhode Island	0	0	110	3
Utah	0	23,040	0	215
Washington	0	1,440	0	9
Wisconsin	0	0	0	164
Wyoming	0	1,440	0	16
Total	124,760	110,717	163	

1,413

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

**Other Lands
Field Accomplishments /a/**

	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska /d/	0	3	0	10
Arizona /d/	8	19	0	77
Arizona /e/	0	4	0	7
California /d/	0	15	8	35
Colorado /f/	0	9	16	31
Colorado /g/	0	4	2	6
Colorado /d/	5	10	5	25
Idaho /f/	0	34	0	37
Idaho /d/	0	27	0	58
Illinois /h/	0	15	17	179
Illinois /i/	0	5	2	10
Maryland /d/	0	5	2	14
Missouri /h/	0	3	5	33
Nevada /f/	0	8	0	15
New Mexico /d/	5	5	0	116
Virginia /d/	0	11	38	29
Washington /j/	0	4	0	8
Washington /k/	0	38	0	57
Washington /l/	0	16	0	28
West Virginia /d/	0	1	0	27
Total	18	236	95	802

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

**Other Lands
Office Accomplishments /b/**

	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Arizona	0	2,560	0	17
Arkansas	0	0	0	97
California	0	4,560	0	84
Colorado	0	6,470	0	78
District of Columbia	0	0	0	3
Illinois	0	0	0	5
Maryland	0	0	0	1
Missouri	0	0	0	1
Nevada	0	628	0	4
Oregon	0	1,120	0	7
Virginia	0	0	0	2
Washington	0	6,560	0	41
Total	0	21,898	0	340

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Grand Totals
Field Accomplishments /a/

	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	3,767	716	254	3,866
Arizona	651	479	0	1,881
Arkansas	0	0	0	0
California	0	375	99	632
Colorado	37	361	98	755
Idaho	3	601	0	784
Illinois	0	20	19	189
Maine	0	23	8	59
Maryland	0	5	2	14
Minnesota	0	28	22	45
Missouri	0	3	5	33
Montana	0	180	0	412
Nebraska	0	216	0	562
Nevada	0	207	0	231
New Mexico	78	347	45	678
North Dakota	0	34	0	69
Oklahoma	73	186	70	472
Oregon	0	250	0	232
Rhode Island	0	0	2	6
South Dakota	0	37	0	172
Utah	0	585	0	651
Virginia	0	11	38	29
Washington	0	118	0	254
West Virginia	0	1	0	27
Wisconsin	0	47	120	159
Wyoming	0	425	0	741
Total	4,609	5,255	782	12,953

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Grand Totals
Office Accomplishments /b/

	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	1,759,588	0	5,814	3,543
Arizona	122,136	77,031	0	813
Arkansas	0	0	0	97
California	1,337	72,066	0	712
Colorado	160	20,106	182	396
District of Columbia	0	0	0	3
Idaho	665	40,180	0	542
Illinois	0	0	0	5
Maine	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	1
Missouri	0	0	0	1
Montana	0	1,195	0	33
Nebraska	0	640	0	4
Nevada	0	15,268	0	206
New Mexico	3,721	53,648	0	807
North Dakota	0	1,280	0	12
Oklahoma	2,471	2,825	53	56
Oregon	0	15,840	0	99
Rhode Island	0	0	110	3
South Dakota	0	22	0	1
Utah	0	47,840	0	436
Virginia	0	0	0	2
Washington	0	8,480	0	53
West Virginia	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	164
Wyoming	0	49,240	0	226
Total	1,890,078	405,661	6,159	8,215

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Plats Accepted

	Field Surveys	Supplemental Plats	Protraction Diagrams Approved /c/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	326	66	0
Arizona	34	0	40
Arkansas	1	0	0
California	58	7	19
Colorado	80	4	0
Florida	0	0	0
Idaho	58	2	4
Illinois	1	0	0
Missouri	1	0	0
Montana	10	4	84
Nebraska	1	0	0
Nevada	23	6	0
New Mexico	30	3	13
North Dakota	4	1	0
Oregon	21	1	0
South Dakota	2	0	0
Utah	23	2	0
Virginia	2	0	0
Washington	9	5	0
West Virginia	1	0	0
Wisconsin	1	0	0
Wyoming	10	2	0
Total	696	103	160

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Mineral Surveys

Number of Surveys	Lode Claims	Placer Claims	Millsite Claims
None	None	None	None

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

**Geographic Coordinate Data Base /m/
Cumulative Accomplishments**

	Total in State	Number Planned	Number Computed /n/	GIS Validated /o/
	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>
Alaska /p/	18,656	18,656	860	860
Arizona	3,363	3,257	3,343	3,223
California	4,815	4,665	3,111	721
Colorado	3,059	2,905	2,779	2,755
Eastern States /q/	0	0	0	0
Idaho	2,490	2,490	2,099	1,608
Montana/North Dakota	4,357	4,357	4,119	2,595
Nevada	3,359	3,219	3,108	371
New Mexico	3,288	3,288	3,185	3,167
Oregon	2,897	2,897	2,497	2,458
Utah	2,565	2,515	2,449	572
Washington	2,087	2,087	456	107
Wyoming	2,889	2,748	2,639	2,639
Total	53,825	53,084	30,645	21,076

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

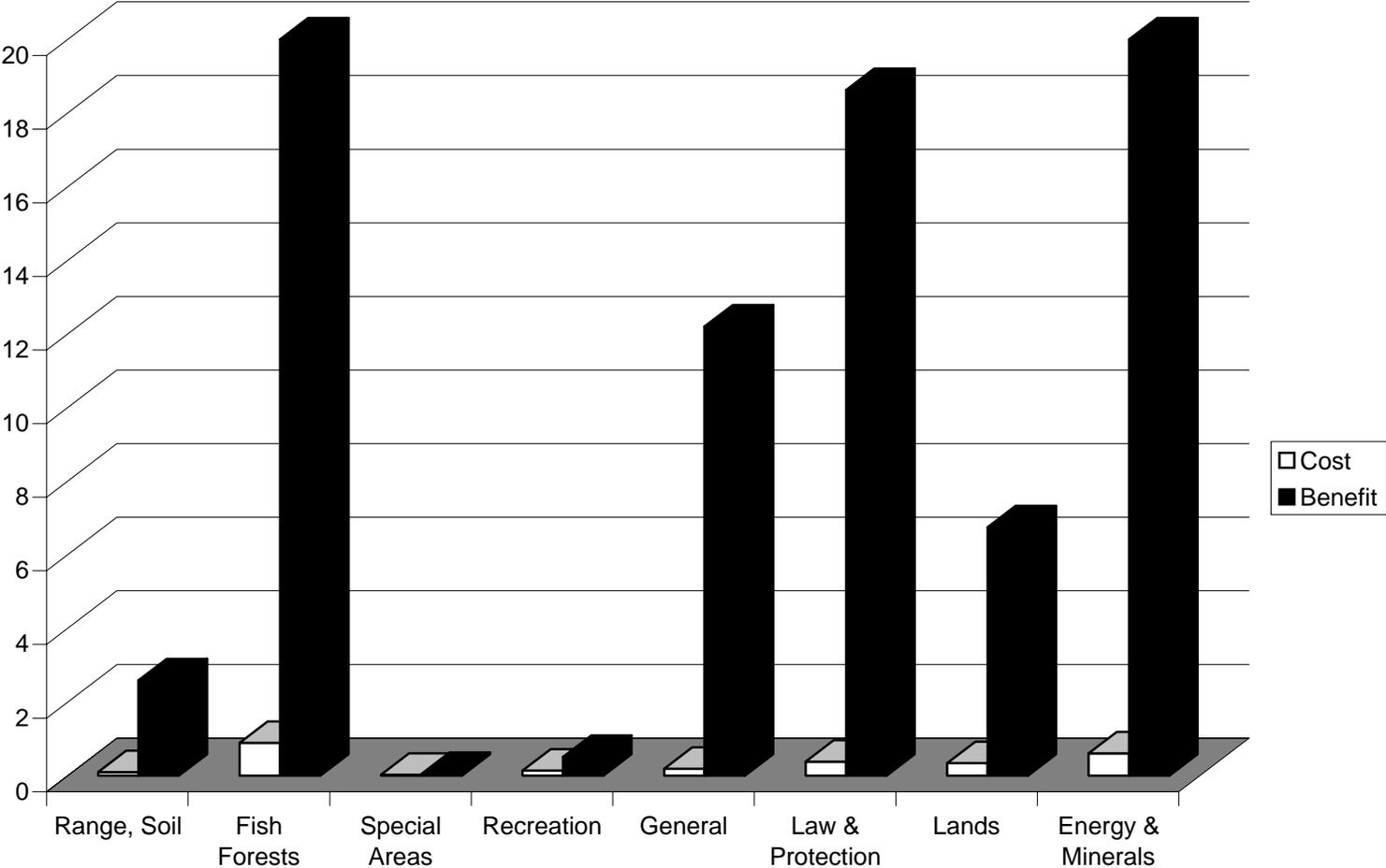
- /a/ The accomplishments reported under Field Accomplishments are those miles and monuments that are reported during the actual field survey process.
- /b/ The accomplishments reported under Office Accomplishments are those acres and miles that are reported after the approval of the survey plat and field notes.
- /c/ Protraction diagrams are generally produced for the Forest Service, but they may represent unsurveyed land managed by any agency.
- /d/ National Park Service
- /e/ Department of the Army
- /f/ Bureau of Reclamation
- /g/ Federal Highway Administration
- /h/ Army Corps of Engineers
- /i/ Fish and Wildlife Service
- /j/ Bonneville Power Administration
- /k/ Colville Indian Nation
- /l/ Quinault Indian Nation
- /m/ Geographic Coordinate Date Base (GCDB) involves the computation of coordinates, in latitude and longitude, for corners of the Public Land Survey system and is intended for use in a land or geographic information system, not for boundary determination.
- /n/ Townships for which all coordinate data has been computed.

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded

- /o/ Geographic Information System (GIS) validated refers to townships for which the entire GCDB process has been completed and that have been submitted for posting on the Land Survey Information National Homepage (<http://www.geocommunicator.gov/lsi/>).
- /p/ Alaska is collecting digital information in a different format. Alaska's progress is included with GCDB for reporting purposes.
- /q/ Eastern States is not included in the totals. Eastern States primarily dedicates time to provide training and technical assistance to other organizations in their data collection efforts.

Cadastral Survey Costs & Benefits to BLM-FY 2003

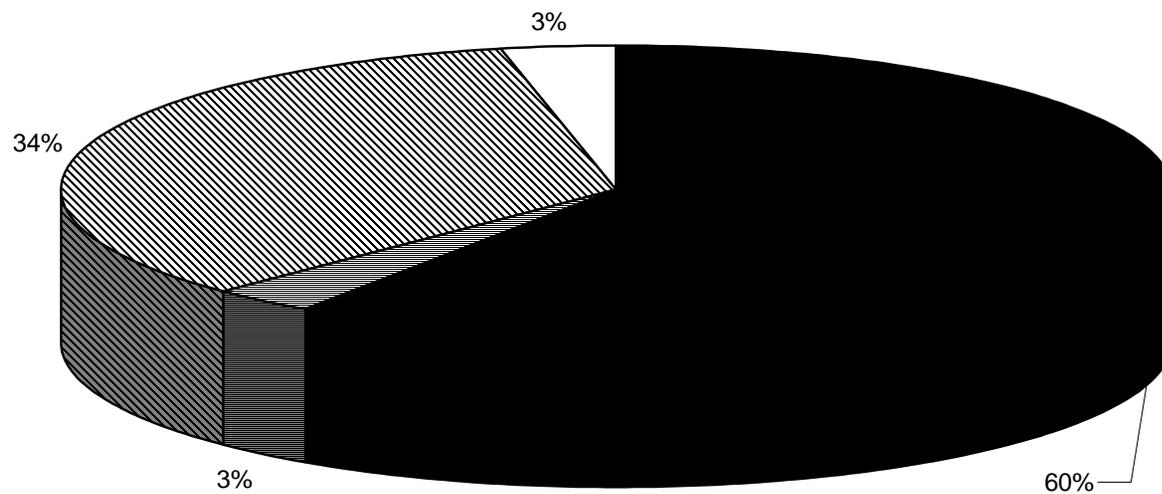
Reported in millions of dollars



**Actual reported value to BLM's Fish, Forestry, and Wildlife programs exceeds \$89 million.
Reported value to Energy & Mineral Development programs exceeds \$402 million**

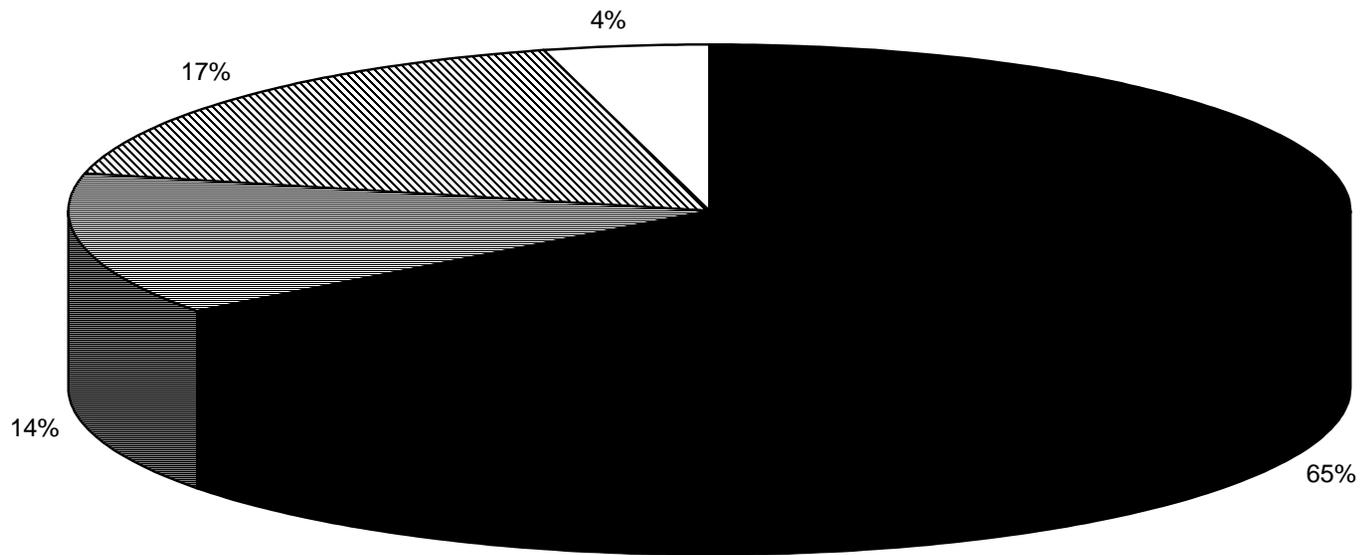
Cadastral Survey Field Accomplishments

Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



Cadastral Survey Office Accomplishments

Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2003**

Obligations of Appropriations Made to the Bureau of Land Management

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Management of Lands and Resources	\$ 902,831,114
Federal Firefighting	524,634,471
Payments to States	247,571,884
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	218,591,364
Oregon and California Grant Lands	107,887,797
Southern Nevada Public Land Management	100,892,366
Helium	97,285,749
Land Acquisition	33,782,809
Working Capital	32,620,640
Trust	14,463,053
Construction and Access	14,237,448
Cost Recovery	13,897,925
Range Improvements	10,217,008
Forest Recovery and Restoration	9,037,452
Recreation, Support of Public Lands /a/	8,910,229
Hazardous Materials	6,794,500
Calista Corporation Property Act /b/	5,002,639
Road Maintenance	1,974,720
Naval Oil Shale Reserve Restoration /c/	461,803
Quarters	341,879
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act /d/	194,061
Lincoln County Land Act Land Sales /e/	---
Federal Infrastructure Improvement, from LWCF /f/	---
Haida Corporation /g/	---
Deschutes County Land Transaction	---
Total of BLM Appropriations Obligated	\$ 2,351,630,911

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded**

**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	\$ 536,180
Natural Resource Damage Assessment /h/	276,296
Total of Transferred Appropriations Obligated	\$ 812,476
Grand Total of Obligations	\$ 2,352,443,387

- /a/ Funded from recreation fees and demonstration site collections to support public lands and recreation. Other recreation obligations are included in Management of Land and Resources.
- /b/ The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) requires the Department of Treasury to establish a property account for Calista Corporation to facilitate land exchanges.
- /c/ Budget Fiscal Year 2003 is the initial year for this appropriation.
- /d/ Public Law 106-248, Sec. 202, authorizes the BLM to sell land identified for disposal under its land use planning and to exchange Federal land for non-Federal land if the exchange would be in the public interest.
- /e/ 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.
- /f/ For activities authorized by law for the acquisition, conservation, and maintenance of Federal lands and resources, and for Payments in Lieu of Taxes; PL 106-291 (114 Stat. 1025), as amended, and by PL 106-554, Sec.121 (114 Stat. 2763A-229).
- /g/ Public Law 102-415 requires the Department of Treasury to set up a property account for Haida Corporation to facilitate land exchanges.
- /h/ Used to identify potential hazardous waste locations and to restore land and resource health at known hazardous waste sites.

PART 2

HEALTHY PRODUCTIVE LANDS

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

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

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

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

Table 2-2, Condition of Riparian-Wetland Areas, was first reported in PLS in 1995. Riparian-wetland areas comprise less than 10 percent of the public lands administered by the BLM. The benefits of these vital oases, however, far exceed their relatively small acreage. In September 1991, the BLM launched its "Riparian-Wetland Initiative for the 1990s," a program to restore and maintain these vital areas in proper functioning condition. A riparian-wetland area is functioning properly when adequate vegetation, land form, or large woody debris is present to dissipate the energy associated with high waterflows.

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

Table 2-4, Forest Development Accomplishments in Acres, shows the numerous reforestation and improvement projects completed during Fiscal Year 2003 for restoring forest health conditions on the BLM public lands.

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

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

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

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

The data for Tables 2-9 and 2-10 is no longer available. Fire and fuels management data is now input by the Department of the Interior into the National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System. Required fields had to be changed to make the system consistent with the Government Performance and Results Act and the national performance measures we track and report to Congress and others.

Table 2-1. PERCENT OF RANGELAND ACREAGE BY ECOLOGICAL STATUS BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2003

	Percent by Ecological Status /a/					
	Percent Acres Inventoried	Potential Natural Community	Late Seral	Mid Seral	Early Seral	Unclassified /b/
Arizona	76	6	32	26	7	30
California	16	3	20	43	30	4
Colorado	58	5	20	30	18	27
Idaho	54	3	27	38	27	5
Montana, North and South Dakota	78	7	58	21	1	13
Nevada	54	3	27	31	8	31
New Mexico	80	4	30	41	22	3
Oregon and Washington	82	1	21	45	11	23
Utah	62	11	28	42	13	6
Wyoming	56	24	34	27	5	10
Total Bureauwide	61	7	29	34	11	18

Note: The first column is the percent of each state that has been inventoried using Ecological Site Inventory (ESI) or the Soil-Vegetation Inventory Method. Ecological Site Inventories are being conducted to fill in data gaps. This table will be updated annually to reflect new data and changes in seral stages.

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

/b/ This category includes rangelands for which neither data nor estimates are available.

Table 2-2.

**CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003**

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	107,498 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	59 (0%)	8 (0%)	107,565
Arizona	334 (37%)	180 (20%)	144 (16%)	45 (5%)	369 (41%)	21 (2%)	171 (19%)	895
California	1,090 (42%)	466 (18%)	591 (21%)	94 (4%)	1,151 (43%)	82 (3%)	292 (12%)	2,615
Colorado	2,346 (53%)	484 (11%)	726 (16%)	145 (3%)	1,355 (30%)	689 (16%)	36 (1%)	4,426
Eastern States	5 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5
Idaho	1,963 (50%)	305 (8%)	949 (24%)	151 (4%)	1,405 (36%)	361 (9%)	177 (5%)	3,906
Montana	1,465 (38%)	107 (3%)	1,684 (43%)	53 (1%)	1,844 (48%)	532 (14%)	37 (1%)	3,878
Nevada	854 (33%)	426 (16%)	516 (20%)	290 (11%)	1,232 (47%)	475 (18%)	53 (2%)	2,614
New Mexico	190 (41%)	100 (22%)	79 (17%)	16 (4%)	195 (43%)	57 (12%)	17 (4%)	459
Oregon	1,937 (46%)	1,037 (25%)	731 (17%)	261 (6%)	2,029 (48%)	169 (4%)	53 (0%)	4,188
Utah	3,133 (62%)	352 (7%)	808 (16%)	437 (9%)	1,597 (32%)	326 (6%)	11 (0%)	5,067
Wyoming	1,597 (36%)	952 (21)	861 (19%)	627 (14%)	2,440 (54%)	283 (6%)	158 (4%)	4,478
Total Lower 48	14,914 (46%)	4,409 (14%)	7,089 (22%)	2,119 (6%)	13,617 (42%)	2,995 (9%)	1,005 (3%)	32,531
Total	122,412 (87%)	4,409 (3%)	7,089 (5%)	2,119 (2%)	13,617 (10%)	3,054 (2%)	1,013 (1%)	140,096

Table 2-2.

**CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

Condition of Wetland Areas – Acres /f/

State	Proper Functioning Condition <i>/b/</i>	Functioning-At-Risk <i>/c/</i>				Non- Functional <i>/d/</i>	Unknown <i>/e/</i>	Total
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down	Total			
Alaska	12,362,938 (98%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	189,360 (2%)	12,552,298
Arizona	93 (0%)	17,830 (81%)	15 (0%)	96 (0%)	17,941 (82%)	3,027 (14%)	838 (4%)	21,899
California	5,377 (34%)	2,674 (17%)	6,231 (40%)	717 (5%)	9,622 (62%)	328 (2%)	237 (2%)	15,564
Colorado	6,784 (72%)	65 (1%)	755 (8%)	130 (1%)	950 (10%)	10 (0%)	1,734 (18%)	9,478
Eastern States	119 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	119
Idaho	1,409 (40%)	377 (11%)	732 (20%)	201 (6%)	1,310 (37%)	170 (5%)	622 (18%)	3,511
Montana	5,597 (47%)	0 (0%)	2,317 (20%)	20 (0%)	2,337 (20%)	312 (3%)	3,643 (31%)	11,889
Nevada	8,569 (46%)	478 (3%)	1,600 (9%)	777 (4%)	2,855 (15%)	296 (2%)	6,845 (37%)	18,565
New Mexico	910 (25%)	526 (14%)	285 (8%)	202 (5%)	1,013 (28%)	17 (0%)	1,734 (47%)	3,674
Oregon	127,408 (86%)	1,887 (1%)	1,559 (1%)	450 (0%)	3,896 (3%)	462 (0%)	15,937 (11%)	147,703
Utah	8,478 (48%)	3,148 (18%)	1,073 (5%)	457 (3%)	4,678 (26%)	1,498 (9%)	3,057 (17%)	17,711
Wyoming	5,426 (37%)	261 (2%)	4,085 (28%)	2,129 (14%)	6,475 (44%)	351 (2%)	2,564 (17%)	14,816
Total Lower 48	170,170 (65%)	27,246 (10%)	18,652 (7%)	5,179 (2%)	51,077 (19%)	6,471 (2%)	37,211 (14%)	264,929
Total	12,533,108 (98%)	27,246 (0%)	18,652 (0%)	5,179 (0%)	51,077 (0%)	6,471 (0%)	226,571 (2%)	12,817,227

**Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded**

Note: Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, so the total percentage amount does not equal 100 percent.

The BLM's definition of riparian areas excludes stream reaches where water flows for only brief periods during storm runoff events (ephemeral streams). The increase in total riparian miles for Idaho is the result of a publishing error in the previous edition. The increase in wetland acres is the result of advances in mapping technology using remote sensing techniques, the use of various sources of imagery, and the application of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) computer technology. Shifts within category ratings for running water and standing water habitats are a reflection of field offices completing assessments on areas categorized as unknown and implementing management adjustments.

- /a/ Riparian areas are green zones along flowing water features such as rivers, streams, and creeks (also 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 water flows.
- /c/ "Functioning-At-Risk" areas are functioning properly, but an existing soil, water, or vegetation attribute makes them susceptible to degradation. The trend is an assessment of apparent direction of change in conditions either towards or away from the site potential or site stability. Trend is determined by comparing the present condition with previous photos, trend studies, inventories, other documentation, or personal knowledge. 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 stream energy associated with high flows.
- /e/ "Unknown" areas have not been assessed by the BLM.
- /f/ Wetland areas are associated with standing water features such as bogs, marshes, wet meadows, and estuaries (also referred to as lentic habitat areas), and are reported in acres.

Table 2-3. RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS, FISCAL YEAR 2003

Practice	Units	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon	Utah	Wyoming	Total
Soil Stabilization & Improvement												
Brush Control	Acres	10,786	186	13,047	7,438	6,093	963	53,686	8,631	130	2,204	103,164
Seeding/Planting	Acres	0	1	17,102	7,966	50	6,596	1	56,803	1,336	0	89,855
Soil Stabilization	Acres	0	0	13,099	779	0	5,795	0	56,801	1,256	0	77,730
Weed Control	Acres	0	0	256	845	2,477	789	22	910	0	310	5,609
Water Management												
Detention & Diversion												
Pipelines -Waters	Quantity	0	1	137	0	3	13	8	0	1	0	163
Reservoirs	Quantity	5	2	9	13	79	5	41	3	0	20	177
	Miles	5	1	6	5	74	4	52	2	0	11	160
Springs	Quantity	0	3	14	1	59	0	7	0	3	5	92
Water Catchments	Quantity	0	3	14	6	15	1	14	8	0	8	69
	Gallons	1	0	0	0	0	9	19	0	0	0	29
Wells	Quantity	60,001	0	0	0	0	9,000	29,580	0	0	0	98,581
Storage/Drinking	Quantity	2	1	4	0	18	0	1	1	0	11	38
	Quantity	0	0	0	2	1	101	0	1	0	1	106
		0	0	0	0	250	31,500	0	400	0	15,668	47,818
Program Facilities												
Cattleguards	Quantity	5	0	14	11	24	14	6	17	9	2	102
Fences	Miles	21	9	26	53	86	84	21	68	6	46	420
Gallons												

Source: The Bureau of Land Management's Rangeland Improvement Project System (RIPS); this data was derived from RIPS backups received by November 7, 2003

Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2003

Administrative State	Reforestation /a/				Stand Productivity /b/		Genetic Tree Improvement /c/		Stand Improvement /d/			Stand Conversion /e/		
	Seeding	Planting	Site Preparation	Protection	Fertilization	Seeded	Planted	Release	Pre-Commercial Thinning	Commercial Thinning				
Alaska	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0			
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
California	0	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175			
Colorado	0	0	0	0		0			701	240	0			
Idaho	0	140	140	27	0	0	0	140	0	0	799	187		
Montana	0	554			0	0	0	0		53				
Nevada	0	77	205	69	280	31	0	0	50	270	375	218	230	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	912	340	80	0		
Oregon	0	5,269	205	2,659	0	0	877	13,843	10,822	6,907	55			
- Eastern /f/	0	526	0	411	0	0	0	0	1,325	430	0			
- Western /g/	0	4,743	205	2,248	0	0	877	13,843	9,497	6,477	55			
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	0	0	0			
Wyoming	0	0	128	0	0	0	0	100	57	60	19			
Total	0	6,215	747	2,997	0	0	1,017	15,026	12,565	8,357	666			
Group Totals	9,959 (Reforestation)						35,948 (Stand Improvement)							

**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – 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 could include precommercial thinning, pruning, release, or fertilization.
- /e/ “Stand Conversion” is a change from one silvicultural system to another or from one tree species to another.
- /f/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
- /g/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Table 2-5. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2003

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

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

Note: Due to the relatively static nature of the data for habitat acres/miles, this table is updated on a 5-year basis. If a change in data is warranted, a state may change its data prior to the next general scheduled update. The next formal update will be published in 2004.

Table 2-6.

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BIG GAME ANIMALS ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003**

Administrative State	Antelope	Barbary Sheep	Bear	Bighorn Sheep	Buffalo	Caribou
Alaska	0	0	7,600	700 /a/	400	990,000
Arizona	1,260	0	96	3,046	0	0
California	405	0	675	40	0	0
Colorado	13,219	31	2,055	1,830	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	4	0	0	0
Idaho	14,000	0	1,350	2,282	0	0
Montana	90,000	0	600	1,275	0	0
Nevada	11,690	0	0	6,669	0	0
New Mexico	8,635	756	260	165	0	0
Oregon	11,650	50	2,440	1,290	0	0
Utah	11,335	0	422	1,930	350	0
Wyoming	246,501	0	479	1,284	25	0
Total	408,695	837	15,981	20,511	775	990,000

Table 2-6.

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BIG GAME ANIMALS ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded**

Administrative State	Deer	Elk	Javelina Wild Boar	Moose	Mountain Goat	Turkey
Alaska	625	0	0	26,500	400	0
Arizona	41,800	129	11,400	0	0	525
California	14,900	670	450	0	0	7,455
Colorado	292,800	91,375	0	38	15	3,435
Eastern States	120	0	0	0	0	40
Montana	91,500	20,700	0	500	285	2,500
Nevada	113,800	3,300	0	0	0	70
New Mexico	28,500	5,715	4,765	0	0	1,230
Oregon	182,110	11,533	0	67	100	12,960
Utah	185,820	27,090	0	77	0	2,560
Wyoming	250,294	73,828	0	3,155	100	1,470
Total	1,202,269	234,340	16,615	30,337	900	32,245

Note: For the purposes of this table, the term “public lands” refers to those lands managed by the BLM. Due to the relatively static nature of the numbers of wildlife on public lands, this table will be updated on a 5-year basis unless a significant change in population numbers is observed, in which case any state may update its information for any year. The next formal update will be in Fiscal Year 2004.

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

Table 2-7.

**FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED
DURING FISCAL YEAR 2003**

Administrative State	Protective Fencing	Spawning Bed Development	Streambank Stabilization	Habitat Disking and Chaining
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	0	1	1	0
Arizona	1	0	1	40
California	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	25	0	5	5,000
Eastern States	0	0	1	0
Idaho	50	0	10	0
Montana	25	1	3	0
Nevada		0	10	0
New Mexico	¹¹⁰ 11.5	0	20	2,030
Oregon	0	0	33	0
Utah	12	0	9	0
Wyoming	5	0	24	100
Total	239.5	2	117	7,170

Table 2-7.

**FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED
DURING FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded**

Administrative State	Lake Improvements	Seeding	Prescribed Burning	Wetland Improvements
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	1,800	0	0	0
Arizona	2	35	3,750	20
California		N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	N/A	10,000	1,000	200
Eastern States	10	7	10	7
Idaho		25,000	2,000	
Montana	0	25	2,500	0
Nevada	75	74,026	3,210	150
New Mexico	5	935	23,374	87
Oregon	0	0	14,538	23
Utah	0	5,276	6,250	130
Wyoming	0		10,750	2,115
		0		
Total	1,892	115,304	67,382	2,882

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

Table 2-7.

**FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED
DURING FISCAL YEAR 2003**

Administrative State	Protective Fencing	Spawning Bed Development	Streambank Stabilization	Habitat Disking and Chaining
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	0	1	1	0
Arizona	1	0	1	40
California	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	25	0	5	5,000
Eastern States	0	0	1	0
Idaho	50	0	10	0
Montana	25	1	3	0
Nevada		0	10	0
New Mexico	110 11.5	0	20	2,030
Oregon	0	0	33	0
Utah	12	0	9	0
Wyoming	5	0	24	100
Total	239.5	2	117	7,170

Table 2-7.

**FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED
DURING FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded**

Administrative State	Lake Improvements	Seeding	Prescribed Burning	Wetland Improvements
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	1,800	0	0	0
Arizona	2	35	3,750	20
California		N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	N/A	10,000	1,000	200
Eastern States	10	7	10	7
Idaho		25,000	2,000	
Montana	0	25	2,500	0
Nevada	75	74,026	3,210	150
New Mexico	5	935	23,374	87
Oregon	0	0	14,538	23
Utah	0	5,276	6,250	130
Wyoming	0		10,750	2,115
		0		
Total	1,892	115,304	67,382	2,882

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

Table 2-8.

**EMERGENCY FIRE STABILIZATION AND
REHABILITATION PROJECTS, FISCAL YEAR 2003**

	Number <i>/a/</i>	Acres Treated <i>/b/</i>	Funding <i>/c/</i>
Arizona	2	340	\$ 637,632
California	11	68,612	941,135
Colorado	7	41,995	656,279
Idaho	51	376,519	1,675,259
Montana	4	20,284	345,245
Nevada	111	765,503	2,883,547
New Mexico	1	641	132,404
Oregon	46	705,851	7,258,853
South Dakota	1	1,994	126,347
Utah	54	228,441	5,537,661
Washington	2	304	87,854
Wyoming	6	74,350	373,572
Total	296	2,284,834	\$20,655,788

/a/ The number of projects equals the number of approved Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (ESR/BAER) Plans.

/b/ Includes the acres of rehabilitation treatments applied; acres of weed inventory, 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 2003 for treatments, monitoring, and inventory; these may include funding for treatments approved in 2000, 2001, and 2002. Does not include planning, indirect support costs, or funds expended in the Native Plant Materials Program.

PART 3

COMMERCIAL USES AND REVENUES GENERATED

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

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

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

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

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 \$2,134 million for Fiscal Year 2003. Mineral operations on Indian trust lands generated \$274 million in royalties for Indian mineral owners.

In comparing the mineral revenues of leasable minerals, both Federal and Indian, made available from the MMS, readers should be aware that at the end of Fiscal Year 2002 when the statistics were developed for leasable minerals, there were backlogs of revenues that were not included in time for calculation. These backlogs have been included in this year's revenues. This means that this year's figures provided by the MMS are greater than what they should be for the fiscal year, while last year's figures should have been higher than what was presented.

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2003

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<u>COLOR-OF-TITLE</u>			
New Mexico	2	1	\$ 3
Wisconsin	2	7	7
Total	4	8	10
<u>CONVEYANCES OF FEDERALLY OWNED MINERALS</u>			
Arizona	1	950	0
California	1	401	1,500
Colorado	2	730	10,950
Georgia	1	48	6,699
Idaho	1	1	2,668
South Carolina	1	9	360
Wisconsin	3	22	1,615
Total	10	2,161	23,792
<u>DESERT LAND</u>			
Nevada	1	160	200
Wyoming	1	280	300
Total	2	440	500
<u>EXCHANGES /a/</u>			
Colorado	19	6,008	0
Idaho	74	7,917	213,759
Montana	26	3,241	0
Nevada	1	998	300,000
New Mexico	1	640	2,000
Oregon	4	959	149,800
Utah	3	1,081	0
Wyoming	4	857	0
Total	132	21,701	665,559

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<u>INDIAN FEE AND REISSUE TRUST</u>			
Oregon	4	233	\$ 0
Oklahoma	20	1,983	0
Minnesota	22	1,179	0
Missouri	1	39	0
Montana	191	38,284	0
North Dakota	2	50	0
South Dakota	2	50	0
Washington	19	1,650	0
Wyoming	15	1,045	0
Total	276	44,513	0
<u>INDIAN NEW TRUST</u>			
Kansas	3	100	0
Total	3	100	0
<u>MINERALS</u>			
Arizona	1	266	0
California	1	18	98
Oregon	1	20	50
Total	3	304	148
<u>RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES</u>			
Arizona	5	597	63,600
California	2	1,331	313
Colorado	5	1,349	7,700
Idaho	1	14	6,200
Michigan	3	74	0
Montana	1	400	0
Nevada	6	755	115,604

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<u>RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES – concluded</u>			
New Mexico	1	1	\$ 50
Utah	3	53	430
Wyoming	1	20	0
Total	28	4,594	193,897
<u>SALES (FLPMA) /a/</u>			
California	5	78	40,000
Colorado	7	61	200,815
Idaho	1	1	2,200
Minnesota	4	10	231
Montana	1	1	6,225
Nevada	6	1,928	569,300
New Mexico	1	1	10,600
Oregon	13	1,099	167,958
Utah	2	461	172,439
Wisconsin	2	4	12,200
Wyoming	3	93	60,018
Total	45	3,737	1,241,986
<u>SALES (Other)</u>			
Idaho /b/	1	10	8,200
Nevada /c/	79	10,769	157,349,500
Total	80	10,779	157,357,700
<u>STATE GRANTS</u>			
Alaska /d/	29	291,042	0
Arizona /e/	1	15,231	0
Total	30	306,273	0

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<u>CORRECTIONS</u>			
Alabama	1	80	\$ 0
Alaska	1	160	0
Florida	1	141	0
Mississippi	2	340	0
Montana	1	1	0
Oklahoma	2	80	0
Utah	1	49	100
Total	9	851	100
<u>OTHER</u>			
Alaska /f/	51	10,402	0
Michigan /g/	1	1	0
Montana /h/	1	161	0
Nebraska /i/	1	20	0
Nevada /j/	4	1,706	0
Oklahoma /k/	10	330	0
Total	68	12,620	0
Grand Total //	690	362,717	\$159,483,692

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

Changes made to this table for Fiscal Year 2003 are as follows: (1) categories under Type by State have been arranged in alphabetic order; (2) last year's title of Miscellaneous Cash Sales has been removed, and the subtitles under it are now listed in alphabetic order; and (3) the category of Land Sales has been changed to Sales (FLPMA).

/a/ BLM exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756), and various Acts of Congress. See Table 5-8, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, for more details.

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded

- /b/ Sale of lands within the Sand Mountain Wilderness Study Area pursuant to the Act of December 17, 2002 (Public Law 107-361; 116 Stat. 3020).
- /c/ Seventy-eight patents (1,373 acres/\$146,599,500), pursuant to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1988 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended, and one patent (7,690 acres/\$10,750,000), Conveyance of Land to the City of Mesquite, Nevada, pursuant to the Mesquite Lands Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-548; 100 Stat. 3061; 110 Stat. 3009-3202), as amended.
- /d/ Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339), as amended.
- /e/ State Grant pursuant to the Act of June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557, 572-575), and provided by RS 2275-2276, as amended (43 U.S.C. 851-852), and the San Carlos Consent Judgment No. CIV 74-696-PHX-WPC (State of Arizona v. Rogers C.B. Morton, D. Arizona., 1978).
- /f/ Fifty patents (4,986 acres/\$0), Native Allotments issued under the Act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197), as amended, and the Act of August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 954; 43 U.S.C. 270-1 to 270-3); and one patent (5,434 acres/\$0), Interim Conveyance (IC) issued to Native Corporations under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601).
- /g/ Conveyance pursuant to the Water Resources Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-541; 114 Stat. 2626-2627).
- /h/ Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388), as amended.
- /i/ Conveyance of Assets of the Middle Loup Division of the Missouri River Basin Project; Act of October 27, 2000 (Public Law 106-366; 114 Stat. 1410).
- /j/ Section 705 of the Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of November 6, 2002 (Public Law 107-282; 116 Stat. 1994).
- /k/ Indian Fee patents pursuant to the Act of June 25, 1910 (25 U.S.C. 372), as amended.
- /l/ Grand Total for “Acres” does not include Indian Fee and Reissue Trust (44,513 acres), and Corrections (851 acres), for a total of 45,364 acres.

Table 3-2.

**PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES
THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2003**

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

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2003 – 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							
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
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
Total 1949-2003	9,785,696	171,659	2,374,677	8,604	1,076,694	343,314	13,766,644
Grand Total	45,058,204	16,247,043	4,466,057	415,575	1,455,404	2,542,460	70,190,743 /c/

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded

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

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

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

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

Table 3-3. RIGHTS-OF-WAY WORKLOAD, FISCAL YEAR 2003

Administrative State	Actions Processed /a/	Grants Issued /b/	Total Workload /c/
Alaska	18	16	34
Arizona	322	109	431
California	123	138	261
Colorado	307	201	508
Eastern States	0	0	0
Idaho	154	136	290
Montana	163	77	240
Nevada	246	274	520
New Mexico	668	772	1,440
Oregon	597	192	789
Utah	210	164	374
Wyoming	810	1,035	1,845
Total	3,618	3,114	6,732

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

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

/c/ Includes both actions processed and grants issued.

Table 3-4.

NUMBER OF EXISTING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND RENTAL RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2003

Administrative State	FLPMA/Other /a/		Mineral Leasing Act /b/		Total /c/	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipts</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipts</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipts</i>
Alaska	1,085	\$ 184,08	11	\$ 0	1,096	\$ 184,080
Arizona	4,266	981,936	288	65,940	4,554	1,047,876
California	5,527	2,025,527	242	264,631	5,769	2,290,158
Colorado	4,782	441,048	1,170	246,390	5,952	687,438
Eastern States	46	175	18	0	64	175
Idaho	4,871	646,372	109	28,718	4,980	675,090
Montana	3,194	114,156	294	36,549	3,488	150,705
Nevada	7,113	2,395,585	96	15,609	7,209	2,411,194
New Mexico	8,162	679,620	17,325	749,435	25,487	1,429,055
Oregon	8,811	494,879	22	5,332	8,833	500,211
Utah	4,158	665,463	753	67,146	4,911	732,609
Wyoming	9,182	771,126	5,446	667,220	14,628	1,438,346
Total	61,197	\$9,399,967	25,774	\$2,146,970	86,971	\$11,546,937

/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 2003

Geographic State	Type	FY 2003 Authorizations					Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2003	
		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Number	Acres
		Number	Acres		Number	Acres		
Alaska	Permits /a/	27	97	\$ 39,090	34	138	140	1,184
	Leases	0	0	34,670	0	0	22	206
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	Permits	17	8,740	\$ 19,238	17	8,802	39	160
	Leases /a/	2	13	111,579	2	10	30	1,041
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	Permits /a/	242	1,911	\$ 175,984	247	1,635	379	19,120
	Leases /a/	0	0	407,052	1	1	195	6,043
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	Permits	18	200	\$ 10,600	21	261	21	154
	Leases	1	5	11,945	1	5	8	562
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	Permits	10	472	\$ 29,806	28	721	256	7,163
	Leases	0	0	8,169	1	38	14	486
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3-5.

NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Geographic State	Type	FY 2003 Authorizations						Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2003	
		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Number	Acres	
		Number	Acres		Number	Acres			
Montana	Permits /a/	6	8	\$ 12,597	5	39	57	2,378	
	Leases	0	0	44,941	0	0	22	1,302	
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nevada	Permits /a/	33	72	\$ 52,301	33	93	20	1,717	
	Leases	0	0	4,103	0	0	9	230	
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Mexico	Permits /a/	9	89	\$ 3,490	12	86	10	46	
	Leases /a/	1	1	120	1	1	7	65	
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North Dakota	Permits	0	0	\$ 0	0	0	7	48	
	Leases	0	0	80	0	0	1	25	
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oregon	Permits	7	23	\$ 25,767	8	3,206	65	94,470	
	Leases	0	0	30,197	2	4	48	147	
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	

Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded

		FY 2003 Authorizations						Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2003	
Geographic State	Type	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated				
		Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres	
Utah	Permits /a/	77	703	\$ 48,702	76	657	34	3,254	
	Leases /a/	0	0	8,240	01	5	10	132	
	Easements /a/	0	0	0	00	0	48	54,269	
Washington	Permits	0	0	\$ 4,575	0	0	8	29	
	Leases	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Easements	0	0	0	00		0	0	
Wyoming	Permits	3	52	\$ 5,553	1	19	36	593	
	Leases	0	0	6,806	1	20	16	87	
	Easements	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Total	Permits	449	12,367	\$ 427,703	482	15,657	1,072	130,316	
	Leases	4	19	667,902	10	84	382	10,326	
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	49	54,274	
Grand Total		453	12,386	\$ 1,095,605	492	15,741	1,503	194,916	

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

/a/ Due to adjustments resulting from audits, the “Cumulative Authorizations” reported for Fiscal Year 2003 cannot be compared with Fiscal Year 2002 totals.

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2003

	FY 2003 Authorizations						Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2003	
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated				
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<u>Recreation and Public Purpose Leases</u>								
Alaska /a/	2	5	\$ 3,071	0	0	19	2,716	
Arizona	6	158	6,874	3	150	114	11,582	
California /a/	0	0	8,861	0	0	112	13,153	
Colorado	3	203	1,452	3	780	22	2,498	
Idaho	2	140	1,932	1	14	55	5,891	
Montana	0	0	20	0	0	16	676	
Nevada /a/	6	321	151,928	11	238	207	21,362	
New Mexico	5	54	1,933	2	581	73	2,690	
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	1	40	
Oregon	0	0	505	0	0	37	7,532	
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	5	642	
Utah /a/	8	314	825	5	133	42	6,159	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	16	1,945	
Wyoming	3	461	1,450	4	960	80	6,201	
Total	35	1,656	\$ 178,851	29	2,856	799	83,087	

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

	FY 2003 Authorizations						Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2003	
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated				
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<u>Airport Leases</u>								
Alaska /a/	0	0	\$ 5,575	0	0	8	1,414	
Arizona	0	0	782	0	0	7	1,368	
California /a/	0	0	713	0	0	7	13,433	
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	
Idaho	0	0	1,895	0	0	7	1,143	
Nevada /a/	3	861	17,703	1	280	24	8,868	
New Mexico	1	212	7,200	0	0	6	804	
Oregon	0	0	10	0	0	3	173	
Utah /a/	1	60	858	0	0	3	452	
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	2	169	
Total	5	1,133	\$ 34,736	1	280	68	27,827	
<u>Small Tract Leases</u>								
Nevada	0	0	\$ 216	1	5	0	0	
Total	0	0	\$ 216	1	5	0	0	

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

	FY 2003 Authorizations						Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2003	
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated				
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<u>Public Works Leases</u>								
Idaho	0	0	\$ 0	0	0	1	60	
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	1	13,767	
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	1	/b/	
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Total	0	0	\$ 0	0	0	4	13,828	
<u>Special Land Use Permits</u>								
Arizona	0	0	\$ 0	0	0	1	0	
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	1	310	
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	4	1,526	
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	1	200	
Total	0	0	\$ 0	0	0	7	2,036	

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

	FY 2003 Authorizations						
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2003	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Other Authorizations</u>							
Arizona /d/	24	658	\$ 4,509	42	686	116	22,266
California /e/	0	0	1,408	0	0	17	5,642
Colorado /f/	0	0	17,637	0	0	1	1
Total	24	658	\$ 23,554	42	686	134	27,909
Grand Total	64	3,447	\$ 237,357	73	3,827	1,012	154,687

/a/ Due to adjustments resulting from audits, the “Cumulative Authorizations” reported for Fiscal Year 2003 cannot be compared with Fiscal Year 2002 totals.

/b/ Contains 0.024 acres.

/c/ Contains 0.003 acres.

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded

- /d/ The Issued and Terminated Authorizations consist of Recreation Use Authorizations pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756); the Cumulative Authorizations include 85 Recreation Use Authorizations pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756); 18 Administrative Land Use Authorizations under various authorities; 11 Reclamation Lease License and Deeds pursuant to the Reclamation Project Act of August 4, 1939 (53 Stat 1198), as amended; and 2 Reconveyed Permit/Lease under various authorities.
- /e/ The Cumulative Authorizations include 10 Reclamation Leases, Licenses, and Deeds under the Act of August 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 1198), the Act of July 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 628), the Act of August 18, 1950 (64 Stat. 463; 43 U.S.C. 387); 2 Administrative Land Use Compliances under various authorities; 2 Recreation Use Authorizations under the Act of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701, et. seq.); 2 Hot Springs Leases under the Act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1133); and 1 Mining Claim Occupancy Lease under the Act of October 23, 1962 (76 Stat. 1129).
- /f/ Water Well lease pursuant to the Act of June 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 977; 30 U.S.C. 229a (1964)).

Table 3-7a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING
DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Operators				
Arizona	287	61	0	289
California	172	1	7	177
Colorado	891	36	81	949
Idaho	1,146	90	110	1,218
Montana	2,585	104	141	2,624
Nevada	481	46	54	515
New Mexico	1,193	343	223	1,346
Oregon	628	35	6	634
Utah	1,170	57	167	1,280
Wyoming	871	125	111	935
Total	9,424	898	900	9,967
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	296,153	2,645	0	298,798
California	112,011	7	6,758	118,776
Colorado	260,607	2,511	66,856	329,974
Idaho	791,947	3,901	68,985	864,833
Montana	935,108	4,141	28,828	968,077
Nevada	1,129,758	4,109	90,551	1,224,418
New Mexico	1,056,219	12,958	75,689	1,144,866
Oregon	677,641	1,532	4,096	683,269
Utah	562,533	1,863	138,671	703,067
Wyoming	675,025	9,103	123,597	807,725
Total /c/	6,497,002	42,770	604,031	7,143,803

/a/ This is not a sum of the operators. It is a count of the operators, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These AUMs were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2002 (October 2001 – September 2002).

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-7b.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Operators				
Arizona	316	11	3	322
California	244	9	21	267
Colorado	358	16	44	386
Idaho	386	24	24	414
Montana	1,455	43	84	1,510
Nevada	8	0	0	8
New Mexico	723	16	26	732
Oregon	651	21	6	667
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,499	127	162	1,578
Total	5,640	267	370	5,884
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	105,292	618	849	106,759
California	77,356	228	5,007	82,591
Colorado	29,483	522	6,902	36,907
Idaho	24,491	475	4,117	29,083
Montana	182,645	908	11,192	194,745
Nevada	9,102	0	0	9,102
New Mexico	158,890	418	32,944	192,252
Oregon	66,962	845	1,251	69,058
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	369,522	4,976	48,596	423,094
Total /d/	1,023,743	8,990	110,858	1,143,591

/a/ This is not a sum of the operators. It is a count of the operators, 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/ There are no Section 15 lands in Utah.

/c/ These AUMs were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2002 (October 2001 – September 2002).

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-7c. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2002

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Operators				
Arizona	603	72	3	611
California	416	10	28	444
Colorado	1,249	52	125	1,335
Idaho	1,532	114	134	1,632
Montana	4,040	147	225	4,134
Nevada	489	46	54	523
New Mexico	1,916	359	249	2,078
Oregon	1,279	56	12	1,301
Utah	1,170	57	167	1,280
Wyoming	2,370	252	273	2,513
Total	15,064	1,165	1,270	15,851
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	401,445	3,263	849	405,557
California	189,367	235	11,765	201,367
Colorado	290,090	3,033	73,758	366,881
Idaho	816,438	4,376	73,102	893,916
Montana	1,117,753	5,049	40,020	1,162,822
Nevada	1,138,860	4,109	90,551	1,233,520
New Mexico	1,215,109	13,376	108,633	1,337,118
Oregon	744,603	2,377	5,347	752,327
Utah	562,533	1,863	138,671	703,067
Wyoming	1,044,547	14,079	172,193	1,230,819
Total /c/	7,520,745	51,760	714,889	8,287,394

/a/ This is not a sum of the operators. It is a count of the operators, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These AUMs were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2002 (October 2001 – September 2002).

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-8a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING
DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2003**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Operators				
Arizona	283	44	4	287
California	135	0	15	149
Colorado	799	36	78	857
Idaho	1,145	87	111	1,220
Montana	2,590	102	135	2,629
Nevada	460	43	56	495
New Mexico	1,207	343	226	1,361
Oregon	642	29	5	646
Utah	1,036	45	147	1,139
Wyoming	820	113	102	884
Total	9,117	842	879	9,667
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	209,940	1,328	1,619	212,887
California	45,998	0	9,763	55,761
Colorado	158,427	1,628	38,622	198,677
Idaho	720,560	4,143	75,645	800,348
Montana	736,204	3,780	25,025	765,009
Nevada	890,518	2,710	88,470	981,698
New Mexico	940,592	12,978	69,914	1,023,484
Oregon	570,589	1,539	3,622	575,750
Utah	323,789	1,522	110,095	435,406
Wyoming	505,717	4,887	108,240	618,844
Total /c/	5,102,334	34,515	531,015	5,667,864

/a/ This is not a sum of the operators. It is a count of the operators, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These AUMs were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2003 (October 2002 – September 2003).

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-8b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE (SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2003

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Operators				
Arizona	323	12	3	329
California	230	10	22	255
Colorado	352	20	48	383
Idaho	400	25	25	429
Montana	1,475	40	83	1,528
Nevada	6	0	0	6
New Mexico	733	17	28	745
Oregon	657	22	7	675
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,503	125	157	1,580
Total	5,679	271	373	5,930
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	99,462	590	651	100,703
California	55,974	321	5,373	61,668
Colorado	26,719	594	6,710	34,023
Idaho	26,078	481	4,224	30,783
Montana	167,013	783	10,792	178,588
Nevada	2,152	0	0	2,152
New Mexico	161,082	598	32,871	194,551
Oregon	62,613	924	1,470	65,007
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	332,380	4,584	46,151	383,115
Total /d/	933,473	8,875	108,242	1,050,590

/a/ This is not a sum of the operators. It is a count of the operators, 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/ There are no Section 15 lands in Utah.

/c/ These AUMs were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2003 (October 2002 – September 2003).

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-8c. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2003

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Operators				
Arizona	606	56	7	616
California	365	10	37	404
Colorado	1,151	56	126	1,240
Idaho	1,545	112	136	1,649
Montana	4,065	142	218	4,157
Nevada	466	43	56	501
New Mexico	1,940	360	254	2,106
Oregon	1,299	51	12	1,321
Utah	1,036	45	147	1,139
Wyoming	2,323	238	259	2,464
Total	14,796	1,113	1,252	15,597
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	309,402	1,918	2,270	313,590
California	101,972	321	15,136	117,429
Colorado	185,146	2,222	45,332	232,700
Idaho	746,638	4,624	79,869	831,131
Montana	903,217	4,563	35,817	943,597
Nevada	892,670	2,710	88,470	983,850
New Mexico	1,101,674	13,576	102,785	1,218,035
Oregon	633,202	2,463	5,092	640,757
Utah	323,789	1,522	110,095	435,406
Wyoming	838,097	9,471	154,391	1,001,959
Total /c/	6,035,807	43,390	639,257	6,718,454

/a/ This is not a sum of the operators. It is a count of the operators, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These AUMs were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2003 (October 2002 –September 2003).

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-9a. GRAZING PERMITS IN FORCE ON GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS AS OF NOVEMBER 6, 2003

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	396	507,292	92,657
California	246	246,559	117,632
Colorado	1,154	596,275	126,057
Idaho	1,456	1,299,407	206,002
Montana	2,720	1,133,590	21,891
Nevada	633	2,123,186	493,654
New Mexico	1,517	1,647,692	88,917
Oregon	749	956,905	128,356
Utah	1,543	1,231,344	332,327
Wyoming	1,091	1,500,912	372,329
Total	11,505	11,243,162	1,979,822
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	397	507,309	92,676
California	228	188,270	83,061
Colorado	1,160	597,358	126,057
Idaho	1,456	1,299,407	206,002
Montana	2,720	1,133,590	21,891
Nebraska	0	0	0
Nevada	651	2,181,475	528,225
New Mexico	1,517	1,647,692	88,917
North Dakota	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	749	956,905	128,356
South Dakota	0	0	0
Utah	1,536	1,230,244	332,308
Washington	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,091	1,500,912	372,329
Total	11,505	11,243,162	1,979,822

/a/ Administrative states 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 NOVEMBER 6, 2003

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	366	158,057	10,788
California	337	121,773	22,210
Colorado	445	45,732	4,886
Idaho	472	35,177	1,056
Montana	1,578	235,673	14,759
Nevada	9	23,283	1,046
New Mexico	790	218,952	4,994
Oregon	821	91,758	5,080
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,698	469,931	5,180
Total	6,516	1,400,336	69,999
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	366	158,057	10,788
California	341	121,919	22,210
Colorado	445	45,732	4,886
Idaho	472	35,177	1,056
Montana	1,034	152,480	14,699
Nebraska	17	578	0
Nevada	9	23,283	1,046
New Mexico	786	218,814	4,994
North Dakota	75	9,226	0
Oklahoma	4	138	0
Oregon	521	61,760	4,369
South Dakota	468	73,912	60
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Washington	296	29,852	711
Wyoming	1,682	469,408	5,180
Total	6,516	1,400,336	69,999

/a/ Administrative states 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 NOVEMBER 6, 2003

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	762	665,349	103,445
California	583	368,332	139,842
Colorado	1,599	642,007	130,943
Idaho	1,928	1,334,584	207,058
Montana	4,298	1,369,263	36,650
Nevada	642	2,146,469	494,700
New Mexico	2,307	1,866,644	93,911
Oregon	1,570	1,048,663	133,436
Utah	1,543	1,231,344	332,327
Wyoming	2,789	1,970,843	377,509
Total	18,021	12,643,498	2,049,821
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	763	665,366	103,464
California	569	310,189	105,271
Colorado	1,605	643,090	130,943
Idaho	1,928	1,334,584	207,058
Montana	3,754	1,286,070	36,590
Nebraska	17	578	0
Nevada	660	2,204,758	529,271
New Mexico	2,303	1,866,506	93,911
North Dakota	75	9,226	0
Oklahoma	4	138	0
Oregon	1,270	1,018,665	132,725
South Dakota	468	73,912	60
Utah	1,536	1,230,244	332,308
Washington	296	29,852	711
Wyoming	2,773	1,970,320	377,509
Total	18,021	12,643,498	2,049,821

/a/ Administrative states 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 2001 (MARCH 1, 2001 – FEBRUARY 28, 2002)**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Operators				
Arizona	579	75	5	588
California	393	12	39	433
Colorado	1,223	52	122	1,314
Idaho	1,463	106	125	1,555
Montana	3,945	136	211	4,048
Nevada	478	43	52	510
New Mexico	1,826	323	120	1,874
Oregon	1,245	54	11	1,265
Utah	1,162	53	174	1,279
Wyoming	2,324	246	267	2,460
Total	14,638	1,100	1,126	15,326
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	445,862	3,770	1,894	451,526
California	181,592	408	13,991	195,991
Colorado	306,974	2,866	69,812	379,652
Idaho	792,211	4,446	72,091	868,748
Montana	1,137,086	4,988	42,990	1,185,064
Nevada	1,134,489	4,704	85,820	1,225,013
New Mexico	1,260,922	13,143	109,227	1,383,292
Oregon	763,163	3,077	5,078	771,318
Utah	578,044	1,890	137,652	717,586
Wyoming	1,210,582	15,633	182,482	1,408,697
Total /c/	7,810,925	54,925	721,037	8,586,887

/a/ This is not a sum of the operators. It is a count of the operators, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These AUMs were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Billing Year 2001 (March 1, 2001 – February 28, 2002).

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-10b.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT
LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING
YEAR 2002 (MARCH 1, 2002 – FEBRUARY 28, 2003)**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Operators				
Arizona	584	56	3	592
California	401	9	28	429
Colorado	1,195	52	125	1,282
Idaho	1,518	111	134	1,617
Montana	3,986	138	212	4,082
Nevada	478	43	54	513
New Mexico	1,857	334	245	2,022
Oregon	1,252	51	11	1,276
Utah	1,134	55	165	1,251
Wyoming	2,301	228	260	2,448
Total	14,706	1,077	1,237	15,512
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	364,457	2,558	849	367,864
California	173,826	211	12,162	186,199
Colorado	263,028	2,594	57,342	322,964
Idaho	840,874	4,458	81,879	927,211
Montana	1,115,422	5,079	39,418	1,159,919
Nevada	1,100,827	3,670	95,522	1,200,019
New Mexico	1,192,658	13,740	108,310	1,314,708
Oregon	748,582	2,374	5,425	756,381
Utah	449,788	1,857	120,494	572,139
Wyoming	1,000,408	11,014	162,797	1,174,219
Total /c/	7,249,870	47,555	684,198	7,981,623

/a/ This is not a sum of the operators. It is a count of the operators, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These AUMs were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Billing Year 2002 (March 1, 2002 – February 28, 2003).

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-11.

**TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NON-WOOD PRODUCT SALES,
FISCAL YEAR 2003**

Administrative State	Timber Sales <i>/a/</i>	Wood Products <i>/b/</i>	Non-Wood Forest Product <i>/c/</i> Sales	Total
Alaska	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00
Arizona	\$10,028.00	\$2,629.50	\$217.50	\$12,875.00
California	\$48,144.80	\$4,752.25	\$2,438.00	\$55,335.05
Colorado	\$48,431.44	\$17,640.48	\$25,567.90	\$91,639.82
Idaho	\$468,621.56	\$11,970.70	\$1,076.50	\$481,668.76
Montana	\$192,479.16	\$4,595.05	\$3,919.25	\$200,993.46
Nevada	\$0.00	\$26,379.68	\$12,178.63	\$38,558.31
New Mexico	\$0.00	\$2,449.00	\$467.00	\$2,916.00
Oregon	\$21,429,430.75	\$130,932.12	\$114,353.53	\$21,674,716.40
- Eastern <i>/d/</i>	\$99,908.53	\$22,391.26	\$10,162.00	\$132,461.79
- Western <i>/e/</i>	\$21,329,522.22	\$108,540.86	\$104,191.53	\$21,542,254.61
Utah	\$0.00	\$15,089.05	\$6,269.41	\$21,358.46
Wyoming	\$3,066.59	\$18,648.76	\$3,156.30	\$24,871.65
Total	\$22,200,202.30	\$236,586.59	\$169,644.02	\$22,606,432.91
Total Wood Products	\$22,436,788.89			

**Table 3-11. TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NON-WOOD PRODUCT SALES,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded**

- /a/ This includes original (parent) sale volumes offered and small sales (sawtimber) offered during the Fiscal Year 2003 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 Forms 5450-5 and 5450-5a (Vegetative or Mineral Material Negotiated Cash Sale Contract).
- /b/ Includes fuelwood, posts, poles, and other wood products.
- /c/ Includes Christmas trees, cactus, seeds, yucca, pinyon nuts, mushrooms, yew bark, and other nonwood forest products/vegetal materials.
- /d/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
- /e/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2003

Administrative State	Total Number of Sawtimber Sales /a/	Sawtimber Offered CCF /b/	Sawtimber Offered MBF /b/	Cords CCF	Posts CCF	Poles CCF	Other CCF	Total Volume CCF	Total Value Wood Products	Average Price Per CCF
Alaska	1	122	75	713	0	0	63	898	1,500.00	\$1.67
Arizona	1	736	368	443	4	0	5	1,189	12,657.50	10.65
California	10	3,999	2,066	556	0	12	0	4,567	52,897.05	11.58
Colorado	3	2,564	1,110	1,384	61	115	2	4,126	66,071.92	16.01
Idaho	22	18,824	9,862	507	9	34	2	19,375	480,592.26	24.81
Montana	13	7,866	3,296	381	1	12	0	8,259	197,074.21	23.86
Nevada	0	0	0	4,356	299	0	0	4,654	26,379.68	5.67
New Mexico	0	0	0	1,954	0	0	0	1,954	2,449.00	\$1.25
Oregon	223	292,647	165,848	4,576	108	9,950	129	307,410	21,560,362.87	70.14
-Eastern /c/	18	5,688	3,148	3,204	106	2	69	9,069	122,299.79	13.49
-Western /d/	205	286,959	162,700	1,372	2	9,948	60	298,341	21,438,063.08	71.86
Utah	0	0	0	3,239	238	0	0	3,477	15,089.05	4.34
Wyoming	5	275	162	855	7	183	2	1,322	21,715.35	16.43
Total	278	327,033	182,787	18,964	727	10,306	203	357,231	\$22,436,788.89	\$62.81

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded

- Note: CCF = Hundred cubic feet; approximately 1.63 CCF = 1 MBF (thousand board feet), but this value can vary substantially, depending on the species, diameter, and taper of individual trees.
- /a/ This column includes only sales offered using BLM Forms 5450-4 (Contract for the Sale of Timber, Scale Sale) and 5450-3 (Contract for Sale of Timber, Lump Sum Sales), along with the sawtimber portion of sales offered and/or negotiated using BLM Form 5450-5 (Vegetative or Mineral Material Negotiated Cash Sale Contract).
- /b/ This includes column (parent) sale volumes offered and small sales (sawtimber) offered during the Fiscal Year 2003; it does not include modifications approved during the fiscal year.
- /c/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
- /d/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Table 3-13. Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing, Fiscal Year 2003

	Leases as of September 30, 2003 /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	0	0	0
Alaska	1	400	0	0	0
Arkansas	21	3,407	0	0	0
California	26	2,526	0	0	0
Colorado	251	76,653	0	0	0
Kansas	53	10,825	0	0	0
Louisiana	29	4,779	0	0	0
Michigan	2	200	0	0	0
Mississippi	2	53	0	0	0
Montana	252	73,290	0	0	0
Nevada	2	120	0	0	0
New Mexico	801	209,259	0	0	0
North Dakota	36	6,642	0	0	0
Oklahoma	209	14,730	0	0	0
South Dakota	12	1,597	0	0	0
Utah	167	58,426	0	0	0
Wyoming	652	144,875	0	0	0
Total	2,520	607,985	N/A	N/A	N/A
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	2	91	0	0	0
Arkansas	77	29,533	0	0	0
Colorado	5	937	0	0	0
Illinois	2	210	0	0	0
Kansas	10	1,755	0	0	0
Kentucky	3	1,182	0	0	0
Louisiana	9	10,477	0	0	0
Michigan	5	637	0	0	0
Mississippi	32	10,565	0	0	0
Montana	5	1,323	0	0	0
New York	2	751	0	0	0
North Dakota	28	4,448	0	0	0
Ohio	14	2,466	0	0	0
Oklahoma	46	10,595	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1	315	0	0	0
Texas	11	4,070	0	0	0
Utah	1	40	0	0	0
Virginia	2	693	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	570	0	0	0
Wyoming	14	1,960	0	0	0
Total	270	82,618	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 3-13. Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing, Fiscal Year 2003 – continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2003 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
Summary: Pre-Reform Act Leases					
Public Domain & Acquired Lands					
Alabama	6	294	0	0	0
Alaska	1	400	0	0	0
Arkansas	98	32,940	0	0	0
California	26	2,526	0	0	0
Colorado	256	77,590	0	0	0
Illinois	2	210	0	0	0
Kansas	63	12,580	0	0	0
Kentucky	3	1,182	0	0	0
Louisiana	38	15,256	0	0	0
Michigan	7	837	0	0	0
Mississippi	34	10,618	0	0	0
Montana	257	74,613	0	0	0
Nevada	2	120	0	0	0
New Mexico	801	209,259	0	0	0
New York	2	751	0	0	0
North Dakota	64	11,090	0	0	0
Ohio	14	2,466	0	0	0
Oklahoma	255	25,325	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1	315	0	0	0
South Dakota	12	1,597	0	0	0
Texas	11	4,070	0	0	0
Utah	168	58,466	0	0	0
Virginia	2	693	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	570	0	0	0
Wyoming	666	146,835	0	0	0
Total	2,790	690,603	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases					
Public Domain & Acquired Lands					
Colorado	5	1,320	0	0	0
Kansas	207	43,189	0	0	0
Louisiana	1	40	0	0	0
Michigan	1	200	0	0	0
Ohio	1	68	0	0	0
Oklahoma	4	561	0	0	0
Texas	1	106	0	0	0
Wyoming	6	1,514	0	0	0
Total	226	46,998	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Pre-Reform Act Oil & Gas Leases /b/ /c/	3,016	737,601	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 3-13.

**Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing,
Fiscal Year 2003 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2003 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<u>Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain					
Alabama	8	999	0	0	0
Arizona	36	33,827	0	0	0
Arkansas	172	112,219	17	31,222	62,452
California	260	190,345	55	53,820	208,716
Colorado	2,699	2,411,716	240	241,502	5,414,266
Florida	2	42	0	0	0
Kansas	21	3,906	3	360	1,640
Louisiana	37	3,039	2	120	324
Michigan	3	445	0	0	0
Mississippi	23	2,149	1	42	258
Montana	1,264	1,038,952	78	49,494	286,310
Nebraska	3	662	1	320	640
Nevada	523	547,770	58	62,744	136,812
New Mexico	2,883	1,620,128	195	161,484	11,146,254
North Dakota	312	91,331	6	689	6,180
Oklahoma	240	25,085	16	718	2,161,504
South Dakota	120	135,222	0	0	0
Utah	1,528	1,626,561	122	137,288	5,214,127
Washington	74	75,639	20	24,365	53,395
Wyoming	11,859	9,486,863	478	419,031	10,734,089
Total	22,067	17,406,900	1,292	1,183,199	\$35,426,967
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	37	20,593	12	8,990	16,710
Arkansas	362	255,299	35	40,294	102,624
California	8	1,101	0	0	0
Colorado	140	55,056	8	2,372	17,013
Florida	7	8,831	2	3,368	11,538
Illinois	9	6,382	0	0	0
Kansas	41	12,083	5	2,590	29,340
Kentucky	24	5,426	0	0	0
Louisiana	255	92,284	2	391	960
Michigan	46	21,281	4	1,150	2,302
Mississippi	697	273,410	34	10,726	20,776
Montana	245	170,854	11	6,375	26,524
Nebraska	3	1,474	1	1,280	39,680
New Mexico	27	14,808	0	0	0
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	505	246,471	1	622	1,244
Ohio	40	5,684	0	0	0
Oklahoma	266	114,421	7	2,983	12,816

Table 3-13. Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing, Fiscal Year 2003 – continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2003 /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					
Pennsylvania	2	568	0	0	0
South Dakota	8	2,940	1	450	0
Texas	386	220,556	20	18,353	166,748
Utah	3	173	0	0	0
Virginia	15	9,624	0	0	0
Washington	97	173,064	85	160,723	444,367
West Virginia	30	49,202	5	9,830	335,833
Wyoming	114	54,233	3	760	5,760
Total	3,369	1,816,092	236	271,257	\$1,234,235
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain & Acquired Lands					
Alabama	45	21,592	12	8,990	16,710
Arizona	36	33,827	0	0	0
Arkansas	534	367,518	52	71,516	165,076
California	268	191,446	55	53,820	208,716
Colorado	2,839	2,466,772	248	243,874	5,431,279
Florida	9	8,873	2	3,368	11,538
Illinois	9	6,382	0	0	0
Kansas	62	15,989	8	2,950	30,980
Kentucky	24	5,426	0	0	0
Louisiana	292	95,323	4	511	1,284
Michigan	49	21,726	4	1,150	2,302
Mississippi	720	275,559	35	10,768	21,034
Montana	1,509	1,209,806	89	55,869	312,834
Nebraska	6	2,136	2	1,600	40,320
Nevada	523	547,770	58	62,744	136,812
New Mexico	2,910	1,634,936	195	161,484	11,146,254
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	817	337,802	7	1,311	7,424
Ohio	40	5,684	0	0	0
Oklahoma	506	139,506	23	3,701	2,174,320
Pennsylvania	2	568	0	0	0
South Dakota	128	138,162	1	450	0
Texas	386	220,556	20	18,353	166,748
Utah	1,531	1,626,734	122	137,288	5,214,127
Virginia	15	9,624	0	0	0
Washington	171	248,703	105	185,088	497,762
West Virginia	30	49,202	5	9,830	335,833
Wyoming	11,973	9,541,096	481	419,791	10,739,849
Total	25,436	19,222,992	1,528	1,454,456	\$36,661,202

Table 3-13. Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing, Fiscal Year 2003 – continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2003 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>					
Public Domain & Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	1	173	0	0	0
Colorado	1	160	0	0	0
Kansas	39	9,672	0	0	0
Louisiana	2	108	0	0	0
North Dakota	2	363	0	0	0
Oklahoma	21	2,954	0	0	0
Texas	39	7,422	0	0	0
Total	105	20,852	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Reform Act Competitive Oil & Gas Leases /d/ /e/	25,541	19,243,844	1,528	1,454,456	\$36,661,202
<u>Competitive General Services Administration (GSA) Oil & Gas Leases /f/</u>					
Public Domain					
California	2	712	1	643	128,800
Nebraska	11	11,847	0	0	0
South Dakota	4	3,602	1	98	0
Total	17	16,161	2	741	\$128,800
<u>Competitive Protective Leases /g/</u>					
Public Domain & Acquired Lands					
California	2	72	0	0	0
Colorado	1	320	0	0	0
Nebraska	2	950	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	27	0	0	0
North Dakota	9	1,287	0	0	0
Ohio	1	113	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	2,768	0	0	0
Texas	6	2,259	0	0	0
Utah	3	143	0	0	0
Wyoming	1	80	0	0	0
Total	28	8,019	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 3-13. Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing, Fiscal Year 2003 – continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2003 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<u>Competitive National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska Leases /h/</u>					
Public Domain					
Alaska	193	1,446,990	1	11,500	83,490
Total	193	1,446,990	1	11,500	\$83,490
<u>Competitive Naval Oil Shale Reserve Leases /i/</u>					
Public Domain					
Colorado	4	8,388	0	0	0
Total	4	8,388	0	0	0
Total Competitive Oil & Gas Leases /j/	28,799	21,461,003	1,531	1,466,697	\$36,873,492
<u>Geothermal Leases</u>					
Public Domain & Acquired Lands					
California	60	90,367	0	0	0
Nevada	58	76,802	16	31,095	0
New Mexico	6	7,082	2	2,501	0
Oregon	10	6,464	0	0	0
Utah	6	4,917	0	0	0
Total	140	185,632	18	33,596	N/A
<u>Grand Total of All Competitive Oil, Gas & Geothermal Leases</u>					
	28,939	21,646,635	1,549	1,500,293	\$36,873,492

Note: The three right-hand columns of this table do not apply to Pre-Reform Act Leases.

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 3-13. Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing,
Fiscal Year 2003 – concluded**

- /f/ Leases issued under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for lands previously withdrawn or reserved from the public domain that are no longer needed by the agency for which the land were withdrawn, and that have been declared excess or surplus by the General Services Administration.
- /g/ Leases issued in accordance with the provisions of the Attorney General's Opinion of April 2, 1941, i.e., these leases must have the consent of the jurisdictional agency, must have drainage of oil and/or gas wells located on adjacent lands, and must not be subject to leasing under any Leasing Act.
- /h/ Leases issued under the Interior Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1981, for lands within the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska.
- /i/ Leases issued under the Defense Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1998, for lands within Oil Shale Reserve Numbers 1 and 3.
- /j/ This is the grand total of all Pre-Reform Act, Reform Act, and all other competitive oil and gas leases; however, it does not include competitive geothermal leases.
- N/A - Not applicable

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2003**

	Total as of September 30, 2003 <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	0	0
Alaska	37	66,950	0	0
Arkansas	24	26,463	0	0
California	90	28,534	9	6,057
Colorado	765	614,293	0	0
Kansas	27	7,967	0	0
Louisiana	41	8,551	0	0
Michigan	3	1,119	0	0
Mississippi	10	1,346	0	0
Montana	1,004	1,447,731	0	0
Nebraska	4	199	1	40
Nevada	28	38,405	0	0
New Mexico	3,086	2,081,052	0	0
North Dakota	33	7,772	0	0
Oklahoma	184	28,684	0	0
South Dakota	13	6,465	0	0
Utah	707	577,533	0	0
Wyoming	2,059	1,021,876	0	0
Total	8,125	5,968,392	10	6,097
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	8	1,990	0	0
Arkansas	53	46,604	0	0
California	9	1,745	0	0
Colorado	11	3,958	0	0
Kansas	2	996	0	0
Kentucky	8	9,815	0	0
Louisiana	28	29,609	0	0
Maryland	3	2,142	0	0
Michigan	15	4,107	3	260
Mississippi	76	35,352	1	651
Montana	47	20,917	0	0
Nebraska	3	136	0	0
New Mexico	3	1,566	0	0
North Dakota	50	28,218	0	0
Ohio	9	9,638	0	0
Oklahoma	44	12,915	0	0
Pennsylvania	4	2,244	0	0
Texas	80	126,978	0	0
Utah	8	1,493	0	0

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2003 /a/		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				
Virginia	7	10,250	0	0
West Virginia	40	53,436	0	0
Wyoming	17	3,994	0	0
Total	525	408,103	4	911
<u>Summary: Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u>				
Public Domain & Acquired Lands				
Alabama	18	5,442	0	0
Alaska	37	66,950	0	0
Arkansas	77	73,067	0	0
California	99	30,279	9	6,057
Colorado	776	618,251	0	0
Kansas	29	8,963	0	0
Kentucky	8	9,815	0	0
Louisiana	69	38,160	0	0
Maryland	3	2,142	0	0
Michigan	18	5,226	3	260
Mississippi	86	36,698	1	651
Montana	1,051	1,468,648	0	0
Nebraska	7	335	1	40
Nevada	28	38,405	0	0
New Mexico	3,089	2,082,618	0	0
North Dakota	83	35,990	0	0
Ohio	9	9,638	0	0
Oklahoma	228	41,599	0	0
Pennsylvania	4	2,244	0	0
South Dakota	13	6,465	0	0
Texas	80	126,978	0	0
Utah	715	579,026	0	0
Virginia	7	10,250	0	0
West Virginia	40	53,436	0	0
Wyoming	2,076	1,025,870	0	0
Total	8,650	6,376,495	14	7,008

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2003 <i>1a1</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	7	1,724	0	0
Arkansas	6	1,181	0	0
California	35	9,564	0	0
Colorado	824	496,039	1	39
Florida	1	120	0	0
Kansas	2	880	0	0
Louisiana	13	713	0	0
Michigan	10	13,018	0	0
Mississippi	4	340	0	0
Montana	353	290,174	0	0
Nevada	25	27,861	0	0
New Mexico	1,454	901,547	0	0
North Dakota	104	60,930	1	360
Oklahoma	129	17,918	0	0
South Dakota	37	17,673	0	0
Utah	452	381,358	0	0
Wyoming	3,321	1,685,802	5	1,840
Total	6,777	3,906,842	7	2,239
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	4	3,589	0	0
Arkansas	22	12,858	0	0
California	1	42	0	0
Colorado	31	20,197	1	294
Florida	3	5,959	0	0
Kentucky	4	7,235	0	0
Louisiana	22	12,449	0	0
Michigan	19	8,398	1	80
Mississippi	113	64,316	0	0
Montana	48	44,551	0	0
Nebraska	1	9	0	0
New Mexico	4	834	0	0
North Dakota	160	151,504	2	3,108
Ohio	1	1,670	0	0
Oklahoma	45	14,197	0	0
Oregon	2	8,313	0	0
South Dakota	2	840	0	0
Texas	21	20,139	0	0
Utah	3	324	0	0
Virginia	2	4,066	0	0

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

	Total as of September 30, 2003 <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 – continued</u>				
Acquired Lands – continued				
West Virginia	3	4,283	0	0
Wyoming	43	16,975	0	0
Total	554	402,748	4	3,482
<u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u>				
Public Domain & Acquired Lands				
Alabama	11	5,313	0	0
Arkansas	28	14,039	0	0
California	36	9,606	0	0
Colorado	855	516,236	2	333
Florida	4	6,079	0	0
Kansas	2	880	0	0
Kentucky	4	7,235	0	0
Louisiana	35	13,162	0	0
Michigan	29	21,416	1	80
Mississippi	117	64,656	0	0
Montana	401	334,725	0	0
Nebraska	1	9	0	0
Nevada	25	27,861	0	0
New Mexico	1,458	902,381	0	0
North Dakota	264	212,434	3	3,468
Ohio	1	1,670	0	0
Oklahoma	174	32,115	0	0
Oregon	2	8,313	0	0
South Dakota	39	18,513	0	0
Texas	21	20,139	0	0
Utah	455	381,682	0	0
Virginia	2	4,066	0	0
West Virginia	3	4,283	0	0
Wyoming	3,364	1,702,777	5	1,840
Total	7,331	4,309,590	11	5,721
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>				
Public Domain & Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	4	599	0	0
Colorado	7	1,060	0	0
Kansas	2	400	0	0

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2003 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases – continued</u>				
Public Domain & Acquired Lands – continued				
Louisiana	5	15,048	0	0
Michigan	4	4,553	0	0
Mississippi	1	395	0	0
North Dakota	5	1,110	0	0
Ohio	1	42	0	0
Texas	9	7,280	0	0
West Virginia	2	4,269	0	0
Wyoming	4	1,151	0	0
Total	44	35,907	0	0
Total Pre-Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /b/	16,025	10,721,992	25	12,729
<u>Reform Act Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	2	321	0	0
Arizona	26	71,192	3	3,040
Arkansas	83	142,806	2	14,501
California	58	45,152	0	0
Colorado	590	786,444	10	7,797
Idaho	8	10,262	1	671
Kansas	6	2,993	4	2,814
Louisiana	1	52	0	0
Michigan	11	6,665	0	0
Mississippi	2	545	0	0
Montana	718	1,040,598	72	64,742
Nebraska	5	480	2	240
Nevada	451	1,198,457	31	53,548
New Mexico	228	379,537	35	78,011
North Dakota	94	24,594	2	1,000
Oklahoma	14	2,423	11	2,152
Oregon	14	21,493	1	160
South Dakota	45	69,855	0	0
Utah	819	1,159,489	49	103,239
Washington	33	47,302	7	9,890
Wyoming	2,826	2,745,709	110	126,026
Total	6,034	7,756,369	340	467,831

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2003 <i>1a1</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	12	7,556	0	0
Arkansas	99	147,131	2	9,775
California	5	831	0	0
Colorado	23	14,093	0	0
Kansas	1	320	0	0
Kentucky	2	1,289	0	0
Louisiana	59	23,586	0	0
Michigan	26	16,470	5	2,560
Mississippi	199	113,420	18	4,322
Montana	224	218,996	58	52,263
Nebraska	2	400	0	0
New Mexico	1	4,622	0	0
North Dakota	218	124,132	1	320
Ohio	17	8,571	0	0
Oklahoma	15	12,768	5	6,536
Oregon	7	13,475	0	0
South Dakota	2	730	0	0
Texas	86	68,987	25	25,204
Utah	5	1,237	0	0
Washington	9	16,738	7	15,210
Wyoming	49	25,118	0	0
Total	1,061	820,470	121	116,190

Summary: Reform Act Leases

Public Domain & Acquired Lands

Alabama	14	7,877	0	0
Arizona	26	71,192	3	3,040
Arkansas	182	289,937	4	24,276
California	63	45,983	0	0
Colorado	613	800,537	10	7,797
Idaho	8	10,262	1	671
Kansas	7	3,313	4	2,814
Kentucky	2	1,289	0	0
Louisiana	60	23,638	0	0
Michigan	37	23,135	5	2,560
Mississippi	201	113,965	18	4,322
Montana	942	1,259,594	130	117,005
Nebraska	7	880	2	240
Nevada	451	1,198,457	31	53,548

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

	Total as of September 30, 2003 /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 & Acquired Lands – continued				
New Mexico	229	384,159	35	78,011
North Dakota	312	148,726	3	1,320
Ohio	17	8,571	0	0
Oklahoma	29	15,191	16	8,688
Oregon	21	34,968	1	160
South Dakota	47	70,585	0	0
Texas	86	68,987	25	25,204
Utah	824	1,160,726	49	103,239
Washington	42	64,040	14	25,100
Wyoming	2,875	2,770,827	110	126,026
Total	7,095	8,576,839	461	584,021
<u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	1	547	0	0
Total	1	547	0	0
Total Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /c/				
	7,096	8,577,386	461	584,021
Total Oil and Gas Noncompetitive Leases /d/				
	23,121	19,299,378	486	596,750
<u>Geothermal Leases</u>				
Public Domain & Acquired Lands				
Arizona	1	1,240	1	1,240
California	13	11,199	0	0
Nevada	177	268,133	53	89,612
Oregon	48	48,007	1	680
Utah	2	1,989	0	0
Total	241	330,568	55	91,532
<u>Grand Total of All Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, & Geothermal Leases</u>				
	23,362	19,629,946	541	688,282

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded

- /a/ Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the two right-hand columns of this table.
- /b/ Leases issued prior to the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.
- /c/ Leases issued under the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Reform Act of 1987.
- /d/ This is the total of all Pre-Reform Act and Reform Act noncompetitive oil and gas leases; it does not include noncompetitive geothermal leases.

Table 3-15.

**OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003**

	Total as of September 30, 2003 /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				
Colorado	2	328	0	0
Kansas	4	1,480	0	0
Kentucky	36	10,423	0	0
Louisiana	2	48	0	0
Mississippi	1	482	0	0
Nebraska	1	210	0	0
New York	1	158	0	0
North Dakota	3	345	0	0
Ohio	115	13,344	0	0
Oklahoma	7	924	0	0
Pennsylvania	65	4,572	0	0
Tennessee	3	2,296	0	0
Texas	4	1,135	0	0
Utah	13	5,115	0	0
West Virginia	197	69,200	0	0
Total	454	110,060	N/A	N/A
<u>Exchange Leases /c/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	68	11,576	0	0
Colorado	18	9,422	0	0
Kansas	21	18,028	0	0
Montana	91	27,202	0	0
New Mexico	309	125,231	0	0
North Dakota	9	4,227	0	0
Utah	1	760	0	0
Wyoming	71	20,556	0	0
Total	588	217,002	N/A	N/A

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2003 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Renewal Leases /d/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	125	32,006	0	0
Colorado	130	112,234	0	0
Louisiana	1	103	0	0
Montana	119	39,612	0	0
New Mexico	430	102,393	1	484
North Dakota	9	8,981	0	0
Oklahoma	8	282	0	0
Utah	6	5,435	0	0
Wyoming	390	106,496	0	0
Total	1,218	407,542	1	484
<u>Class III Reinstatement Leases /e/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	1	80	0	0
Wyoming	2	338	0	0
Total	3	418	N/A	N/A
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Rights-of-Way of 1930 /f/</u>				
Public Domain				
Colorado	50	2,934	0	0
Montana	6	109	0	0
Nebraska	4	133	0	0
New Mexico	2	383	0	0
North Dakota	8	679	0	0
Utah	3	457	0	0
Wyoming	44	1,912	2	38
Total	117	6,607	2	38

Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded

	Total as of September 30, 2003 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act of 1934 /g/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Colorado	1	711	0	0
Kansas	51	11,228	0	0
North Dakota	10	2,233	0	0
Oklahoma	27	5,165	0	0
Texas	42	7,562	2	320
Total	131	26,899	2	320
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Texas Relinquishment Act of 1919 /h/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	4	100	0	0
Total	4	100	N/A	N/A
<u>Grand Total Other Oil & Gas Leases</u>				
	2,515	768,628	5	842

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2003**

OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	APDs /a/ Approved	Wells Started	Wells Completed	Wells Plugged
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Alabama	8	0	0	0
Alaska	6	7	4	3
Arkansas	6	5	0	9
California	73	108	53	185
Colorado	254	203	57	41
Kansas	7	4	1	3
Kentucky	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	15	9	5	11
Michigan	0	0	0	2
Mississippi	14	6	0	22
Montana	211	125	51	23
Nevada	0	3	2	0
New Mexico	1,127	1,027	411	230
New York	0	1	0	0
North Dakota	53	61	24	14
Ohio	4	1	0	2
Oklahoma	9	7	0	8
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	1	3	0	3
Texas	25	8	4	0
Utah	319	274	94	5
Virginia	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	1	0	5
Wyoming	1,626	1,025	399	164
Total	3,759	2,878	1,105	730

GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	GDPs /b/ Approved	Wells Spudded	Wells Completed	Wells Plugged
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
California	11	2	2	0
New Mexico	1	1	1	0
Nevada	4	1	2	0
Oregon	0	0	0	3
Utah	0	0	0	0
Total	16	4	5	3

/a/ APDs = Application for Permit to Drill.

/b/ GDPs = Geothermal Permits to Drill.

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, 2003**

CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units in Effect /a/	Producing and Service Holes /b/	Producing and Service Completions /b/	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Alabama	4	26	27	18	6,474
Alaska	12	153	330	38	67,350
Arizona	1	1	1	0	0
Arkansas	2	112	145	155	74,292
California	24	6,548	6,763	303	69,838
Colorado	134	3,595	3,998	2,023	1,323,827
Florida	0	2	2	2	3,468
Illinois	2	16	19	8	1,581
Kansas	8	454	457	432	109,889
Kentucky	0	160	163	43	26,039
Louisiana	12	304	400	153	64,923
Maryland	0	9	9	0	0
Michigan	21	73	76	61	30,425
Mississippi	7	121	142	63	36,506
Montana	52	2,285	2,705	1,350	721,040
Nebraska	8	30	30	18	6,069
Nevada	4	126	138	28	15,338
New Mexico	236	25,768	29,750	6,559	3,740,785
New York	0	5	6	5	1,182
North Dakota	42	773	1,180	565	300,090
Ohio	0	464	502	183	34,109
Oklahoma	19	352	364	801	119,178

Table 3-17.

**CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 – continued**

CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units in Effect /a/	Producing and Service Holes /b/	Producing and Service Completions /b/	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Pennsylvania	0	147	147	67	4,894
South Dakota	8	66	72	75	34,497
Tennessee	0	9	9	3	2,296
Texas	15	332	335	175	110,213
Virginia	0	15	18	11	10,555
Utah	123	3,935	4,760	1,219	904,467
Washington	0	1	1	0	0
West Virginia	2	290	293	159	53,232
Wyoming	564	19,217	21,459	7,212	3,664,573
Total	1,300	65,389	74,301	21,729	11,537,130

CONTINUING GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES /c/

Geographic State	Units /a/	Injection Wells	Producing Wells	Producing Leases /a/	Direct Use /d/	Total Electrical Generation /e/
California	2	90	276	23	140,000	5,457 (23) /h/
Nevada	10	20	37	26	(1) /f/ /h/	1,300 (9) /h/
New Mexico	0	0	4	2	(2) /g/ /h/	0
Utah	0	4	6	4	0	255 (2) /h/
Total	12	114	323	55	140,000	7,012

**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 – concluded**

- /a/ Data comes from the Bureau of Land Management's Case Recordation System.
- /b/ Service holes and completions are not necessarily located on producible leases. Data come from the Bureau of Land Management's Automated Inspection Record System.
- /c/ Nearly all geothermal resources developed on Federal lands are utilized for electrical generation (indirect use). Royalties generated from geothermal resources exceeded \$9.5 million in Fiscal Year 2003.
- /d/ Direct use is measured in British thermal units, or BTUs. One BTU is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at standard condition (equal to 252 calories).
- /e/ Total Electrical Generation is measured in gigawatt-hours (GW-hr). One GW equals 1,000,000 kilowatts and is enough power to meet the needs of 1,000,000 people.
- /f/ Production amount included in Electrical Generation Royalty payments.
- /g/ Production amount not significant or wells shut-in.
- /h/ Number in parentheses indicates the number of Direct Use facilities or power plants.

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2003

	Total as of September 30, 2003 <i>/a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<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					
Colorado <i>/b/ /c/</i>	14	18,524	1	1,465	412,720
Montana	2	1,551	0	0	0
New Mexico	4	12,890	0	0	0
North Dakota <i>/b/</i>	8	2,493	1	40	4,000
Oklahoma <i>/d/</i>	8	13,664	(1)	(140)	0
Utah <i>/b/</i>	12	37,744	1	880	6,561,800
Wyoming	18	33,922	0	0	0
Total	66	120,788	2	2,245	\$6,978,520
Competitive Pre-Federal Coal Leasing Amendment Act (FCLAA) Leases					
Montana	12	22,691	0	0	0
North Dakota	4	2,835	0	0	0
Utah <i>/d/</i>	57	56,169	(3)	(3,202)	0
Washington	1	241	0	0	0
Wyoming <i>/e/</i>	35	66,385	0	8	5,000
Total	109	148,321	(3)	(3,194)	\$5,000
Competitive Regional Emergency/Bypass Leases					
Alabama	2	120	0	0	0
Colorado <i>/d/</i>	8	4,406	(1)	(770)	0
Kentucky	1	1,430	0	0	0
Montana	4	1,588	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	3,856	0	0	0
North Dakota	1	80	0	0	0
Utah	6	5,343	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	3,260	0	0	0
Total	26	20,083	(1)	(770)	0

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2003 <i>/a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
Competitive Regional Leases					
Alabama	1	1,610	0	0	0
Colorado	19	27,031	0	0	0
Kentucky	3	2,233	0	0	0
Montana	7	4,825	0	0	0
Utah	6	9,310	0	0	0
Wyoming	6	14,792	0	0	0
Total	42	59,801	0	0	0
Exchange Leases					
Kentucky	3	3,804	0	0	0
Montana	1	9,445	0	0	0
Wyoming	5	4,730	0	0	0
Total	9	17,979	0	0	0
Preference Right Leases					
Alaska	2	5,148	0	0	0
Colorado /d/	16	29,955	(1)	(159)	0
Montana	3	3,951	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	14,970	0	0	0
Oklahoma /d/	2	2,129	(1)	(1,180)	0
Utah	7	5,326	0	0	0
Washington	1	280	0	0	0
Wyoming	17	36,955	0	0	0
Total	56	98,714	(2)	(1,339)	0
All Leases Combined					
Alabama	3	1,730	0	0	0
Alaska	2	5,148	0	0	0
Colorado	57	79,916	(1)	536	412,720
Kentucky	7	7,467	0	0	0
Montana	29	44,051	0	0	0
New Mexico	13	31,716	0	0	0
North Dakota	13	5,408	1	40	4,000
Oklahoma	10	15,793	(2)	(1,320)	0
Utah	88	113,892	(2)	(2,322)	6,561,800
Washington	2	521	0	0	0
Wyoming	84	160,044	0	8	5,000
Total	308	465,686	(4)	(3,058)	\$6,983,520

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2003 <i>/a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<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>					
<u>Exploration Licenses</u>					
Colorado /d/	2	9,733	(1)	(880)	N/A
Montana /b/	5	1,390	3	760	N/A
North Dakota /d/	0	0	(2)	(5,952)	N/A
Oklahoma	2	3,262	0	0	N/A
Utah	1	640	0	0	N/A
West Virginia /b/	1	12	0	0	N/A
Wyoming /b/ /d/	10	25,981	0	(6,292)	N/A
Total	21	41,018	0	(12,364)	N/A
<u>Licenses to Mine</u>					
New Mexico	1	10	0	0	N/A
Total	1	10	0	0	N/A
<u>Logical Mining Units</u>					
Colorado /d/	9	72,302	0	(122)	N/A
Montana /e/	4	62,106	0	1,401	N/A
New Mexico	3	37,155	0	0	N/A
North Dakota	3	12,753	0	0	N/A
Oklahoma	1	293	0	0	N/A
Utah /d/	8	72,743	(1)	(7,209)	N/A
Wyoming /d/ /e/ /f/	15	103,016	(1)	(743)	N/A
Total	43	360,368	(2)	(6,673)	N/A

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded

- /a/ Authorized leases and licenses are shown, along with those logical mining units (LMUs) that were approved as of September 30, 2003. Totals include actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns. New actions show the number of leases, licenses, and permits authorized and logical mining units actions approved with an effective date during the fiscal year. Actions approved during the fiscal year that reduced the quantity or acreage of leases or logical mining units are shown in parentheses. Pending preference right lease applications are also shown. Acreage totals may differ slightly from other data sources due to the rounding methods used.
- /b/ Values reflect the issuance of new Federal coal leases during Fiscal Year 2003. These leases have been offered for lease through a competitive sale process. The total bonus bid for the lease is shown.
- /c/ In Colorado there was one new lease issued through the competitive sale process that included 1,305 acres and brought a bonus bid of \$412,720. Colorado also completed one noncompetitive lease modification that included 160 acres and resulted in a bonus bid of \$16,000.
- /d/ Fiscal Year 2003 value reflects a partial or full relinquishment of a lease, license, permit, or LMU that was completed during Fiscal Year 2003 and is reflected by a decrease in the lease, license, permit, or LMU acreage and quantity.
- /e/ An increase in acreage for Fiscal Year 2003, without an additional lease, reflects completion of a modification of an existing lease.
- /f/ In Wyoming, two LMUs have been combined into one LMU, some acreage was relinquished.

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2003

	Total as of September 30, 2003 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres /b/</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Combined Hydrocarbon Leases</u>					
Utah	17	13,853			
Total	17	13,853	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Phosphate Leases</u>					
Phosphate Competitive Leases					
Florida	6	963			
Idaho	48	30,312			
Montana	1	1,409			
Utah	3	4,717			
Total	58	37,401	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phosphate Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Idaho	8	2,223			
Utah	1	840			
Total	9	3,063	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phosphate Preference Right Leases					
Idaho	29	10,043			
Utah	3	7,472			
Total	32	17,515	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Phosphate Leases	99	57,979	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Phosphate Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
California	1	2,434			
Idaho	1	720			
Total	2	3,154	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Phosphate Use Permits</u>					
Idaho	4	230			
Total	4	230	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

	Total as of September 30, 2003 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres /b/	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Sodium Leases</u>					
Sodium Competitive Leases					
California	7	6,526			
Wyoming	38	45,974			
Total	45	52,500	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sodium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Arizona	1	4	0		
Wyoming	1	317			
Total	2	321	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sodium Preference Right Leases					
California	8	12,828			
Colorado	8	16,674			
New Mexico	4	2,000			
Wyoming	24	32,089			
Total	44	63,591	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Sodium Leases	91	116,412	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Sodium Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
Nevada	3	7,506			
Total	3	7,506	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Sodium Prospecting Permits</u>					
Nevada	1	2,546	1	640	
Total	1	2,546	1	640	N/A
<u>Sodium Use Permit</u>					
California	1	40			
Total	1	40	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

	Total as of September 30, 2003 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres /b/</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Potassium Leases</u>					
Potassium Competitive Leases					
California	3	5,329			
New Mexico	9	12,720			
Utah	10	24,700			
Total	22	42,749	N/A	N/A	N/A
Potassium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
California	1	1,332			
New Mexico	34	36,233			
Utah	1	688			
Total	36	38,253	N/A	N/A	N/A
Potassium Preference Right Leases					
California	2	2,984			
New Mexico	68	85,443			
Utah	6	9,210			
Total	76	97,637	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Potassium Leases	134	178,639	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Potassium Prospecting Permits</u>					
Colorado	1	1,667	0	0	
Nevada	1	2,320	1	2,131	
Total	2	3,987	1	2,131	N/A
<u>Gilsonite Leases</u>					
Gilsonite Competitive Leases					
Utah	11	3,135			
Total	11	3,135	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

	Total as of September 30, 2003 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres /b/	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Gilsonite Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Lease					
Utah	1	28			
Total	1	28	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gilsonite Preference Right Leases					
Utah	1	477			
Total	1	477	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Gilsonite Leases	13	3,640	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Oil Shale Competitive Leases</u>					
Colorado	0	0			
Total	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Leases /c/</u>					
Hardrock – Acquired Lands Competitive Leases					
Michigan	0	0	1	405	
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	0	1	405	N/A
Hardrock Preference Right Leases					
Alabama	1	40	0	0	
Arkansas	7	617	0	0	
California	3	880	0	0	
Georgia	1	218	0	0	
Idaho	2	183	1	83	
Illinois	4	421	0	0	
Minnesota /d/	2	4,865	0	0	
Missouri	33	31,073	0	0	
North Carolina	1	158	0	0	
Utah /e/	21	6,385	0	0	
Virginia	1	355	0	0	
Wisconsin	1	480	0	0	
Total	77	45,675	1	83	N/A
Total Hardrock Leases	77	45,675	2	488	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

	Total as of September 30, 2003 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres /b/</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /c/</u>					
California	1	39			
Idaho	2	321			
Illinois	1	502			
South Carolina	0	0			
Total	4	862	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Prospecting Permits /c/</u>					
Arkansas	2	27			
California	0	0	1	39	
Idaho	1	480	3	561	
Illinois	1	203	0	0	
Michigan	3	2,331	1	400	
Minnesota	3	3,216	0	0	
Missouri	11	10,198	7	8,769	
Montana	0	0	0	0	
Oregon	0	0	1	21	
South Carolina	1	816	1	816	
Washington	0	0	1	25	
Total	22	17,271	15	10,361	N/A
<u>Asphalt Competitive Leases</u>					
Oklahoma	2	959			
Total	2	959	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Nevada Sand and Gravel Solid Mineral Leases</u>					
Nevada	4	1,474			
Total	4	1,474	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded**

- /a/ Pending preference right lease applications and authorized leases, licenses, and permits are shown. This table includes new actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns. New actions show the number of leases, licenses, and permits authorized with effective dates during the fiscal year that were active, and preference right lease applications that were pending, as of September, 30, 2003.
- /b/ Acreage numbers may have changed slightly from previous years due to rounding routine changes associated with new automated tools used to extract and compile the data.
- /c/ Hardrock leases, lease applications, and permits include these minerals: bentonite, calcium, chromite, clay, cobalt, corundum, copper, fluorite, galena, garnet, gold, iron, jade, jadite, lead, limestone, nephrite, nickel, platinum, olivine, quartz crystals, semi-precious gemstones, silicates, silicon, silver, sphalerite, titanium, tripoli, tungsten, vermiculite, zinc, and other minerals.
- /d/ These two leases were previously listed under the case type heading: *Public Domain – Minnesota USDA National Forest Solid Minerals Leases and Permits*. One lease does contain 80 acres of public domain, but the remaining acreage consists of acquired land.
- /e/ These 21 leases were transferred from the State of Utah. They were granted under the rules of the State of Utah so they are not preference right leases; however, they are included in this case type because it is the most similar case type, given the way these leases were originally issued.

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2003

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
	Pumice	10	66,088	23,811	10	66,088	\$ 23,811
	Sand & Gravel	30	40,361	40,203	30	40,361	40,203
	Soil - Other	1	21	21	1	21	21
	Stone	214	631	8,328	214	631	8,328
	State Total	255	107,101	72,363	255	107,101	72,363
	Clay	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Sand & Gravel	19	3,926	1,674	19	3,926	1,674
	Soil - Other	4	2,000	800	4	2,000	800
	Stone	24	368	7,524	24	368	7,524
	State Total	48	6,295	9,999	48	6,295	9,999
	Clay	8	212	127	8	212	127
	Sand & Gravel	17	640	531	17	640	531
	Stone	254	3,547	6,196	254	3,547	6,196
	State Total	279	4,399	6,854	279	4,399	6,854
	Clay	1	14	7	1	14	7
	Pumice	78	365	989	78	365	989
	Sand & Gravel	120	22,043	11,856	120	22,043	11,856
	Soil - Other	3	248	70	3	248	70
	Stone	761	795	14,066	761	795	14,066
	State Total	963	23,465	26,988	963	23,465	26,988

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production /b/		
					Production		
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>
	Sand & Gravel	6	755	\$ 7,265	6	755	\$ 7,265
	Stone	11	111	703	11	111	703
	State Total	17	866	7,968	17	866	7,968
	Sand & Gravel	154	344,072	417,287	153	342,064	416,082
	Soil - Other	7	3,393	1,697	7	7,327	3,059
	Stone	16	50	156	16	50	156
	State Total	177	347,515	419,140	176	349,441	419,297
	Calcium	168	257,825	332,465	168	260,397	335,681
	Pumice	1	19	9	1	19	9
	Sand & Gravel	77	882	569	77	882	569
	Soil - Other	1	7	4	1	7	4
	Stone	365	19,339	44,545	365	19,339	44,545
	State Total	612	278,072	377,592	612	280,644	380,808
	Pumice	3	180	126	2	160	116
	Sand & Gravel	35	6,019	4,244	34	5,869	4,131
	Stone	120	9,183	6,118	119	9,083	6,068
	State Total	158	15,382	10,488	155	15,112	10,315
	Calcium	1	176	159	1	176	159
	Clay	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Pumice	47	8,950	4,125	47	8,950	4,125

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			/b/ Production		
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>
—	Sand & Gravel	67	189,366	\$ 68,017	67	189,366	\$ 68,017
	Soil - Other	9	708	344	9	708	344
	Stone	958	11,221	59,769	958	6,622	55,529
	State Total	1,083	210,422	132,415	1,083	205,823	128,175
	Sand & Gravel	27	79,413	51,552	39	79,566	51,680
	Soil - Other	1	2	15	1	2	15
	Stone	55	193	5,346	62	215	6,005
	State Total	83	79,608	56,913	102	79,783	57,700
Total Non-Exclusive Sales		3,675	1,073,125	1,120,720	3,690	1,072,929	1,120,467
	Clay	0	0	0	11	4,209	2,669
	Pumice	1	229,005	82,500	11	183,479	66,100
	Sand & Gravel	13	852,885	736,183	74	359,314	291,381
	Soil - Other	1	6,000	2,100	3	1,080	302
	Stone	13	431,587	715,950	167	708,545	1,466,088
	State Total	28	1,519,477	1,536,733	266	1,256,627	1,826,540
	Clay	0	0	0	2	785	1,277
	Pumice	1	106,869	105,000	0	0	0
	Sand & Gravel	16	973,068	737,419	208	1,021,157	755,152
	Stone	4	56,943	39,068	3	3,326	7,218
	State Total	21	1,136,880	881,487	213	1,025,268	763,647

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			/b/		
					Production		
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>
	Calcium	0	0	\$ 0	1	9,762	\$ 5,833
	Clay	1	11,237	7,500	2	1,422	949
	Pumice	1	10,000	16,500	0	0	0
	Sand & Gravel	10	171,458	169,096	16	103,269	121,803
	Soil - Other	4	198,506	40,100	4	8,570	1,830
	Stone	21	3,057	17,753	25	3,493	16,537
	State total	37	394,258	250,949	48	126,516	146,952
	Clay	0	0	0	1	220	88
	Sand & Gravel	23	329,120	224,596	35	105,189	83,673
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	1	200	150
	Stone	16	7,020	8,331	29	4,409	24,803
	State Total	39	336,140	232,927	66	110,018	108,714
	Sand & Gravel	1	100	25	1	100	25
	Stone	1	11	150	2	0	0
	State Total	2	111	175	3	100	25
	Abrasives	2	40	100	1	20	50
	Pumice	1	100	65	13	1,271	1,236
	Sand & Gravel	71	3,048,042	3,143,378	378	3,923,394	3,860,560
	Soil - Other	4	585	351	4	585	351
	Stone	28	35,319	63,415	38	20,760	39,568
	State Total	106	3,084,086	3,207,309	434	3,946,030	3,901,765

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/ <hr/>	Contract Sales/Use Permits			/b/ Production <hr/>		
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>
		Calcium	97	61,924	\$ 82,989	107	55,725
Clay	1	6,000	3,000	7	5,639	2,819	
Pumice	0	0	0	43	121,379	47,153	
Sand & Gravel	18	2,709,563	3,470,242	99	820,796	920,334	
Soil - Other	1	1,416	6,000	0	0	0	
Stone	3	62,432	28,769	41	28,349	17,310	
State Total	120	2,841,335	3,591,000	297	1,031,888	1,063,462	
Pumice	1	500	300	3	579	347	
Sand & Gravel	12	26,876	44,118	2	25,745	43,431	
Stone	4	3,794	3,071	11	3,257	1,636	
State Total	17	31,170	47,489	16	29,602	45,528	
Pumice	1	45,801	21,000	0	0	0	
Sand & Gravel	8	258,123	121,910	14	55,401	36,177	
Stone	11	155,585	260,764	12	310,272	178,766	
State Total	20	459,509	403,674	26	365,673	214,943	
Abrasives	0	0	0	1	25,000	22,500	
Calcium	1	64,427	55,000	0	0	0	
Clay	3	330,000	82,500	4	352,165	84,624	

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/ <hr/>	Contract Sales/Use Permits			/b/ Production		
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>
	Sand & Gravel	33	1,608,190	\$ 970,560	85	558,345	\$ 335,944
	Soil - Other	2	1,400	350	0	0	0
	Stone /h/	15	20,581,626	4,578,970	28	232,091	111,717
	State Total	54	22,585,643	5,687,380	118	1,167,601	554,785
Total Exclusive Sales		444	32,388,609	15,839,123	1,487	9,059,323	8,626,361
	Clay	1	10,000	5,000	1	3,000	1,500
	Sand & Gravel	10	571,136	485,100	12	93,907	93,177
	Soil - Other	1	15,000	21,900	0	0	0
	Stone	1	57	30	3	24,200	9,833
	State Total	13	596,193	512,030	16	121,107	104,510
	Clay	0	0	0	3	0	0
	Sand & Gravel	2	21,000	13,388	11	81,823	54,926
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	1	36,000	10,800
	Stone	4	2,200	1,628	6	2,430	2,428
	State Total	6	23,200	15,016	21	120,253	68,154
	Calcium	1	1,464	1,250	1	293	250
	Sand & Gravel	2	4,610	3,750	8	31,829	18,564
	Soil - Other	1	7,000	9,240	0	0	0
	Stone	1	6	6	2	0	0
	State Total	5	13,080	14,246	11	32,122	18,814

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
	Clay	0	0	\$ 0	1	0	\$ 0
	Pumice	1	10,000	76,900	10	55,961	161,071
	Sand & Gravel	26	2,128,100	1,500,872	138	528,656	243,959
	Soil - Other	2	5,100	1,565	4	100	65
	Stone	5	56,079	26,950	16	51,142	45,398
	State Total	34	2,199,279	1,606,287	169	635,859	450,493
	Sand & Gravel	66	4,403,872	2,345,003	62	1,540,777	1,457,262
	Stone	5	69,002	67,848	3	59,000	60,830
	State Total	71	4,472,874	2,412,851	65	1,599,777	1,518,092
	Calcium	19	700,351	1,031,454	16	212,312	268,327
	Clay	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Sand & Gravel	14	1,172,292	742,362	284	1,041,521	668,130
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	55	2,305	1,083
	Stone	0	0	0	18	0	0
	State Total	34	1,872,644	1,773,817	374	1,256,139	937,541
	Clay	1	5,000	1,250	1	1,000	250
	Pumice	0	0	0	1	14,000	10,500
	Sand & Gravel	14	30,500	15,700	35	19,522	12,276
	Soil - Other	2	300	150	1	100	50
	Stone	25	338,315	232,530	34	132,713	82,286
	State Total	42	374,115	249,630	72	167,335	105,362

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			/b/ Production		
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>
	Sand & Gravel	5	504,750	\$ 266,946	12	79,580	\$ 37,220
	Soil – Other	1	15,000	6,000	2	140	74
	Stone	4	273	2,587	4	7,589	4,046
	State Total	10	520,023	275,533	18	87,309	41,340
	Sand & Gravel	21	857,830	659,790	33	112,367	85,273
	Soil - Other	1	7,082	5,000	3	23,746	9,375
	Stone	6	30,846	23,700	0	0	0
	State Total	28	895,758	688,490	36	136,113	94,648
Total Free-Use Permits		243	10,967,166	7,547,900	782	4,156,014	3,338,954
Grand Total		4,362	44,428,900	\$ 24,507,743	5,959	14,288,266	\$ 13,085,782

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

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

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

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

/d/ Includes North and South Dakota.

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded

/e/ Includes Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.

/f/ Includes Washington.

/g/ Includes Nebraska.

/h/ Increase in contract quantity and value is due to one large sale in Wyoming.

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

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2003

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
	Pumice	10	66,088	23,811	10	66,088	\$ 23,811
	Sand & Gravel	30	40,361	40,203	30	40,361	40,203
	Soil - Other	1	21	21	1	21	21
	Stone	214	631	8,328	214	631	8,328
	State Total	255	107,101	72,363	255	107,101	72,363
	Clay	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Sand & Gravel	19	3,926	1,674	19	3,926	1,674
	Soil - Other	4	2,000	800	4	2,000	800
	Stone	24	368	7,524	24	368	7,524
	State Total	48	6,295	9,999	48	6,295	9,999
	Clay	8	212	127	8	212	127
	Sand & Gravel	17	640	531	17	640	531
	Stone	254	3,547	6,196	254	3,547	6,196
	State Total	279	4,399	6,854	279	4,399	6,854
	Clay	1	14	7	1	14	7
	Pumice	78	365	989	78	365	989
	Sand & Gravel	120	22,043	11,856	120	22,043	11,856
	Soil - Other	3	248	70	3	248	70
	Stone	761	795	14,066	761	795	14,066
	State Total	963	23,465	26,988	963	23,465	26,988

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production /b/		
					Production		
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>
	Sand & Gravel	6	755	\$ 7,265	6	755	\$ 7,265
	Stone	11	111	703	11	111	703
	State Total	17	866	7,968	17	866	7,968
	Sand & Gravel	154	344,072	417,287	153	342,064	416,082
	Soil - Other	7	3,393	1,697	7	7,327	3,059
	Stone	16	50	156	16	50	156
	State Total	177	347,515	419,140	176	349,441	419,297
	Calcium	168	257,825	332,465	168	260,397	335,681
	Pumice	1	19	9	1	19	9
	Sand & Gravel	77	882	569	77	882	569
	Soil - Other	1	7	4	1	7	4
	Stone	365	19,339	44,545	365	19,339	44,545
	State Total	612	278,072	377,592	612	280,644	380,808
	Pumice	3	180	126	2	160	116
	Sand & Gravel	35	6,019	4,244	34	5,869	4,131
	Stone	120	9,183	6,118	119	9,083	6,068
	State Total	158	15,382	10,488	155	15,112	10,315
	Calcium	1	176	159	1	176	159
	Clay	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Pumice	47	8,950	4,125	47	8,950	4,125

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			/b/ Production		
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>
—	Sand & Gravel	67	189,366	\$ 68,017	67	189,366	\$ 68,017
	Soil - Other	9	708	344	9	708	344
	Stone	958	11,221	59,769	958	6,622	55,529
	State Total	1,083	210,422	132,415	1,083	205,823	128,175
	Sand & Gravel	27	79,413	51,552	39	79,566	51,680
	Soil - Other	1	2	15	1	2	15
	Stone	55	193	5,346	62	215	6,005
	State Total	83	79,608	56,913	102	79,783	57,700
Total Non-Exclusive Sales		3,675	1,073,125	1,120,720	3,690	1,072,929	1,120,467
	Clay	0	0	0	11	4,209	2,669
	Pumice	1	229,005	82,500	11	183,479	66,100
	Sand & Gravel	13	852,885	736,183	74	359,314	291,381
	Soil - Other	1	6,000	2,100	3	1,080	302
	Stone	13	431,587	715,950	167	708,545	1,466,088
	State Total	28	1,519,477	1,536,733	266	1,256,627	1,826,540
	Clay	0	0	0	2	785	1,277
	Pumice	1	106,869	105,000	0	0	0
	Sand & Gravel	16	973,068	737,419	208	1,021,157	755,152
	Stone	4	56,943	39,068	3	3,326	7,218
	State Total	21	1,136,880	881,487	213	1,025,268	763,647

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			/b/		
					Production		
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>
	Calcium	0	0	\$ 0	1	9,762	\$ 5,833
	Clay	1	11,237	7,500	2	1,422	949
	Pumice	1	10,000	16,500	0	0	0
	Sand & Gravel	10	171,458	169,096	16	103,269	121,803
	Soil - Other	4	198,506	40,100	4	8,570	1,830
	Stone	21	3,057	17,753	25	3,493	16,537
	State total	37	394,258	250,949	48	126,516	146,952
	Clay	0	0	0	1	220	88
	Sand & Gravel	23	329,120	224,596	35	105,189	83,673
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	1	200	150
	Stone	16	7,020	8,331	29	4,409	24,803
	State Total	39	336,140	232,927	66	110,018	108,714
	Sand & Gravel	1	100	25	1	100	25
	Stone	1	11	150	2	0	0
	State Total	2	111	175	3	100	25
	Abrasives	2	40	100	1	20	50
	Pumice	1	100	65	13	1,271	1,236
	Sand & Gravel	71	3,048,042	3,143,378	378	3,923,394	3,860,560
	Soil - Other	4	585	351	4	585	351
	Stone	28	35,319	63,415	38	20,760	39,568
	State Total	106	3,084,086	3,207,309	434	3,946,030	3,901,765

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/ <hr/>	Contract Sales/Use Permits			/b/ Production <hr/>		
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>
		Calcium	97	61,924	\$ 82,989	107	55,725
Clay	1	6,000	3,000	7	5,639	2,819	
Pumice	0	0	0	43	121,379	47,153	
Sand & Gravel	18	2,709,563	3,470,242	99	820,796	920,334	
Soil - Other	1	1,416	6,000	0	0	0	
Stone	3	62,432	28,769	41	28,349	17,310	
State Total	120	2,841,335	3,591,000	297	1,031,888	1,063,462	
Pumice	1	500	300	3	579	347	
Sand & Gravel	12	26,876	44,118	2	25,745	43,431	
Stone	4	3,794	3,071	11	3,257	1,636	
State Total	17	31,170	47,489	16	29,602	45,528	
Pumice	1	45,801	21,000	0	0	0	
Sand & Gravel	8	258,123	121,910	14	55,401	36,177	
Stone	11	155,585	260,764	12	310,272	178,766	
State Total	20	459,509	403,674	26	365,673	214,943	
Abrasives	0	0	0	1	25,000	22,500	
Calcium	1	64,427	55,000	0	0	0	
Clay	3	330,000	82,500	4	352,165	84,624	

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/ <hr/>	Contract Sales/Use Permits			/b/ Production		
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>
	Sand & Gravel	33	1,608,190	\$ 970,560	85	558,345	\$ 335,944
	Soil - Other	2	1,400	350	0	0	0
	Stone /h/	15	20,581,626	4,578,970	28	232,091	111,717
	State Total	54	22,585,643	5,687,380	118	1,167,601	554,785
Total Exclusive Sales		444	32,388,609	15,839,123	1,487	9,059,323	8,626,361
	Clay	1	10,000	5,000	1	3,000	1,500
	Sand & Gravel	10	571,136	485,100	12	93,907	93,177
	Soil - Other	1	15,000	21,900	0	0	0
	Stone	1	57	30	3	24,200	9,833
	State Total	13	596,193	512,030	16	121,107	104,510
	Clay	0	0	0	3	0	0
	Sand & Gravel	2	21,000	13,388	11	81,823	54,926
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	1	36,000	10,800
	Stone	4	2,200	1,628	6	2,430	2,428
	State Total	6	23,200	15,016	21	120,253	68,154
	Calcium	1	1,464	1,250	1	293	250
	Sand & Gravel	2	4,610	3,750	8	31,829	18,564
	Soil - Other	1	7,000	9,240	0	0	0
	Stone	1	6	6	2	0	0
	State Total	5	13,080	14,246	11	32,122	18,814

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
	Clay	0	0	\$ 0	1	0	\$ 0
	Pumice	1	10,000	76,900	10	55,961	161,071
	Sand & Gravel	26	2,128,100	1,500,872	138	528,656	243,959
	Soil - Other	2	5,100	1,565	4	100	65
	Stone	5	56,079	26,950	16	51,142	45,398
	State Total	34	2,199,279	1,606,287	169	635,859	450,493
	Sand & Gravel	66	4,403,872	2,345,003	62	1,540,777	1,457,262
	Stone	5	69,002	67,848	3	59,000	60,830
	State Total	71	4,472,874	2,412,851	65	1,599,777	1,518,092
	Calcium	19	700,351	1,031,454	16	212,312	268,327
	Clay	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Sand & Gravel	14	1,172,292	742,362	284	1,041,521	668,130
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	55	2,305	1,083
	Stone	0	0	0	18	0	0
	State Total	34	1,872,644	1,773,817	374	1,256,139	937,541
	Clay	1	5,000	1,250	1	1,000	250
	Pumice	0	0	0	1	14,000	10,500
	Sand & Gravel	14	30,500	15,700	35	19,522	12,276
	Soil - Other	2	300	150	1	100	50
	Stone	25	338,315	232,530	34	132,713	82,286
	State Total	42	374,115	249,630	72	167,335	105,362

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			/b/ Production		
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>
	Sand & Gravel	5	504,750	\$ 266,946	12	79,580	\$ 37,220
	Soil – Other	1	15,000	6,000	2	140	74
	Stone	4	273	2,587	4	7,589	4,046
	State Total	10	520,023	275,533	18	87,309	41,340
	Sand & Gravel	21	857,830	659,790	33	112,367	85,273
	Soil - Other	1	7,082	5,000	3	23,746	9,375
	Stone	6	30,846	23,700	0	0	0
	State Total	28	895,758	688,490	36	136,113	94,648
Total Free-Use Permits		243	10,967,166	7,547,900	782	4,156,014	3,338,954
Grand Total		4,362	44,428,900	\$ 24,507,743	5,959	14,288,266	\$ 13,085,782

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

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

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

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

/d/ Includes North and South Dakota.

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded

/e/ Includes Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.

/f/ Includes Washington.

/g/ Includes Nebraska.

/h/ Increase in contract quantity and value is due to one large sale in Wyoming.

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

Table 3-21. MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2003

State	Patents Issued		Lode Claims				Placer Claims				Mill Sites			
	<i>BLM</i> No.	<i>USFS</i> No.	<i>BLM</i> No.	<i>BLM</i> Acres	<i>USFS</i> No.	<i>USFS</i> Acres	<i>BLM</i> No.	<i>BLM</i> Acres	<i>USFS</i> No.	<i>USFS</i> Acres	<i>BLM</i> No.	<i>BLM</i> Acres	<i>USFS</i> No.	<i>USFS</i> Acres
California	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
			23											
Idaho	6	0	335	0	0	0	28	437	0	0	7	33	0	0
			0											
Nevada	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	320	0	0	0	0
			0											
Oregon	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0
			0									0	0	
Total	7	2	335	0	0	0	29	457	5	340	7	33	0	0
			23											

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 2003

Administrative State	Total Claims At Beginning of Fiscal Year	Claims Received During Year	Total At Year End	Active Claims At Beginning of Fiscal Year	Claims Closed	Claims Held Under FHFC	Active Claims At Year End
				<i>/a/</i>	<i>/b/</i>	<i>/c/</i>	
Alaska	115,490	883	116,373	7,736	0	32	7,578
Arizona	356,101	3,374	359,475	21,407	1,615	162	20,911
California	280,099	2,536	282,635		1,313	490	
Colorado	251,403	318	251,721	16,331	92	40	32,058
Eastern /d/	10,989	0	10,989	3	0	0	3
Idaho	184,435	869	185,304	5,032 9,929	1,043	133	4,784 10,071
Montana /e/	210,054	1,136	211,190	9,082	785	10	10,352
Nevada	828,616	19,655	848,271	88,124	4,787	415	99,755
New Mexico /f/	168,982	383	169,365	6,314	0	16	6,309
Oregon /g/	156,264	686	156,950	7,036	1,309	40	7,367
Utah	357,772	1,088	358,860		711	157	
Wyoming /h/	259,214	257	259,471	16,720 8,468	43	91	11,542 8,796
Total	3,179,419	31,185	3,210,604	196,182	11,698	1,586	219,526

Note: The table does not include (a) claims held under a waiver from payment of the annual maintenance fee and (b) claims for which the annual maintenance fee was paid at the end of the year. 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 2003 – concluded**

/a/ Active means that the subject claim or site is in good standing under the recording, maintenance, and assessment work statutes.
It does not refer to any potential activity upon the land contained within the claim or site.

/b/ Claims patented, or claims declared forfeit or abandoned and void, or null and void, under Public Laws 94-579, 103-66, or
105-277. On October 21, 1998, Public Law 105-277 (112 Stat. 2681-235) continued a one-time location fee of \$25 and an
annual maintenance fee of \$100 per claim or site in lieu of performance of assessment work. Certain “small miners” and
mineral patent applicants were exempted and the fees waived. Failure to pay, qualify as a “small miner,” qualify for a waiver, or file
necessary documents as required by law or regulation results in statutory abandonment and forfeiture of the affected claim or
site
(43 CFR 3833.1-6). Claims forfeited or abandoned in one year may be closed out in the following year.

/c/ Claims held under First Half of the Mineral Entry Final Certificate (FHFC) for a mineral patent application are exempt from the
requirements to perform assessment work or to pay the annual \$100 fee (43 CFR 3851.5).

/d/ Includes all States bordering on, or east of, the Mississippi River.

/e/ Includes North and South Dakota.

/f/ Includes Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.

/g/ Includes Washington.

/h/ Includes Nebraska.

Sources: BLM’s automated mining claim recordation systems for the lower 48 States and Alaska; BLM State Office records and working
files. Corrections were made for reporting delays in Fiscal Year 2000.

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 1996 THROUGH 2003**

Administrative State	Notices Reviewed /a/							
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Alaska			23	16	15	4	2	4
Arizona	96	89	27	45	43	29	36	27
California	213	39	30	64	32	37	29	44
Colorado	66	51	65	76	121	54	101	41
Idaho	280	212	9	10	65	11	4	13
Montana	12	51	17	22	25	23	15	12
Nevada	22	25	304	264	258	193	89	209
New Mexico	154	425	6	19	7	33	9	10
Oregon	49	20	56	53	54	42	27	10
Utah	194	83	39	63	44	42	9	29
Wyoming	99	59	12	8	8	2	5	3
Total	47 1,232	19 1,073	588	640	672	470	326	402

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 1996 THROUGH 2003 – concluded**

/b/

Administrative State	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Alaska	59	6	6	6	21	8	4	3
Arizona	14	1	6	6	2	1	31	20
California	56	38	47	36	41	22	14	31
Colorado	4	3	2	3	3	1	8	2
Idaho	3	10	5	4	12	6	4	3
Montana	0	5	3	3	1	2	7	5
Nevada	19	114	84	60	58	34	36	89
New Mexico	1	1	1	5	1	3	0	2
Oregon	13	3	3	2	2	9	10	0
Utah	1	2	14	16	7	12	7	5
Wyoming	44	5	1	1	1	4	13	1
Total		248	1	152	149	102	134	161

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

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

Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2003

Fiscal Year	Federal Helium		Storage and Transmission		Helium Produced From Public Land		Natural Gas/	
	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/
1999	221	\$10,555	5,018	\$2,392	1,571	\$3,987	0	\$ 0
2000	235	11,400	4,475	2,284	1,191	3,636	0	0
2001	253	12,400	3,100	2,301	1,341	3,870	0	0
2002	228	11,500	1,885	3,042	1,356	4,875		
2003		96,500	2,038	2,828	1,074	4,824	1,304	6,192

Of Private Helium

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

/a/ Figures for 1999-2002 represent in-kind helium sales only. Beginning in 2003, figures represent in-kind helium sales plus open-market sales of helium. Fiscal Year 2003 open market sales of helium were 1,666 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$86,100,000, while in-kind sales were 203 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$10,400,000.

/b/ This is the balance of *private* helium remaining in storage at the end of each fiscal year. *Government* helium in storage at the end of Fiscal Year 2003 was 28.2 billion cubic feet.

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

Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded

- /d/ Volumes reported are based upon helium contained in gross gas handled and represent only estimates of the volumes of helium sold from Federal land.
- /e/ Includes revenues for Federal helium produced in Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. Volumes reported do not correlate directly to revenues. Revenues are based upon value received and volume of helium extracted.
- /f/ Natural gas sales were initiated during Fiscal Year 2003. The Fiscal Year 2003 figures shown represent sales of natural gas only.

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 2003**

Fiscal Year	Public Land and Materials Sales	Timber Sales	Fees and Commissions	Mineral Leases	Mining Law Holding Fees and Service Charges	Miscellaneous	Total
<i>/a/</i>							
May 20, 1785- June 30, 1880	0	0	0	0	\$ 0	\$ 208,059,657	\$ 208,059,657
1881 - 1890					0	8,873,661	99,268,679
1891 - 1900	76,923,581	0	13,470,437	132,920	0	3,027,577	33,492,526
1901 - 1910	21,312,029	0	16,074,789		0	13,242,241	94,094,736
1911 - 1920	64,777,706	767,589	14,734,586	0	0	23,580,948	67,023,267
1921 - 1930	27,940,144	7,537,400	7,173,853	0	0	6,636,922	104,454,108
1931 - 1940	6,734,345	4,289,226	1,944,753	0	0	5,813,130	57,983,979
1941 - 1950	1,334,320	24,711,054	1,228,873	0	0	25,548,418	199,893,572
1951 - 1960	2,197,428	208,631,073	9,075,890	146,207,799	0	107,926,288	1,399,496,150
1961 - 1970	23,462,798	478,508,666	36,265,491	1,050,400,101	0	214,394,232	4,769,454,292
1971 - 1980	28,799,311	1,557,613,025	199,418,739	4,011,486,592	0	509,994,006	35,855,628,309
1981 - 1990	56,763,803	1,744,202,105	65,496,865	33,531,838,736	0	1,046,408,043	22,162,001,737
1991 - 2000	112,271,638	974,066,791	11,686,793	19,193,623,086			
2001	150,624,870	16,835,398	847,852	114,884,624	/d/ 263,059,652	425,745,635	1,940,068,365
2002	78,125,586	/e/ 17,539,739	758,578		18,883,225	56,945,214	199,609,924
2003	98,636,919	/e/ 13,074,703	708,213	9,544,752	27,476,495	54,203,659	467,241,553
Total	292,931,023 \$1,042,835,501	\$5,047,776,769	\$388,039,632	\$58,264,693,537	\$334,157,799	\$2,766,244,317	\$67,843,707,555

**Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES
MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded**

Note: Includes the collections of the Bureau of Land Management and its two predecessor organizations: the General Land Office (1785-1946) and the Grazing Service (1934-1946). For annual data for 1881-1946, see *General Land Office Statistical Appendix* for 1946. For annual data for 1947-1961, see *BLM Statistical Appendix* for 1961. For annual data for 1962-1970, 1971-1980, 1981-1990, and 1991-2000, see *BLM Public Land Statistics* for 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000, respectively.

/a/ As of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30.

/b/ Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 20 U.S.C. 181 seq.). Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under this Act were transferred to the Minerals Management Service (MMS) as of October 1, 1983. BLM has continued to collect oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way rents; rents, bonuses, and royalties from Bankhead-Jones Land Utilization Project (LU) lands and National Petroleum and Naval Oil Shale Petroleum Reserve lands; and royalties from South Half of Red River, Oklahoma. Other mineral and oil and gas receipts are collected and reported by the MMS. This column includes Outer Continental Shelf leases prior to their transfer to the MMS, which was effective May 10, 1982.

/c/ Before 1880, includes all receipts from the sale or lease of public lands and resources. After 1880, includes sales of Indian lands, revenues from grazing, rent of land, and other miscellaneous sources.

/d/ Naval Oil Shale Petroleum Reserve (NOSR) receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 USC 181 et seq.) were included in BLM collections beginning in Fiscal Year 1999. The BLM is authorized to keep these receipts under the 1998 National Defense Authorization Act and to seek appropriation of these funds for environmental restoration of the NOSR 1 and 3 properties, which were transferred to the BLM in 1998.

/e/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act collections of \$85,088,754 in Fiscal Year 2002 and \$281,261,484 in Fiscal Year 2003.

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2003

	Mineral Leases and Permits	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Alabama	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Alaska	72,303,107	1,530	366,364	0	0	0
Arizona	65,940	5,594	2,126,714	381,648	154,782	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	264,631	44,691	1,204,781	115,444	94,072	0
Colorado	2,498,914 /a/	39,634	555,109	418,522	51,433	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	6,400	0	0	0
Idaho	28,718	619,274	328,145	1,436,766	48,966	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	250	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	353	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	49	0	0	0
Montana	2,149,816	43,075	84,622	976,659	202,823	460,765
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	795	0
Nevada	15,609	6,524	284,223,100 /b/	1,739,926	5,614	0

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

	Mineral Leases and Permits	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
New Mexico	\$ 756,296	\$ 9	\$ 1,565,810	\$ 1,592,017	\$ 277,481	\$ 29,800
North Dakota	778	0	2,880	0	14,964	0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	1,458	0	0	0	178	0
Oregon	4,959	12,123,089	551,963	1,107,163	42,220	13,225
South Carolina	0	0	360	0	0	0
South Dakota	1,416	29,915	15	0	134,914	0
Texas	616	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	67,146	220	624,308	729,331	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	373	158,928	510	0	42,434	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	13,822	0	0	0
Wyoming	687,683	2,220	1,275,468	1,126,458	629,848	0
Total Operating	\$78,847,460	\$13,074,703	\$292,931,023	\$9,623,934	\$1,700,524	\$503,790
Revenue	18.79%	3.12%	69.82%	2.29%	0.41%	0.12%
Mining Claim & Holding Fees /c/	27,476,495					
Non-Operating Revenue /d/	20,224,408					
Grand Total	\$126,548,363	\$13,074,703	\$292,931,023	\$9,623,934	\$1,700,524	\$503,790

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

	<u>Fees and Commissions</u>	<u>Rights-of-Way Rent</u>	<u>Rent of Land</u>	<u>Recreation Fees</u>	<u>Other Sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
Alabama	\$ 1,200	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,200
Alaska	3,275	184,079	77,270	272,979	7,611	73,216,215
Arizona	4,080	981,936	509,155	1,102,877	2,024	5,334,750
Arkansas	12,585	0	0	0	0	12,585
California	10,805	2,025,527	488,954	1,202,431	33,432	5,484,768
Colorado	61,211	441,048	11,254	421,835	31,905	4,530,865
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	1,064	1,064
Florida	150	0	0	0	46	196
Georgia	50	0	0	0	0	6,450
Idaho	4,751	646,372	45,887	467,611	22,471	3,648,961
Iowa	200	0	0	0	0	200
Kentucky	325	0	0	0	0	325
Louisiana	1,175	175	0	0	0	1,350
Michigan	2,175	0	0	0	0	2,425
Minnesota	300	0	0	0	0	653
Mississippi	8,960	0	0	0	0	8,960
Missouri	300	0	0	0	0	349
Montana	44,915	111,117	60,075	220,743	3,177	4,357,787 /e/
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	795
Nevada	30,257	2,395,586	207,471	2,318,109	17,863	290,960,059

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

	<u>Fees and Commissions</u>	<u>Rights-of-Way Rent</u>	<u>Rent of Land</u>	<u>Recreation Fees</u>	<u>Other Sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
New Mexico	\$ 121,923	\$ 679,620	\$ 9,280	\$ 325,668	\$ 2,802	\$ 5,360,706 /e/
North Dakota	12,560	118	0	0	0	31,300
Ohio	1,125	0	0	0	0	1,125
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	1,636
Oregon	11,851	489,975	65,704	1,950,713	826,011	17,186,873 /f/ /g/
South Carolina	50	0	0	0	0	410
South Dakota	1,600	2,921	0	0	0	170,781
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	616
Utah	70,191	665,463	19,352	1,809,282	1,539	3,986,832
Virginia	0	0	0	7,720		7,722
Washington	1,090	4,904	4,575	0	300	213,114
West Virginia	425	0	0	0	0	425
Wisconsin	50	0	0	0	57	13,929
Wyoming	300,634	771,126	8,500	187,252	6,035	4,995,224
Total Operating Revenue	\$708,213	\$9,399,967	\$1,507,477	\$10,287,220	\$956,339	\$419,540,650
Percent	0.17%	2.24%	0.35%	2.45%	0.23%	100.00%
Mining Claim & Holding Fees /c/						27,476,495
Non-Operating Revenue /d/						20,224,408
Grand Total	\$708,213	\$9,399,967	\$1,507,477	\$10,287,220	\$956,339	\$467,241,553

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded

- /a/ Includes Naval Oil Shale Reserve (NOSR) rents, bonuses, and royalties of \$1,953,688.
- /b/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act collections of \$281,261,484.
- /c/ Includes mining claim collections of \$514,245 and mining claim holding fee collections of \$26,962,250.
- /d/ Includes receipts from fines, penalties, forfeitures, recovery fees, and road maintenance of \$17,806,623; interest received from delinquent debt of \$79,109; interest from investments under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of \$2,337,298; and interest from the Lincoln County Land Act of \$1,378.
- /e/ Land Utilization Project, or LU, lands are purchased by the Federal Government under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) and subsequently transferred to the Department of the Interior. Bankhead-Jones Act receipts from livestock grazing and other resources totaled \$2,623,608.
- /f/ Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands.
- /g/ Includes O&C receipts of \$12,011,240, CBWR receipts of \$668,160, and receipts from public domain sales and other categories of \$4,507,473.

Table 3-27. RECEIPTS FROM OIL AND GAS RIGHT-OF-WAY RENTALS, RENTS, BONUSES, AND ROYALTIES, FISCAL YEAR 2003

	Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rentals	Oil and Gas Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties	Total
Alaska	\$ 0	\$ 72,303,107 /a/	\$ 72,303,107
Arizona	65,940	0	65,940
California	264,631	0	264,631
Colorado	246,390	2,252,524 /b/	2,498,914
Idaho	28,718	0	28,718
Montana	38,964	2,110,852	2,149,816
Nevada	15,609	0	15,609
New Mexico	747,362	8,934	756,296
North Dakota	778	0	778
Oklahoma	1,458	0	1,458
Oregon	4,959	0	4,959
South Dakota	1,416	0	1,416
Texas	616	0	616
Utah	67,146	0	67,146
Washington	373	0	373
Wyoming	667,220	20,463	687,683
Total	\$2,151,580	\$76,695,880	\$78,847,460

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

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

/b/ Includes \$1,953,688 receipts from the Naval Oil Shale Petroleum Reserve.

Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2003

	Taylor Grazing Act					Total
	Sales Of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Alaska	\$ 14,716	\$ 36,151,554	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 36,166,270
Arizona	85,292	32,970	47,706	77,391	0	243,359
California	49,979	132,316	14,430	47,036	0	243,761
Colorado	23,790	160,550	52,315	25,716	0	262,371
Georgia	256	0	0	0	0	256
Idaho	37,897	14,359	179,596	24,483	0	256,335
Michigan	10	0	0	0	0	10
Minnesota	14	0	0	0	0	14
Missouri	2	0	0	0	0	2
Montana	4,956	546,042	122,082	101,412	117,349 /a/	891,841
Nebraska	0	0	0	397	0	397
Nevada	34,528,361 /b/	7,804	217,491	2,807	0	34,756,463
New Mexico	62,632	375,914	199,002	138,741	7,454 /a/	783,743
North Dakota	115	389	0	7,482	0	7,986
Oklahoma	0	729	0	89	0	818
Oregon	42,496	2,480	138,396	21,110	103,312,038 /c/	103,516,520
South Carolina	14	0	0	0	0	14
South Dakota	1,197	708	0	67,457	0	69,362
Texas	0	308	0	0	0	308
Utah	24,981	33,573	91,167	0	0	149,721
Washington	6,377	187	0	21,217	0	27,781
Wisconsin	553	0	0	0	0	553
Wyoming	51,108	343,841	140,807	314,924	0	850,680
Total	\$34,934,746	\$37,803,724	\$1,202,992	\$850,262	\$103,436,841	\$178,228,565

Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded

Note: This table and Table 3-29 show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2003 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2004.

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

/b/ There was no allocation from Clark County land sales under the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980. Allocation from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of October 19, 1998, amounted to \$34,409,641, which includes direct payments at time of sale by the purchaser to state and local government. The remainder of the allocation is from sales of public domain lands and materials.

/c/ Fiscal Year 2003 full amount Oregon and California (O&C) grant land payment (\$102,468,235), and Fiscal Year 2003 full amount Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payment (\$843,803), as required by Public Law 106-393 (114 Stat. 1613) dated October 30, 2000. This amount does not include the Title II money for O&C (\$8,448,787) and for CBWR (\$123,577) that was retained by the Bureau of Land Management for county projects.

Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2003

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	\$ 858,788	\$ 1,221,847	\$ 7,803,724	\$ 38,963,101	\$ 78,847,460
Mining Claim and Holding Fees	0	0	27,476,495	0	0	27,476,495
Sales of Public Land /d/	0	50,251	0	3,440	32,448	86,139
Sales of Public Timber and Materials /d/	0	8,511,812	1,413,918	521,666	2,594,247	13,041,643
Fees and Commissions	0	0	0	0	708,213	708,213
Oregon and California Grant Lands /e/	0	0	14,261,337 /f/	102,468,235	(104,718,332)	12,011,240
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands /e/	0	0	741,113 /f/	843,803	(916,756)	668,160
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	0	0	246,851,843	34,409,641	0	281,261,484
Grazing Leases (Section 15)	0	0	850,262	850,261	0	1,700,523
Grazing District Fees (Section 3)	0	0	4,811,967	1,202,992	3,608,975	9,623,934
Rights-of-Way /g/	0	0	2,001,158	579	7,199,990	9,201,727
Recreation Fees	0	0	10,287,220	0	0	10,287,220
Miscellaneous Leases and Permits /g/ h/	0	0	247,192	123,596	123,596	494,384
Nonoperating Revenue /i/	0	0	20,085,349	0	139,059	20,224,408
Rent of Land /g/	0	0	1,256	628	1,474,852	1,476,736
Other /g/	0	0	0	0	131,787	131,787
Totals	\$0	\$9,420,851	\$330,250,957	\$178,228,565	(\$50,658,820)	\$467,241,553

Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded

Note: This table, and Table 3-28, shows how receipts for Fiscal Year 2003 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2004.

- /a/ BLM funds include range improvement, forest ecosystem health and recovery, cost recovery, and management of land and resources (e.g., communication site rent, recreation fees, and mining claim/mining claim holding fees).
- /b/ Compare with Table 3-28, Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program.
- /c/ Includes \$2,124,397 from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands, \$72,303,107 from the National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska, \$1,953,688 from Naval Oil Shale Petroleum Reserve, and \$2,466,268 from other lands. There was no activity in Fiscal Year 2003 for Oklahoma Royalties and South Half Red River, which are reported as Indian Trust Funds. Compare total with Table 3-27.
- /d/ Excludes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /e/ Public Law 106-393 dated October 30, 2000, requires special payments to counties funded from the general fund of U.S. Treasury. Payments and distribution exceeded Fiscal Year 2002 receipts by 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 and California (O&C) (\$8,448,787) and for Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) (\$123,577), that was retained by BLM for county projects, according to Public Law 106-393, October 30, 2000.
- /g/ Excludes O&C and CBWR receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /h/ Includes rent of land and receipts from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) LU lands; excludes right-of-way rent, as well as mineral leases and permits.
- /i/ Nonoperating revenue includes receipts from fines, penalties, service charges, recovery fees, and interest.

Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

	Taylor Grazing Act							Total Payments
	Payments In Lieu Of Taxes	Mineral Leasing Act	Section 3 /a/	Section 15 /a/	Other /a/	Proceeds Of Sales /a/	Other	
Missouri	\$ 2,133,582	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,133,582
Montana	16,874,448	16,535	99,046	125,730	0	33,658	461,049 /c/	17,611,366
Nebraska	638,858	0	514	0	0	259	0	639,631
Nevada	13,132,942	7,652	11,067	249,074	0	159,893	34,409,641 /d/	47,970,269
New Hampshire	970,436	0	0	0	0	0	0	970,436
New Jersey	65,893	0	0	0	0	0	0	65,893
New Mexico	21,397,943	372,347	150,506	214,618	13	54,128	8,622 /c/	22,198,177
New York	86,806	0	0	0	0	0	0	86,806
North Carolina	2,348,077	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,348,077
North Dakota	966,671	389	6,537	0	0	123	0	973,720
Ohio	522,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	522,820
Oklahoma	1,487,446	730	94	0	0	0	0 /e/	1,488,270
Oregon	6,010,270	2,479	19,541	135,218	0	54,134	110,557,710 /f/	116,779,352
Pennsylvania	347,243	0	0	0	0	0	0	347,243
South Carolina	240,607	0	0	0	0	212	0	240,819
South Dakota	2,501,140	708	74,149	0	0	1,447	0	2,577,444
Tennessee	1,370,643	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,370,643
Texas	2,585,952	305	0	0	0	0	0	2,586,257
Utah	18,656,877	33,012	0	129,235	0	26,103	0	18,845,227
Vermont	495,805	0	0	0	0	0	0	495,805
Virginia	2,296,691	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,296,691
Washington	5,104,558	187	22,741	0	0	965	0	5,128,451
West Virginia	1,620,360	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,620,360
Wisconsin	483,880	0	0	0	0	0	0	483,880
Wyoming	14,305,824	336,685	321,124	150,796	6,877	50,106	0	15,171,412
Total States	\$218,105,712	\$1,073,931	\$896,510	\$1,309,753	\$11,951	\$642,106	\$179,993,691	\$402,033,654

Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded

	Payments In Lieu Of Taxes	Mineral Leasing Act	Taylor Grazing Act					Other	Total Payments
			Section 3 /a/	Section 15 /a/	Other /a/	Proceeds Of Sales /a/			
Territories									
Guam	\$ 1,842	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,842	
Puerto Rico	26,257	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,257	
Virgin Islands	38,778	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,778	
Total Territories	\$66,877	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$66,877	
Grand Total	\$218,172,589	\$1,073,931	\$896,510	\$1,309,753	\$11,951	\$642,106	\$179,993,691	\$402,100,531	

Note: This table is based upon amounts actually paid in Fiscal Year 2003. 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 2003 (October 2002 through September 2003) have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2004.

/a/ These columns include payments for Fiscal Year 2002 that were processed in Fiscal Year 2003.

/b/ National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska lands.

/c/ LU lands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012).

/d/ Land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act resulted in direct payments at the time of sale totaling \$34,409,641. There were no payments to Clark County, Nevada, in Fiscal Year 2003 under the Santini-Burton Act.

/e/ Oklahoma royalties.

/f/ 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 2003, a total of \$8,291,249 of the \$110,557,710 is money that was returned to BLM for Title II projects.

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003**

Disposition of Gross Receipts

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<u>MINERAL LEASES & PERMITS</u>							
Public Domain (except Alaska) & 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					
National Petroleum Reserve (Alaska)							
Public Law 96-514, relating to exploration leases, 94 Stat. 2964; 43 U.S.C. 1337	50.0	50.0					

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	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							
Disposition of Gross Receipts							
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 /a/	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 /a/	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 2003 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	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)							
Disposition of Gross Receipts							
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, Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
LU Lands (Section 15)							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	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	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
			100.0				
Naval Petroleum & 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	/b/						

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	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)							
Disposition of Gross Receipts							
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				
South Half of Red River, Oklahoma							
Act of June 12, 1926, ch. 572, authorizing establishment of trust fund from oil royalties, 44 Stat. 740; 25 U.S.C. 161; 65 Stat. 252	37.5		62.5				

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	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 & MATERIALS (INCLUDING TIMBER)</u>							
Disposition of Gross Receipts							
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 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000	75.0	25.0				/d/	
	/c/						
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 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000	75.0	25.0				/d/	
	/e/						

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	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 & Acquired Lands in “Reclamation States” /f/							
Disposition of Gross Receipts							
Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388; 43 U.S.C. 391 (and) Materials Act of July 31, 1947, ch. 406, 61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601, 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0 /g/	20.0		76.0		/d/	
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0						96.0

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	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 & Acquired Lands outside “Reclamation States” /f/							
Disposition of Gross Receipts							
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				/d/	
Bureauwide Land Transactions							
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0						96.0
LU Lands							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor’s Opinion Mar. 11, 1971	/h/						

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	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>
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Projects)	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 394 (and) Cooperative Agreement, Mar. 8, 1972				100.0 /i/			
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 /j/			
Naval Petroleum & 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					

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	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>
Nevada Land Sales							
Disposition of Gross Receipts							
Public Law 96-586, relating to disposal of Federal lands, 94 Stat. 3382; 43 U.S.C. 1701; Santini-Burton Act	15.0	85.0					
Public Law 105-263, Oct. 19, 1998, Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; Public Law 106-298, Oct. 13, 2000 /k/	15.0						85.0
Lincoln County Land Act of 2000, Public Law 106-298, Oct. 13, 2000	15.0						85.0
Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Lands Transfer Act, Public Law 106-362, Oct. 27, 2000	15.0						85.0

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	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>							
Disposition of Gross Receipts							
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, Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
Public Domain & LU Lands (Range Improvement Fee)							
(Same as public domain and LU lands above)					100.0		/1/

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	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)							
Disposition of Gross Receipts							
Act of Mar. 4, 1927, ch. 513, relating to grazing districts in Alaska, 44 Stat. 1452; 43 U.S.C. 316h			/m/				
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, Mar. 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	/n/				

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	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>							
Disposition of Gross Receipts							
Public Domain Lands (Total Receipts) /f/							
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, Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	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 & California Grant Lands							
Disposition of Gross Receipts							
Act of Aug. 28, 1937, relating to distribution of monies from O&C Land Grant Fund, 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f, 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	75.0 <i>/c/ /e/</i>	25.0					
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., 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	75.0 <i>/e/</i>	25.0				<i>/d/</i>	

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	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>
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project)	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 394 (and) Cooperative Agreement, Mar. 8, 1972				100.0			
<u>OTHER RECEIPTS</u>							
(Not specifically designated by law)		100.0					

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

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

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded**

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

Table 3-32. RECEIPTS FROM MINING FEES, FISCAL YEAR 2003

Administrative State	Mining Law Holding Fees	Mining Law Non-Holding Fees	Total
Alaska	\$ 787,525	\$ 18,010	\$ 805,535
Arizona	3,549,900	44,590	3,594,490
California	2,234,460	40,840	2,275,300
Colorado	436,425	10,740	447,165
Idaho	804,675	27,605	832,280
Montana	1,394,775	25,360	1,420,135
Nevada	12,788,785	253,875	13,042,660
New Mexico	921,675	13,635	935,310
Oregon	439,610	25,745	465,355
Utah	936,275	19,730	956,005
Virginia	925	90	1,015
Wyoming	2,667,220	34,025	2,701,245
Total	\$26,962,250	\$514,245	\$27,476,495

Note: The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 2002 (PL 107-63, November 5, 2001), authorized the Bureau of Land Management to retain collections, up to a maximum limit of \$32,298,000, for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program.

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003**

Description of Revenue Activity /a/	Acres Conveyed	Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	Receipts				
				100% Total Collections	5% State of Nevada Payments (b)	10% SN Water Authority Payments (b)	10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	85% Special Account Deposits
FY 2001 and Prior Years' Activity:								
Auction Sales	2,428.29	108,115,001.00	---	59,894,350.10	2,418,725.00	4,837,450.00	---	52,638,175.10
Direct Sales	112.44	2,883,510.00	---	2,491,510.00	119,675.50	239,351.00	---	2,132,483.50
Clark County CMA	83.48	22,218,669.14	---	22,218,669.14	1,110,933.46	---	2,221,866.90	18,885,868.80
Exchanges	3,896.17	83,166,750.00	71,350,000.00	10,834,576.00	3,594,859.00	7,189,717.00	---	50,000.00
Mineral Conveyances & Forfeitures	---	152,100.02	---	152,100.02	---	---	---	152,100.02
Totals	6,520.38	\$216,536,030.16	\$71,350,000.00	\$95,591,205.26	\$ 7,244,192.96	\$ 12,266,518.00	\$ 2,221,866.90	\$73,858,627.42
FY 2002 Activity:								
Direct Sales - Bid Balances	---	---	---	392,000.00	24,500.00	49,000.00	---	318,500.00
Clark County CMA	---	16,166,043.04	---	16,166,043.04	808,302.14	---	1,616,604.30	13,741,136.60
Auction Sales	---	(580,000.00)	---	47,640,650.90	2,958,025.05	5,916,050.10	---	38,766,575.75
Sale - November 2001 Auction	123.70	13,465,610.00	---	13,465,610.00	673,280.50	1,346,561.00	---	11,445,768.50
December 2001 On-Line Auction	7.50	860,500.00	---	860,500.00	43,025.00	86,050.00	---	731,425.00

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 – continued**

Description of Revenue Activity /a/	Acres Conveyed	Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	Receipts 100% Total Collections	5% State of Nevada Payments (b)	10% SN Water Authority Payments (b)	10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	85% Special Account Deposits
FY 2002 Activity – continued								
Sale - July 2002 Auction	201.06	30,929,000.00	---	6,494,800.00	19,250.00	38,500.00	---	6,437,050.00
September 2002 On-Line Auction	8.75	681,000.00	---	68,100.00	---	---	---	68,100.00
Forfeitures	---	1,000.00	---	1,000.00	---	---	---	1,000.00
Totals	341.01	\$ 61,523,153.04	\$ ---	\$ 85,088,703.94	\$ 4,526,382.69	\$ 7,436,161.10	\$ 1,616,604.30	\$ 71,509,555.85
FY 2003 Activity:								
Clark County CMA (07/02 - 09/02)	---	1,812,021.80	---	1,812,021.80	90,601.09	---	181,202.18	1,540,218.53
Clark County CMA (10/02 - 12/02)	---	8,112,183.69	---	8,112,183.69	405,609.18	---	811,218.37	6,895,356.14
Clark County CMA (01/03 - 03/03)	---	779,604.06	---	779,604.06	38,980.20	---	77,960.41	662,663.45

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 – continued**

Description of Revenue Activity <i>1a</i>	Acres Conveyed	Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	Receipts				
				100% Total Collections	5% State of Nevada Payments (b)	10% SN Water Authority Payments (b)	10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	85% Special Account Deposits
FY 2003 Activity – continued								
Clark County CMA (04/03 - 06/03)	---	1,844,794.36	---	1,844,794.36	92,239.72	---	184,479.44	1,568,075.20
FY 2002 Auction Sales	---	---	---	25,047,100.00	1,561,250.00	3,122,500.00	---	20,363,350.00
Sale - November 2002 Auction	1,121.25	179,345,000.00	---	179,345,000.00	8,967,250.00	17,934,500.00	---	152,443,250.00
December 2002 On-Line Auction	6.25	571,500.00	---	571,500.00	28,575.00	57,150.00	---	485,775.00
Sale - June 2003 Auction	987.51	230,820,000.00	---	46,532,000.00	23,000.00	46,000.00	---	46,463,000.00
July 2003 On-Line Auction	17.50	3,137,002.00	---	313,700.00	---	---	---	313,700.00
Direct Sales	7,827.84	18,634,030.00	---	16,603,630.00	262,375.00	524,750.00	---	15,816,505.00
Hughes Equalization	1,221.00	300,000.00	---	300,000.00	---	---	---	300,000.00
Totals	11,181.35	\$ 445,356,135.91	---	\$281,261,533.91	\$ 11,469,880.19	\$ 21,684,900.00	\$ 1,254,860.40	\$246,851,893.32
Inception to Date	18,042.74	\$ 723,415,319.11	\$ 71,350,000.00	\$461,941,443.11	\$ 23,240,455.84	\$ 41,387,579.10	\$ 5,093,331.60	\$392,220,076.59
				Plus: Interest Redeemed Inception to Date				\$ 6,631,540.28
Total Receipts For Special Account								\$398,851,616.87

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 – continued**

	Expenditures				Totals	Obligations and Disbursements
	Bureau of Land Management	U. S. Forest Service	Fish and Wildlife Services	National Park Service		
Land						
Rounds 1 and 2 Approvals and Reserve Allocation	44,305,120.00	19,685,000.00	1,823,858.50	481,800.00	66,295,778.50	
Round 3 Approvals and Reserve Allocation	4,400,000.00	23,667,600.00	---	731,500.00	28,799,100.00	
Disbursements Inception to Date	8,946,259.24	264,249.00	1,823,858.50	---	11,034,366.74	11,034,366.74
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	23,761,020.00	12,797,000.00	---	1,126,800.00	37,684,820.00	37,684,820.00
Balance Available for Task Orders	\$15,997,840.76	\$30,555,600.00	---	\$ 86,500.00	\$ 46,639,940.76	
Capital Improvements						
Rounds 1 and 2 Approvals and Reserve Allocation	1,211,700.00	2,249,711.00	2,021,850.00	4,850,723.28	10,333,984.28	
Round 3 Approvals and Reserve Allocation	3,154,580.00	3,183,400.00	---	17,595,945.40	23,933,925.40	
Disbursements Inception to Date	251,073.83	568,711.00	---	1,631,223.28	2,451,008.11	2,451,008.11
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	2,242,800.00	3,986,500.00	2,021,850.00	10,203,070.00	18,454,220.00	18,454,220.00
Balance Available for Task Orders	\$1,872,406.17	\$877,900.00	---	\$10,612,375.40	\$ 13,362,681.57	

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 – continued**

	Expenditures					Totals	Obligations and Disbursements
	Bureau of Land Management	U. S. Forest Service	Fish and Wildlife Services	National Park Service			
	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	N. Las Vegas	Boulder City		
Rounds 1 and 2 Approvals and Reserve Allocation	6,375,800.00	1,499,986.00	2,200,000.00	1,870,000.00	25,365.12	11,971,151.12	
Round 3 Approvals and Reserve Allocation	6,325,000.00	3,235,666.50	23,672,000.00	2,695,000.00	2,200,000.00	38,127,666.50	
Disbursements Inception to Date	5,659,988.13	---	---	---	---	5,659,988.13	5,659,988.13
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	1,510,011.87	1,499,986.00	2,200,000.00	1,870,000.00	25,365.12	7,105,362.99	7,105,362.99
Balance Available for Task Orders	\$ 5,530,800.00	\$3,235,666.50	\$23,672,000.00	\$ 2,695,000.00	\$ 2,200,000.00	\$ 37,333,466.50	
Multispecies Habitat Plans	Clark Count						
Rounds 1 and 2 Approvals and Reserve Allocation	4,648,334.00					4,648,334.00	
Round 3 Approvals and Reserve Allocation	---					---	
Disbursements Inception to Date	2,893,194.00					2,893,194.00	2,893,194.00
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	1,755,140.00					1,755,140.00	1,755,140.00
Balance Available for Task Orders	\$ ---					\$ ---	
Land and Project Costs – Inception to Date							\$ 87,038,099.97

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 – concluded**

BLM Operating Costs	Payroll	Travel	Contracts	Equipment	Other		Obligations and Disbursements
Prior Years' Disbursements and Obligations	1,699,626.00	95,303.91	1,113,605.17	33,766.77	42,394.66	2,984,696.51	2,984,696.51
Disbursements and Obligations for FY 2002	1,136,192.78	31,089.95	498,681.50	---	52,413.08	1,718,377.31	1,718,377.31
Disbursements and Obligations for FY 2003	1,988,401.66	72,042.33	7,580,587.31	26,583.97	46,647.81	9,714,263.08	9,714,263.08
Operating Budget for FY 2003	1,941,864.57	56,000.00	8,867,700.00	40,000.00	577,300.00	\$ 11,482,864.57	
Operating Costs – Inception to Date	\$4,824,220.44	\$ 198,436.19	\$ 9,192,873.98	\$ 60,350.74	\$ 141,455.55		\$ 14,417,336.90
						Total Funds Available from Page 3	\$ 398,851,616.87
						Less: Obligations and Disbursements Inception to Date	\$(101,455,436.87)
						Less: Santini-Burton Lake Tahoe Obligations and Disbursements	\$ (34,206,068.10)
						Less: Santini-Burton Revenue Reserved for Lake Tahoe - Balance	\$ (7,838,526.56)
						Total Available	\$ 255,351,585.34

Note: To view the financial update at any time, go to the Internet address www.nv.blm.gov/snplma and then click on Financial Report. FY= Fiscal Year (October 1 through September 30). 25% Cap for Capital Improvements is \$89,201,755.55.

/a/ CMA is an abbreviation for Cooperative Management Agreement.

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

PART 4

RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

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

The information in the following tables is intended to provide an overview of recreational use and opportunities on public lands. BLM offices are responsible for collecting and maintaining various data relating to the recreation program. This field-level data is then aggregated in the BLM's *Recreation Management Information System* (RMIS) database. Tables 4-1 through 4-3 are summary reports from RMIS and revenue data from BLM's Collection and Billing System (CBS). Table 4-1 presents the estimated visitor use data by state;

Table 4-2 presents visitor use data by recreational activity at fee and non-fee areas, including areas leased to private and public providers; 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 of public lands geographically, by recreation sites and dispersed areas, and by fee and non-fee areas.

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

Table 4-1.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM,
FISCAL YEAR 2003**

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 Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>
Alaska						0				1,475
Arizona	344	270	605	1,205					949	13,544
California	1,133	3,512	1,081	1,472	0,684	8,419	0	141	5,101	15,153
Colorado	3,197	6,692	5,845	8,420	0		224		9,266	15,153
Eastern States	1,870	1,124	2,470	2,424		0 0	552	41	4,892	3,651
Idaho	160				0		10		170	11
Montana	2,215	1,161	0,668	0,334	0		63	22	5,946	4,517
Nevada	756	727	2,220	1,920	0	0 0	15	7	2,991	2,654
New Mexico	1,992	898	4,453	4,647	0		8	1	6,453	5,546
Oregon	1,012	611	1,170	1,907	0	0 0	8	2	2,190	2,520
Utah	2,825	1,869	4,055	4,061			8	2	6,936	5,975
Wyoming	2,611	1,855	3,224	6,928	0	0	56	45	5,946	9,280
			1,261	1,811	11	4	100	493	2,035	2,347
Total	⁷⁶⁷ 18,882	⁵³² 19,260	30,052	38,129	0 2,695	0 8,423	7 1,246	4 861	52,875	66,673

Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – 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 provide visitor safety. Visitation estimates are based on a variety of methods at these sites and areas, including sampling, fee receipts, registrations, traffic counts, observations, or best estimates based on local knowledge.
- /c/ Dispersed areas are the remaining public lands that are open to recreation use but that do not contain developed or managerially significant recreation sites. Visitation estimates in dispersed areas are generally best estimates based on local knowledge.
- /d/ Recreation Lease Sites are long-term authorizations granted under the authority of FLPMA (Sections 302, 303, and 310) to private entities to provide recreation facilities and services to the public. Visitation estimates in recreation leases are based on a variety of methods.
- /e/ These are recreation sites managed primarily by another public entity under the authority of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and similar agreements; the BLM has a significant presence on the leased parcel (e.g., ranger patrols, signs, brochures, etc.). Visitation estimates for recreation leases are based on a variety of methods.
- /f/ A visit is the entry of any person for recreational purposes onto lands and related waters administered by the BLM, regardless of duration.
- /e/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreation use among Federal agencies. One visitor day represents an aggregate of twelve visitor hours to a site or area.

Source: The BLM’s Recreation Management Information System Reports (Fiscal Year 2003).

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2003

Recreation Activities	Fee Sites and Areas /a/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /b/		Areas Without Permits or Fees /c/		Total Public Lands	
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousand</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>
	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Total Percentage for Activity Group</i>
Land-Based Activities								
Camping and Picnicking	5,728	8.6%	1,736	2.6%	22,005	33.0%	29,469	44.2%
Non-Motorized Travel	674	1.0%	744	1.1%	4,674	7.0%	6,092	9.1%
Off-Highway Travel	1,052	1.6%	34	0.0%	4,791	7.2%	5,877	8.8%
Driving For Pleasure	188	0.2%	5	0.0%	2,620	4.0%	2,813	4.2%
Viewing Public Land Resources	333	0.5%	210	0.3%	2,835	4.3%	3,378	5.1%
Interpretation and Education	154	0.2%	1,357	2.0%	415	0.6%	1,926	2.9%
Hunting	131	0.2%	49	0.1%	5,375	8.1%	5,555	8.3%
Specialized Sports, Events, and Activities	1,477		445	0.7%	3,326	5.0%	5,248	7.9%
		2.2%						

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Recreation Activities	Fee Sites and Areas /a/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /b/		Areas Without Permits or Fees /c/		Total Public Lands	
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>
	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Total Percentage for Activity Group</i>
Water-Based Activities								
Boating/ Motorized	199	0.3 %	53	0.1%	1,385	2.1%	1,637	2.5%
Boating/ Row/Float/Paddle	88	0.1%	196	0.3%	1,182	1.8%	1,466	2.2%
Fishing	319	0.5%	26	0.0%	1,570	2.4%	1,915	2.9%
Swimming and Other Water Activities	88	0.1%	4	0.0%	625	0.9%	717	1.0%
Snow- and Ice-Based Activities								
Snowmobile and Motorized Travel	5	0.0%	3	0.0%	188	0.3%	196	0.3%
Other Winter Activities	10	0.0%	247	0.4%	127	0.2%	384	0.6%
Total /e/	10,446	15.0%	5,109	8.0%	51,118	77.0%	66,673	100.0%

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – 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 judgement of the field staffs.

/a/ Visitor days occurring at designated fee sites and areas with entrance permits, recreational use permits, and special area permits, usually with fee collection at the site.

/b/ Visitor days occurring on public lands that are subject to authorization under the Special Recreation Permit regulations, including the activities of private parties, commercial outfitters and guides, competitive events, organized groups, and events.

/c/ Visitor days occurring at non-fee sites and dispersed areas when neither permits nor fees are required.

/d/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreation use among Federal agencies. One visitor day represents an aggregate of twelve visitor hours at a site or area.

/e/ Percent totals have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.

Source: The BLM's Recreation Management Information System (Fiscal Year 2003).

Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS
ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2003**

Administrative State /a/	Type of Recreation Permit, Lease, or Passport						Reported Revenue	
	Entrance Permits /b/	Daily Use Permits /c/	Special Area Permits /d/	Commercial, Competitive, Group, and Event Permits /e/		Leases /f/		Passports /g/
				Active	Issued			
Alaska	0	6,105	0	170	35	0	16	\$271,534
Arizona	0	29,403	18,598	181	88	16	468	1,115,818
California	0	79,117	1,392	469	347	0	304	1,187,227
Colorado	8,318	33,341	0	600	251	0	426	421,191
Eastern States	0	0	0	1	0	0	17	5,860
Idaho	1,115	22,978	518	185	29	0	300	442,585
Montana	0	27,145	0	186	44	0	158	222,763
Nevada	210,705	17,428	0	689	555	0	4,196	2,324,567
New Mexico	0	47,992	0	181	89	0	257	331,260
Oregon	61,568	50,059	13 /h/	472	128	0	3,093	2,061,134
Utah	0	89,126	3,121	480	146	0	179	1,653,664
Wyoming	33,923 /i/	3,346	0	344	58	0	166	187,817
Total Permits	315,629	406,040	23,642	3,958	1,770	16	9,580	
Permit Revenue /j/	\$1,645,962	\$4,050,001	\$965,982	\$3,015,205	\$353,560	\$194,710	\$10,225,420	
Other Revenue /k/								\$143,295
Total Revenue /l/								\$10,368,715

Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS
ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

- /a/ The Arizona State Office administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office administers BLM public lands in Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 States east of and bordering on the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office administers BLM public lands in North and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.
- /b/ Entrance Permits are issued for entry into some Visitor Centers, National Conservation Areas, and other designated recreation sites. Golden Eagle Passports are accepted at these sites in lieu of payment.
- /c/ Daily Use Permits are issued for recreation use of facilities or services provided by the Federal government, such as campgrounds, day use areas, or boat ramps.
- /d/ Special recreation permits are issued for noncommercial use in certain “special areas,” such as long-term visitor areas, wilderness areas, river use, and backcountry hiking or camping.
- /e/ Commercial special recreation permits are issued to entities conducting business on public lands for the purpose of providing recreational opportunities or services without permanent facilities. These permits are issued for less than 5 years to outfitters, guides, vendors, and commercial competitive event organizers. Special recreation permits for competitive and organized group events are also included in this category. “Active” permits are those issued in previous fiscal years and still in effect during this reporting year. “Issued” permits are those new permits authorized during this reporting year. Revenues are for the total of both Active and Issued during 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 (Non-Specific Land Use Authorizations).
- /g/ Golden Passports (Eagle, Age, and Access) are issued to provide discounts for certain entrance fees and daily use fees at Federal facilities. Included in this count and revenues are the fees collected for National Park Service Holograms.

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded

- /h/ In Fiscal Year 2003 special area permits were entered incorrectly as 1,257; the correct number should have been 8.
- /i/ Fiscal Year 2003 was the first full year the National Historic Trail Center was opened. Entrance permits increased from 8,535 in Fiscal Year 2002 to 33,923 in Fiscal Year 2003.
- /j/ The total net revenue recorded in the BLM Collections and Billings System in the recreation commodities associated specifically with permit and lease fees.
- /k/ Additional net revenues recorded in the BLM Collections and Billings System from miscellaneous sources, including administrative trespass, late fees, publication sales, and permit sales that were not correctly categorized.
- /l/ The total net revenue recorded in the BLM Collections and Billings System as received by the BLM for recreational use of public lands and subsequently deposited. Recreation fees are collected under a variety of authorities, including the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act and the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program Authority.

Source: The BLM's Recreation Management Information System Reports (Fiscal Year 2003) and BLM Collections and Billings System Reports (Fiscal Year 2003).

Table 4-4.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LAKE ANGLERS, STREAM ANGLERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 /a/

State /b/	Lake Anglers (Statewide)	Lake Anglers (BLM)	Stream Anglers (Statewide)	Stream Anglers (BLM)	Average Expenditure per Angler (Statewide)	Estimated Expenditures by Lake Anglers (BLM) /f/	Estimated Expenditures by Stream Anglers (BLM) /f/	Estimated Total Fishing Expenditures (BLM) /f/
	<i>tcl</i>	<i>ldl</i>	<i>tcl</i>	<i>ldl</i>	<i>tel</i>			
Alaska		17,396	241,000	60,804	\$ 1,324	\$ 25,528,859	\$ 89,231,624	\$ 114,760,483
Arizona	73,000	14,326	135,000	8,235	6680	10,797,980	6,206,818	17,004,798
California	352,000	19,908	916,000	38,472	835	18,425,133	35,606,375	54,031,507
Colorado	1,422,000	57,223	492,000	37,195	698	44,271,484	28,776,557	73,048,041
Idaho	678,000	19,120	308,000	35,728	718	15,216,293	28,433,457	43,649,750
Montana	239,000	1,540	258,000	13,003	818	1,396,274	11,789,627	13,185,901
Nevada	200,000	15,866	69,000	15,849	1,233	21,683,930	21,660,560	43,344,490
New Mexico	132,000	24,282	166,000	10,906	551	14,829,707	6,660,726	21,490,433
Oregon	213,000	19,400	418,000	41,716	887	19,073,126	41,013,512	60,086,638
Utah	388,000	1,293	228,000	77,429	522	748,110	44,799,127	45,547,237
Washington	431,000	529	411,000	1,233	947	555,477	1,294,224	1,849,702
Wyoming	441,000	2,388	152,000	10,640	714	555,477	1,294,224	1,849,702
Total	4,768,000	193,271	3,794,000	351,210		\$ 874,816,230	\$ 429,499,077	\$ 498,309,308

Table 4-4. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LAKE ANGLERS, STREAM ANGLERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded

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

- /a/ The estimated number of anglers 16 years old and older is for calendar year 2001. Anglers include both sportsmen who only fished and those who fished and hunted. The angler group includes not only licensed hook and line anglers, but also those who have no license and those who use special methods such as fishing with spears. Since many anglers enjoyed more than one type of fishing (i.e., freshwater excluding Great Lakes, Great Lakes, and/or saltwater), the total number of anglers is less than the sum of the three types of fishing. Angler expenditures (BLM) are expressed in calendar year 2003 dollars.
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 75,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ Total lake or stream anglers (Statewide) in each State were derived from data in Table 6, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /d/ The estimated number of anglers on BLM-managed lands was calculated by multiplying the total number of lake or stream anglers in the State by the proportion of BLM-managed lakes or streams in that State. The proportion of BLM lakes and streams was determined by using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology.
- /e/ Derived from data in Table 16, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /f/ The estimated expenditures by anglers on BLM-managed lands are expressed in calendar year 2003 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 GDP price deflator from the Survey of Current Business of August 2003.

Table 4-5.

**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF HUNTING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON
BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 */a/***

State <i>/b/</i>	Total Hunters (Statewide)	Estimated Hunters <i>/d/</i>	Average Expenditure per Hunter (Statewide)	Estimated Expenditures by Hunters (BLM) <i>/f/</i>
	<i>/c/</i>	(BLM)		
Alaska			\$ 2,309	\$ 22,105,274
Arizona			<i>/e/</i>	45,218,616
California	93,000	13,333		
Colorado	148,000	24,719	1,380	82,167,447
Idaho	274,000	38,893	1,133	154,048,577
Montana	454,000	56,467	1,399	72,573,319
Nevada	248,000	56,996	1,136	23,579,219
New Mexico	229,000	19,571	1,027	101,102,782
Oregon	47,000	32,334	2,689	27,154,013
Utah	130,000	22,035	1,164	140,603,358
Washington	198,000	50,135	1,461	92,192,606
Wyoming	143,000	56,117	1,437	2,039,334
Total	133,000	1,088	---	\$ 802,636,441
	2,324,000	38,123	1,234	39,851,996
		409,811	890	

Table 4-5. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF HUNTING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded

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

- /a/ The estimated number of hunters 16 years and older is for calendar year 2001. Hunters include both sportsmen who only hunted and those who hunted and fished. The hunter group includes not only licensed hunters using common hunting practices, but also those who have no license and those who 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 (i.e., big game, small game, migratory bird, and/or other animals), the sum of hunters for each type of hunting exceeds the total number of hunters. Hunter expenditures (BLM) are expressed in calendar year 2003 dollars.
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 75,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ Total hunters (Statewide) in each State were derived from data in Table 14, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /d/ The estimated number of hunters on BLM-managed lands was calculated by multiplying the total number of hunters in the State by the proportion of BLM-managed lands in that State. The proportion of BLM lands was determined by using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology.
- /e/ Derived from data in Table 16, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /f/ The estimated expenditures by hunters on BLM-managed lands are expressed in calendar year 2003 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 GDP price deflator from the Survey of Current Business of August 2003.

Table 4-6.

**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WILDLIFE VIEWING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON
BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 /a/**

State /b/	Total Wildlife Viewers (Statewide) /c/	Estimated Wildlife Viewers /d/ (BLM)	Average Expenditure per Wildlife Viewer (Statewide) /e/	Estimated Expenditures by Wildlife Viewers /f/ (BLM)
Alaska	420,000		\$ 1,175	\$ 79,223,670
Arizona			560	151,876,810
California	1,465,000	60,215 244,685	451	405,873,410
Colorado	5,720,000	193,031 811,928	402	97,135,931
Idaho	1,552,000		354	57,982,943
Montana			510	33,188,951
Nevada	643,000	147,775	461	190,881,362
New Mexico	687,000 543,000	58,712 373,565	832	104,883,280
Oregon			458	215,949,005
Utah	671,000 1,680,000	113,733	690	241,901,309
Washington			392	5,198,666
Wyoming	806,000 2,496,000	316,295	532	84,173,804
Total		11,965	---	\$ 1,668,269,141
	498,000 17,181,000	142,748 2,900,044		

Table 4-6. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WILDLIFE VIEWING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded

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

- /a/ The estimated number of wildlife viewers 16 years old and older is for calendar year 2001. Wildlife watchers, including sportsmen, enjoy wildlife-related recreation other than hunting or fishing. These nonharvesting activities include observing, feeding, or photographing fish and other wildlife, as well as wildlife watching activities. Because some people participate in more than one type of wildlife watching activity (i.e., nonresidential and residential), the sum of participants in each type is greater than the total number of wildlife watching participants. Only those engaged in activities whose primary purpose was wildlife watching are included. Trips to fish or hunt or scout, and trips to zoos, circuses, aquariums, or museums are not considered wildlife watching activities. Wildlife viewing expenditures (BLM) are expressed in calendar year 2003 dollars.
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 75,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ Total wildlife viewers (Statewide) in each State were derived from data in Table 24, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /d/ The estimated number of wildlife watchers on BLM-managed lands was calculated by multiplying the total number of wildlife viewers in the State by the proportion of BLM-managed lands in that State. The proportion of BLM lands was determined by using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology.
- /e/ Derived from data in Table 33, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /f/ The estimated expenditures by wildlife watchers on BLM-managed lands are expressed in calendar year 2003 dollars, which were calculated by multiplying the number of wildlife viewers on BLM lands by the average expenditure per wildlife viewer values and then multiplying that product by the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator from the Survey of Current Business of August 2003.

PART 5

PRESERVE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

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

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

National Landscape Conservation System

The BLM established the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) to provide a national framework for managing Congressionally and Presidentially designated special areas on the public lands. This system includes all of the BLM's National Conservation Areas, Wilderness Areas, National Historic and Scenic Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Monuments, Wilderness Study Areas, the White Mountains National Recreation Area in Alaska, and the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area in Oregon. Taken together, these areas include 847 BLM units encompassing more than 43 million acres of public land, although some NLCS units do overlap others.

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

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

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

Administrative Natural and Cultural Heritage Designations

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

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

Table 5-9. The BLM and other Federal agencies use 85 percent of revenues generated by land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada, fund capital improvements, develop parks and trails, and develop a multispecies habitat conservation plan for Clark County. Table 5-9 shows specific acquisitions, accomplishments, and funding levels.

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

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

Table 5-14. The BLM is steward for the Federal government's largest, most culturally diverse, and scientifically most important body of cultural resources. To carry out this stewardship responsibility, the Bureau's cultural resource management program is designed to inventory, evaluate, and manage cultural and paleontological resources on public lands under its jurisdiction. The BLM has inventoried over 16 million acres for cultural resources and has recorded over 263,000 properties.

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

Table 5-1.

**NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS AS OF
SEPTEMBER 30, 2003**

NLCS Area	Type of Designation	Number	Total BLM Acres	Total BLM Miles
National Monuments	Presidential or Congressional	15	4,806,947	0
National Conservation Areas	Congressional	13	13,976,146	0
Cooperative Management and Protection Area /a/	Congressional	1	425,550	0
National Recreation Area /b/	Congressional	1	998,772	0
Outstanding Natural Area /b/	Congressional	1	100	0
Wilderness Areas /c/	Congressional	161	6,515,287	0
Wilderness Study Areas /d/	Administrative	604	15,566,656	0
National Wild and Scenic Rivers /e/	Congressional	38	1,005,652	2,061
National Historic Trails	Congressional	10	0	4,563
National Scenic Trails	Congressional	2	0	640
Headwaters Forest Reserve	Congressional	1	7,400	0
Total		847	43,302,510	7,264

/a/ The Steens Mountain (OR) Cooperative Management and Protection Area was designated by Congress in 2000 and is now listed here separately instead of as an NCA.

/b/ The White Mountains National Recreation Area (AK) and Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area (OR) were added to the NLCS in September 2002.

/c/ 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.

/d/ An administrative review of WSAs, including which ones straddle state lines and are, or are not, managed by more than one BLM office, raised the total WSA number to 604 and resulted in an adjustment to the acreage figure.

/e/ In Oregon, Clackamas Wild and Scenic River (WSR) has one-half mile on BLM land, and Kiger and Wildhorse Creeks are now counted as two WSRs instead of one.

Table 5-2.

**NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003**

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
Agua-Fria - Arizona	71,100	0	71,100		1,444	72,544
Grand Canyon-Parashant - Arizona	807,881	216,544 /a/	1,024,425	20,979 /b/	7,860 /c/	1,054,264
Ironwood Forest - Arizona	129,022	0	129,022	54,697	6,012	189,731
Vermilion Cliffs - Arizona	280,324	0	280,324	13,388	448	294,160
Sonoran Desert - Arizona	486,603 /d/	0 /d/	486,603	3,867	5,867	496,337
California Coastal - California	883	0	883	0		883
Santa Rosa & San Jacinto Mountains - California [Public Law 106-351]	86,400	64,400 /e/	150,800	/f/	0 76,900 /g/	272,000
Carrizo Plain - California	204,107	0	204,107	44,300 9,273	32,668	246,048
Canyons of the Ancients - Colorado	163,892	0	163,892	0	18,530	182,422
Craters of the Moon - Idaho	273,847 /h/	465,835	739,682	8,321	6,860	754,863
Pompeys Pillar - Montana	51	0	51	0	0	
Upper Missouri River Breaks - Montana	374,976	0	374,976	38,760	81,715	495,451
Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks - New Mexico	4,114	0	4,114	520		5,394
Cascade-Siskiyou - Oregon	52,947	4 /i/	52,951	0	760 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)	4,806,947	746,783	5,553,730	195,105	286,326	6,035,121

Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 – concluded

- /a/ The National Park Service (NPS) manages a total of 217,184 acres in Grand Canyon-Parashant, which includes 640 acres of state lands and no private land.
- /b/ 21,339 acres of state lands are encompassed in the BLM portion of Grand Canyon-Parashant; an additional 640 acres of state land are encompassed in the National Park Service (NPS) portion.
- /c/ The BLM portion of Grand Canyon-Parashant encompasses 7,860 acres of private land.
- /d/ “AREA A” Military withdrawal for 77,957 acres terminated November 6, 2001; the Secretary of the Interior assumed management responsibility through the BLM. This acreage is now included in Sonoran Desert National Monument.
- /e/ Forest Service (64,400 acres); Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (trust/allottee/reservation) (23,000 acres).
- /f/ Includes California State Parks and Recreation, California Fish and Game, and University of California land.
- /g/ Private lands include 13,900 acres held in trust for Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.
- /h/ Craters of the Moon National Monument is a mix of BLM, NPS, state, and private land. Some of the designated acreage is new, some is preexisting, and some is being transferred. Both the BLM and NPS have state and private lands within their jurisdictional boundaries. Acreage noted is for all land within the expanded monument.
- /i/ The Bureau of Reclamation manages 4 acres within this monument unit.

Table 5-3.

**NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE
CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003**

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>
Steese - Alaska	1,194,923	<i>Acres</i> 0	1,194,923	13,883	0	1,208,806
San Pedro Riparian - Arizona	56,400	0	56,400	0	0	56,400
Gila Box Riparian - Arizona	22,047	0	22,047	0	0	22,047
Las Cienegas - Arizona	41,960	0	41,960	0	0	41,960
King Range - California	57,288	0	57,288	0	4,995	62,283
California Desert - California	10,671,080 /a/	8,658,814	19,329,894	1,019,546 /b/	5,557,646	25,907,086
Gunnison Gorge - Colorado	57,725	0	57,725	0	0	57,725
Colorado Canyons - Colorado/Utah	122,182	0	122,182	0	0	122,182
Birds of Prey - Idaho	/c/	/d/	484,690	41,152	65,193	591,035
Red Rock Canyon - Nevada	483,074 196,890	1,616 0	196,890	0	0	196,890
Sloan Canyon - Nevada	48,438		48,438			48,438
Black Rock Desert, High Rock Canyon, Emigrant Trail - Nevada and California	797,039	0 0	797,039	0 0	0 0	797,039
El Malpais - New Mexico	227,100	/e/	229,600	0	32,522	262,122
Total	13,976,146	2,500 8,662,930	22,639,076	1,074,581	5,660,356	29,374,013

Table 5-3. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 – concluded

The amount of state and private land acreage encompassed in the National Conservation Area (NCA) units is unknown at this time,

Note:

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

/a/

State and county lands combined.

except as noted.

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.

/c/

Military lands within the Snake River Birds of Prey NCA.

/d/

In El Malpais, 2,500 acres are identified as “Indian Lands.”

/e/

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003**

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

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 – continued**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>Federal Acres</u>
Arizona - continued		
Mount Trumbull	Arizona Strip Field Office	7,880
Mount Wilson	Kingman Field Office	23,900
Muggins Mountains	Yuma Field Office	7,711
Needles Eye	Tucson Field Office	8,760
New Water Mountains	Yuma Field Office	24,600
North Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix Field Office	63,200
North Santa Teresa	Safford Field Office	5,800
Paiute	Arizona Strip Field Office	87,900
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (20,000 in UT)	Arizona Strip Field Office	89,400
Peloncillo Mountains	Safford Field Office	19,440
Rawhide Mountains	Lake Havasu Field Office	38,470
Redfield Canyon	Safford Field Office	6,600
Sierra Estrella	Phoenix Field Office	14,400
Signal Mountain	Phoenix Field Office	13,350
South Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix Field Office	60,100
Swansea	Lake Havasu Field Office	16,400
Table Top	Phoenix Field Office	34,400
Tres Alamos	Kingman Field Office	8,300
Trigo Mountains	Yuma Field Office	30,300
Upper Burro Creek	Kingman Field Office	27,440
Wabayuma Peak	Kingman Field Office	38,944
Warm Springs	Kingman Field Office	112,400
White Canyon	Tucson Field Office	5,790

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 – continued**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>Federal Acres</u>
Arizona - concluded		
Woolsey Peak	Phoenix Field Office	64,000
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Arizona: (47 areas)		1,396,466
California		
Argus Range	California Desert District	74,890
Big Maria Mountains	California Desert District	45,402
Bigelow Cholla Garden	California Desert District	13,547
Bighorn Mountain	California Desert District	26,702
Black Mountain	California Desert District	20,539
Bright Star	California Desert District	9,520
Bristol Mountains	California Desert District	70,028
Cadiz Dunes	California Desert District	19,308
Carrizo Gorge	California Desert District	14,614
Chemehuevi Mountains	California Desert District	85,810
Chimney Peak	California Desert District	13,700
Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	84,614
Cleghorn Lakes	California Desert District	32,891
Clipper Mountain	California Desert District	33,905
Coso Range	California Desert District	50,520
Coyote Mountains	California Desert District	18,587
Darwin Falls	California Desert District	8,600
Dead Mountains	California Desert District	46,758
Dome Land	California Desert District	36,300
El Paso Mountains	California Desert District	23,780

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 – continued**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>Federal Acres</u>
California - continued		
Fish Creek Mountains	California Desert District	20,591
Funeral Mountains	California Desert District	25,697
Golden Valley	California Desert District	37,700
Grass Valley	California Desert District	31,695
Hollow Hills	California Desert District	22,037
Ibex	California Desert District	28,804
Indian Pass	California Desert District	32,008
Inyo Mountains	California Desert District	172,020
Ishi	Ukiah District	240
Jacumba	California Desert District	31,194
Kelso Dunes	California Desert District	144,262
Kiavah	California Desert District	40,290
Kingston Range	California Desert District	199,444
Little Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	27,390
Little Picacho	California Desert District	38,170
Machesna Mountains	Bakersfield District	120
Malpais Mesa	California Desert District	32,360
Manly Peak	California Desert District	16,105
Mecca Hills	California Desert District	26,036
Mesquite	California Desert District	44,865
Newberry Mountains	California Desert District	20,304
Nopah Range	California Desert District	106,571
North Algodones Dunes	California Desert District	25,890
North Mesquite Mountains	California Desert District	28,942

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 – continued**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>Federal Acres</u>
California - continued		
Old Woman Mountains	California Desert District	162,985
Orocopia Mountains	California Desert District	45,927
Otay Mountain	California Desert District	18,500
Owens Peak	California Desert District	74,060
Pahrump Valley	California Desert District	75,528
Palen/McCoy	California Desert District	212,982
Palo Verde Mountains	California Desert District	29,222
Picacho Peak	California Desert District	8,853
Piper Mountain	California Desert District	72,575
Piute Mountains	California Desert District	48,045
Resting Spring Range	California Desert District	76,280
Rice Valley	California Desert District	41,645
Riverside Mountains	California Desert District	24,029
Rodman Mountains	California Desert District	29,792
Sacatar Trail	California Desert District	51,900
Saddle Peak Hills	California Desert District	1,528
San Geronio	California Desert District	37,942
Santa Lucia	Bakersfield District	1,733
Santa Rosa	California Desert District	56,345
Sawtooth Mountains	California Desert District	32,136
Sheephole Valley	California Desert District	186,673
South Nopah Range	California Desert District	17,036
Stateline	California Desert District	7,012
Stepladder Mountains	California Desert District	83,536

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 – continued**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>Federal Acres</u>
California - concluded		
Surprise Canyon	California Desert District	29,180
Sylvania Mountains	California Desert District	17,820
Trilobite	California Desert District	29,626
Trinity Alps	Ukiah District	4,623
Turtle Mountains	California Desert District	177,136
Ventana	California Desert District	736
Whipple Mountains	California Desert District	76,032
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Ukiah District	7,145
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in California (76 areas)		3,621,312
Colorado		
Black Ridge Canyons (5,120 in UT)	Grand Junction Field Office	70,319
Gunnison Gorge	Montrose District	17,700
Powderhorn	Montrose District	48,115
Uncompahgre	Montrose District	3,390
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Colorado (4 areas) /a/		139,524
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	6,000
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Montana (1 area)		6,000

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 – continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	Federal Acres
Nevada		
Arrow Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	27,530
Black Rock Desert	Winnemucca Field Office	314,829
Calico Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	64,984
East Fork High Rock	Winnemucca Field Office	52,617
El Dorado	Las Vegas Field Office	5,700
High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca Field Office	46,464
High Rock Lake	Winnemucca Field Office	59,094
Ireteba Peaks	Las Vegas Field Office	10,446
Jumbo Springs	Las Vegas Field Office	4,631
LaMadre Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	27,879
Lime Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	23,233
Little High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca Field Office	48,353
Mt. Charleston	Las Vegas Field Office	2,142
Muddy Mountains	Las Vegas Field Office	44,498
North Black Rock Range	Winnemucca Field Office	30,647
North Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	23,438
North McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	14,763
Pahute	Winnemucca Field Office	56,890
Rainbow Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	20,311
South Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	54,535
South McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	44,245
Spirit Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	605
Mount Moriah	Ely Field Office	6,435
Wee Thump Joshua Tree	Las Vegas Field Office	6,050
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Nevada (24 areas)		990,319

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 – continued**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>Federal Acres</u>
New Mexico		
Bisti/De-Na-Zin	Farmington Field Office	38,381
Cebolla	Albuquerque Field Office	61,500
West Malpais	Albuquerque Field Office	39,400
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in New Mexico (3 areas)		139,281
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 in AZ)	Cedar City District	2,600
Black Ridge Canyons (70,319 in CO)	Moab Field Office	5,120
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (89,400 in AZ)	Kanab Field Office	20,000
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Utah: (3 areas)		27,720
Washington		
Juniper Dunes	Spokane District	7,140
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Washington (1 area)		7,140
TOTAL BLM WILDERNESS ACRES IN UNITED STATES: (161 designated areas)		6,515,287

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 – concluded**

Note: Multiple listings are included for those areas designated 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.

/a/ The Tabeguache area in Colorado is, by Act of Congress, to be managed as wilderness but was not shown here because it has not been officially designated as wilderness.

Table 5-5.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003

State	<u>Number of WSAs</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Alaska	1	784,238 /a/
Arizona	2	63,930
California	74	956,819 /b/
Colorado	55	623,021
Idaho	66	1,350,124 /b/
Montana	40	448,863 /b/
Nevada	85 /b/	3,822,421 /b/
New Mexico	59	973,826 /b/
Oregon	98	2,706,265 /b/ /c/
Utah	99 /b/	3,255,890 /b/
Washington	1	5,518
Wyoming	42	575,841 /b/
Total /d/	604	15,566,756

/a/ Consistent with recent review and analysis of the land records and legal history of the Nigu Block and the Central Arctic Management Area (CAMA) of Alaska, the Wilderness Study Area (WSA) acreage is now considered to be 784,238 acres instead of the 23,832 acres reported in Fiscal Year 1999. The reference name for the larger area has been changed from Nigu to CAMA WSA. The Nigu area is included within the CAMA area.

/b/ As a result of a systemwide evaluation of WSAs by Washington Office staff in April 2003, values for several units were adjusted to reflect cumulative legislation, more precise geographic modeling, and clarification of how dual-State units are to be reported.

/c/ Oregon WSA count and acreage are still in flux due to recent legislation and will continue to be clarified as final Steens Mountain exchanges, mapping, and other issues are completed.

/d/ Figures in the "Number of WSAs" column will not add up to the total shown at the bottom because some wilderness study areas cross State lines and are reported in the number count for each State. The total shown for this column is the actual total number of BLM Wilderness Study Areas. The acreage figures represent acres actually in each State and do add up to the total shown.

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003
(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
Missouri	PL 94-986; 10/12/76	Montana	64.00	26.00	59.00	149.00	89,300
North Fork American	PL 95-625; 11/10/78	California	12.00			12.00	3,840
Beaver Creek	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	111.00			111.00	71,040
Birch Creek	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	126.00			126.00	80,640
Delta	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	20.00	24.00	18.00	62.00	39,680
Fortymile	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	179.00	203.00	10.00	392.00	250,880
Gulkana	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	181.00			181.00	115,840
Unalakleet	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	80.00			80.00	51,200
Klamath, CA	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California			1.50	1.50	480
Trinity	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California			17.00	17.00	5,440
Eel	Secretary of the Interior; 1/19/81	California	21.00	4.50	6.50	32.00	10,240

Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 – continued

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
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
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
Donner und Blitzen	PL 100-557; 10/28/88 PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	87.50			87.50	28,000
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
North Fork Crooked	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	11.90	2.20	4.70	18.80	6,016
North Fork Owyhee	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	9.60			9.60	3,072
North Umpqua	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			8.40	8.40	2,688

Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 – continued

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
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
South Fork John Day	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			47.00	47.00	15,040
West Little Owyhee	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	57.60			57.60	18,432
White	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		17.80	6.90	24.70	7,904
Clackamas	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			.50	.50	160
Rio Chama	PL 100-663; 11/7/88	New Mexico	7.20			7.20	2,304
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior; 09/22/94	Oregon		11.00		11.00	3,520
Wallowa	Secretary of the Interior; 07/23/96	Oregon			10.00	10.00	3,200
Elkhorn Creek	PL 104-333; 11/12/96	Oregon	2.40	.60		3.00	960

Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 – concluded

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Wildhorse Creek	PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	9.60			9.60	3,072
Kiger Creek	PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	4.30			4.30	1,376
Total BLM-Administered Rivers (38)			1,189.00	341.40	530.20	2,060.60	1,005,652

Note: There are no changes in data from Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 5-7.

**NATIONAL HISTORIC AND SCENIC TRAILS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003**

National Trail Name	Type of Designation	State(s)	Total Miles
Iditarod	Historic	Alaska	418
Juan Bautista De Anza California	Historic	Arizona, California California, Idaho, Nevada Oregon, Utah, Wyoming	89 1,031
Nez Perce	Historic	Idaho, Montana, Wyoming	70
Lewis & Clark	Historic	Idaho, Montana	335
Pony Express	Historic	Nevada, Utah, Wyoming	748
Oregon	Historic	Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming	656
Mormon Pioneer	Historic	Wyoming	213
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro	Historic	New Mexico, Texas	90
Old Spanish	Historic	Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah	913
Subtotal – Historic (10)			4,563
Continental Divide	Scenic	Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming	409
Pacific Crest	Scenic	California, Oregon	231
Subtotal – Scenic Trails (2)			640
Total			5,203

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

**Table 5-8a. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003**

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 BLM
<u>FLPMA</u>				
Colorado	19	6,008	\$ 6,389,900	\$ 0
Idaho	74	7,917	2,829,935	213,759
Montana	2	1,040	107,100	0
New Mexico	1	640	128,000	2,000
Oregon	4	959	2,613,400	149,800
Utah	3	1,081	515,860	0
Wyoming	4	857	574,150	0
Total	107	18,502	\$13,158,345	\$365,559
<u>Act of Congress</u>				
Montana /a/	24	2,201	\$ 382,152	\$ 0
Nevada /b/	1	998	24,400,000	300,000
Total	25	3,199	24,782,152	300,000
Grand Total	132	21,701	\$37,940,497	\$ 665,559

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

/a/ Crow Boundary Settlement Act of November 2, 1994 (Public Law 103-444; 108 Stat. 4632).

/b/ Section 104 of the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area Land Exchange and Boundary Adjustment Act of November 6, 2002 (Public Law 107-282; 116 Stat. 1995).

**Table 5-8b. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

Non-Federal Land Acquired through Exchange				
State	Number of Deeds Received	Number of Acres Acquired	Approved Appraised Value	Cash Equalization Payment Made by BLM
<u>FLPMA</u>				
Colorado	2	1,505	\$ 6,810,900	\$ 100,100
Idaho	11	1,296	2,756,734	123,000
Montana	2	1,006	107,370	270
New Mexico	1	440	126,000	0
Oregon	4	1,192	2,185,600	67,851
Utah	3	1,409	515,860	0
Wyoming	1	2,391	575,000	0
Total	24	9,239	\$13,077,464	\$291,221
<u>Act of Congress</u>				
Montana /a/	1	2,870	\$ 380,592	\$ 1,015
Nevada /b/	1	1,082	24,100,000	0
Total	2	3,952	24,480,592	1,015
Grand Total	26	13,191	\$37,558,056	\$292,236

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

/a/ Crow Boundary Settlement Act of November 2, 1994 (Public Law 103-444; 108 Stat. 4632).

/b/ Section 104 of the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area Land Exchange and Boundary Adjustment Act of November 6, 2002 (Public Law 107-282; 116 Stat. 1995).

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded**

Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation

Method	Interest Acquired	Number of Actions	Acres	Cost
LWCF Purchases /a/	Fee	94	12,274	\$21,862,715
	Easement	10	3,588	4,517,370
Total		104	15,862	\$26,380,085
FLTFA Purchases /b/	Fee	0	0	\$ 0
	Easement	0	0	0
Total		0	0	\$ 0
SNPLMA Purchases /c/	Fee	1	391	\$1,760,000
	Easement	0	0	0
Total		1	391	\$1,760,000
Other Purchases /d/	Fee	17	3,441	\$1,400,815
	Easement	20	66	22,954
Total		37	3,507	\$1,423,769
Non-LWCF Purchases /e/	Fee	0	0	\$ 0
	Easement	8	11	9,525
Total		8	11	\$9,525
				Value
Donation	Fee	16	64,162	\$12,614,387
	Easement	7	393	117,425
Total		23	64,555	\$12,731,812
Grand Total		173	84,326	\$42,305,191

/a/ Funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-578; 78 Stat. 897).

/b/ Funding from the Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).

/c/ Funding from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1988 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.

/d/ Funding from various sources, including highway and fire mitigations, and habitat compensation.

/e/ Funding from Western Oregon receipts (timber sale access).

Table 5-9.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2003**

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY

Allowable Expenditure Categories /a/	Number of Acquisitions/Projects	Approved Budget /b/
Land Acquisitions	13	\$ 45,000,000
Capital Improvements	44	24,005,114
Development of Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	18	39,811,765
Total	75	\$108,816,879

Note: The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (Public Law 105-263) became law in October 1998. The Act provides for the disposal of public land within a specific area in the Las Vegas Valley and creates a Special Account into which 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales is deposited. The remaining 15 percent goes to local governments. The Special Account is not allocated as part of the Federal Budget Process, so any revenue in the account remains available until expended.

Acronyms used in Table 5-9: ACEC = Area of Critical Environmental Concern, GIS = Geographic Information System, MSHCP = Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan, NCA = National Conservation Area, NRA = National Recreation Area, NWR = National Wildlife Refuge, and T&E = Threatened and Endangered.

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

- Acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada, with priority given to lands in Clark County.
- Capital improvements at the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Spring Mountain National Recreation Area, Desert National Wildlife Refuge, Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, and other areas administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Clark County.
- Development of a multi-species habitat conservation plan in Clark County.
- Development of parks, trails and natural areas in Clark County pursuant to a cooperative agreement with a unit of local government.
- Reimbursement of costs incurred by the BLM in arranging sales under the Act.

/b/ This figure represents the maximum amount that may be spent on the specific land acquisitions or projects shown later in this table (acquisitions and projects are listed in priority order). While the budgeted amount is the maximum amount that may be spent, the sum of the estimated costs for individual acquisitions and projects listed in this table sometimes exceeds the budgeted amount because (1) actual costs for acquisitions and projects are sometimes less than estimated costs, and (2) land acquisitions sometimes drop off the list, freeing up money to be used for additional acquisitions or projects.

Table 5-9a.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003**

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LAND ACQUISITIONS

Priority	Property Name	Acres	County	Acquiring Agency /a/	Estimated Cost /b/	Natural Resource Values
1	Casey Ranch Surface Water	N/A	Washoe	BLM	\$ 2,000,000	Water Rights associated with Casey Ranch purchased by BLM under Round 1.
2	Perkins Property	72	Clark	BLM	500,000	Sensitive species habitat, riparian values.
3	Ravers Fishing Club Village	34.23	Clark	NPS	75,000	In-holding in Lake Mead National Recreation Area.
4	McCarran Ranch	100	Washoe & Storey	BLM	500,000	Sensitive species habitat (Lahonton cutthroat trout), open space, recreation potential, water quality and flood protection.
5	Capitol Camp Mining Claims	339	Clark	NPS	375,000	In-holding in Lake Mead National Recreation Area.
6	Moffitt	80	Clark	NPS	215,000	In-holding in Lake Mead National Recreation Area, endangered species habitat (desert tortoise).
7	Nel Property	128	Clark	FS	20,000,000	Recreation potential.
8	Walking Box	160	Clark	BLM	1,000,000	Historical values, endangered species habitat (desert tortoise).
9	Cabin Springs	20	Clark	FS	200,000	Riparian values and recreation potential.
10	Harris Springs	43	Clark	FS	516,000	Riparian, sensitive species habitat, recreation.

Table 5-9a.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded**

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LAND ACQUISITIONS

Priority	Property Name	Acres	County	Acquiring Agency /a/	Estimated Cost /b/	Natural Resource Values
11	Ballardini Ranch (Withdrawn 8/20/03)	1,019	N/A	N/A	\$15,000,000	Terminated at Owner's Request.
12	Mule Springs	80	Clark	FS	800,000	Riparian, sensitive species habitat, recreation. In-holding in Spring Mountain National Recreation Area.
13	Milon Inc./Tiberti	18.83	Clark	BLM	3,000,000	In-holding in Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area.
Total					\$44,181,000	

/a/ BLM = Bureau of Land Management, FS = USDA Forest Service, FWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and NPS = National Park

/b/ "Estimated Cost" includes the owner's asking price, plus an estimate of associated costs such as the cost for appraisals, environmental assessments, escrow fees, etc. Actual acquisition price and associated costs may differ from the estimated cost.

**Table 5-9b. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003**

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Priority	Nominating Agency	Project Task	Approved Budget
1	Bureau of Land Management	Oliver Ranch Feasibility Study - Phase 2	\$ 100,000
2	National Park Service	Replace Boat Ramps - Phase 3	2,986,200
3	Bureau of Land Management	Sunrise Management Area Trail System	260,000
4	National Park Service	Mitigate Emergency Water Levels	956,000
5	Bureau of Land Management	Campground/Fire Station Development - Red Rock Canyon	1,354,000
6	Bureau of Land Management	Logandale Trail System	88,000
7	National Park Service	Boulder Beach Water Safety Center - Phase 2	405,000
8	USDA Forest Service	Kyle Interim Visitor Center Interpretive Displays	100,000
9	National Park Service	Replace Floating Restrooms	489,600
10	National Park Service	Lake Mead Hatchery Visitor Center Renovation	550,000
11	National Park Service	Protection of Natural and Cultural Resources from Illegal Off-Road Vehicles /a/	200,000
12	National Park Service	Segment 22 – River Mountains Loop Trail	490,500
13	Bureau of Land Management	Recreation Improvements at Nellis Dunes	650,000
14	USDA Forest Service	Kyle Canyon Administrative & Visitor Complex - Phase 1	378,000

**Table 5-9b. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Priority	Nominating Agency	Project Task	Approved Budget
15	USDA Forest Service	Tecopa Charcoal Kiln Restoration	\$ 150,000
16	Bureau of Land Management	Devils Throat Viewing Platform	100,000
17	USDA Forest Service	Fletcher View and Kyle RV Camp Renovation Phase II	597,000
18	USDA Forest Service	Spring Mountain National Recreation Area Sign and Low Power Radio Development	440,000
19	Bureau of Land Management	Cottonwood Valley Trails Network Modification Project	750,000
20	USDA Forest Service	Desert View Overlook/Cold War Memorial	475,000
21	Bureau of Land Management	National Scenic Byways Kiosk and Interpretive Panels	150,000
22	National Park Service	Historic Railroad Trail	265,000
23	Bureau of Land Management	Red Rock Wild Horse and Burro Fencing – Phase 2	699,800
24	USDA Forest Service	Upper Kyle Canyon Day Use Complex	465,000
25	USDA Forest Service	Kyle Guard Station Barracks	289,000
26	National Park Service	Renovate Pyramid Island Causeway	2,640,014
27	National Park Service	Replace Deteriorated Floating Restrooms with Sanitation Stations /a/	385,000

Table 5-9b.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued**

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Priority	Nominating Agency	Project Task	Approved Budget
28	National Park Service	Rehabilitate Picnic Shelters at Callville Bay, Boulder Beach, Las Vegas Bay and Cottonwood Cove /a/	\$ 378,000
29	National Park Service	Construct Hemenway Group Campground - Phase 2 /a/	485,000
30	National Park Service	Plan, Design, and Produce Orientation and Trail Head Kiosks Waysides - Phase 2 /a/	190,000
31	National Park Service	Replace Deteriorated Back-Country Vault Toilets /a/	405,000
32	National Park Service	Pave Boulder Beach Shoreline Road - Phase 1 /a/	487,000
33	National Park Service	Construct Parking Lot for Echo Bay Launch Ramp - Phase 1 /a/	487,000
34	National Park Service	Replace Asphalt Roads and Campsite Pads. Install Campsite Water and Power at Cottonwood Cove Campgrounds /a/	630,000
35	National Park Service	Rehabilitate Picnic Facilities at Rogers Springs, Redstone and Blue Point Springs /a/	398,000
36	National Park Service	Replace Tables and Grills in Picnic Areas and Campgrounds /a/	482,000
37	National Park Service	Pave Boulder Beach Shoreline Road - Phase 2	461,000
38	National Park Service	Construct Hemenway Group Campground - Phase 3 /a/	455,000
39	National Park Service	Construct Parking Lot for Echo Bay Launch Ramp - Phase 2 /a/	425,000
40	National Park Service	Replace Inner Section of Government Dock /a/	461,000

**Table 5-9b. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded**

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS			
Priority	Nominating Agency	Project Task	Approved Budget
41	National Park Service	Provide Solar Lighting at Launch Ramps/Courtesy Docks/Marine Search and Rescue Caches /a/	60,000
42	National Park Service	Construct Government Boating Repair/Aids to Navigation Complex	\$ 825,000
43	National Park Service	Construct Parking Lot for Echo Bay Launch Ramp – Phase 3 /a/	480,000
44	National Park Service	Construct Parking Lot for Echo Bay Launch Ramp – Phase 4 /a/	483,000
Total			\$24,005,114

/a/ Approved in Round 2, but unfunded due to budget approval limitations. These projects were resubmitted and re-approved in Round 3.

Table 5-9c.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003**

PARKS, TRAILS, AND NATURAL AREAS

Priority	Nominating Agency	Project Task	Approved Budget
1	Henderson	Wetlands Trail Connection /a/	\$ 300,000
2	Henderson	Union Pacific Railroad Trail - Phase 1 /a/	1,350,000
3	Henderson	St. Rose Parkway Trail and Landscaping - Phase 1	791,515
4	Henderson	Boulder Highway Trail	500,000
5	Las Vegas	Lone Mountain Trail	3,200,000
6	Henderson	McCullough Hills Trail Connection /a/	2,100,000
7	Las Vegas	Bonanza/U.S. 95 Trail /a/	12,100,000
8	North Las Vegas	Multi-use Western Tributary of the Las Vegas Wash Regional Trail	2,450,000
9	Clark County	Flamingo Wash Trail – Phase 1	2,850,000
10	Clark County	Wetlands Park Nature Preserve - Phase 2	2,900,000
11	Las Vegas	90 Miles of Multi-Use Trails and Trail Heads throughout Las Vegas – Phase 1 /a/	4,300,000
12	Las Vegas	Las Vegas Wash Trail	1,920,000
13	Clark County	Bootleg Canyon Park (Boulder City)	2,000,000
14	Henderson	Union Pacific Railroad Trail - Phase 2 /a/	1,300,000
15	Las Vegas	Equestrian Park	500,000
16	Henderson	Open Space Plan	150,000
17	Clark County	Pioneer's Trail (Regional Transportation Commission)	360,250
18	Las Vegas	Centennial Hills Multi-Use Trail Segments	740,000
Total			\$ 39,811,765

Table 5-10.

**FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED OR ENDANGERED
AND CANDIDATE PLANT SPECIES, FISCAL YEAR 2003**

Administrative State	Threatened or Endangered (T/E) Plant Species	Candidate Plant Species	Recovery Plans /a/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	1	0	0
Arizona	14	3	7
California	79	3	12
Colorado	13	6	2
Eastern States	10	13	0
Idaho	3	1	3
Montana	4	1	0
Nevada	8	3	8
New Mexico	12	0	4
Oregon	21	2	5
Utah	18	4	10
Wyoming	4	3	1

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

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

Table 5-11.

**FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED OR ENDANGERED
AND CANDIDATE ANIMAL SPECIES,
FISCAL YEAR 2003**

Federally Listed Threatened or Endangered (T/E) Species

Administrative State	Mammals	Birds	Fish	Amphibians	Reptiles	Invertebrates
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	2	4	0	0	0	0
Arizona	7	9	11	2	2	1
California	9	13	20	4	4	10
Colorado	4	7	6	0	0	1
Eastern States	11	10	3	0	8	15
Idaho	5	2	5	0	0	6
Montana	4	4	4	0	0	1
Nevada	1	3	25	0	1	3
New Mexico	4	6	11	1	1	3
Oregon	11	7	21	0	4	3
Utah	3	5	8	0	1	1
Wyoming	5	5	6	1	0	1

Administrative State	Candidate Animal Species /a/	Recovery Plans /b/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	1	2
Arizona	4	25
California	5	24
Colorado	6	7
Eastern States	2	0
Idaho	3	5
Montana	4	7
Nevada	4	9
New Mexico	9	8
Oregon	10	23
Utah	4	10
Wyoming	4	10

**Table 5-11. FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED OR ENDANGERED
AND CANDIDATE ANIMAL SPECIES,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded**

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

/a/ In Fiscal Year 2003, the number of special status fish species increased as listed fish began to be reported by Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESU).

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

Table 5-12.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO
POPULATIONS AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2003**

Administrative State	Horses	Burros	Total
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Arizona	300	2,313	2,613
California	2,607	1,611	4,218
Colorado	620	0	620
Idaho	697	0	697
Montana	170	0	170
Nevada	16,954	976	17,930
New Mexico	68	0	68
Oregon	2,870	15	2,885
Utah	2,495	126	2,621
Wyoming	5,364	0	5,364
Total	32,145	5,041	37,186

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 2003**

Administrative Office /a/	Animals Adopted				Animals Removed	
	FY 1972 - FY 2002		FY 2003		FY 2003	
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>
Alaska	65	11	0	0	0	0
Arizona	3,126	1,456	174	128	0	444
California /b/	15,168	5,199	788	258	1,106	624
Colorado	6,242	808	150	38	3	0
Eastern States /b/	55,459	14,823	1,904	357	0	0
Idaho	6,200	405	103	21	16	0
Montana /b/	16,350	1,664	134	41	14	0
Nevada	4,039	570	121	3	3,938	148
New Mexico /b/	26,021	3,823	853	163	0	0
Oregon /b/	10,401	1,452	225	62	303	0
Utah	5,951	403	141	28	375	0
Wyoming /b/	10,523	1,216	188	1	3,110	0
Natl. Program Office	1,449	248	201	83	0	0
Total	160,994	32,078	4,982	1,183	8,865	1,216
Total Adopted, Fiscal Years 1972 through 2002:			193,072			
Total Adopted, Fiscal Year 2003:			6,165			
Total Removed, Fiscal Year 2003:			10,081			

Note: The table reflects reassignments, which occur when adopted animals are returned to the Federal government and then re-adopted. Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Adoptions were previously reported by geographic state, including the District of Columbia. Beginning in 1996, consistent with removals of wild horses and burros, adoptions were reported by the administrative state conducting the adoption. Beginning in 1999, adoptions were also reported by administrative offices; i.e., adoptions conducted in the national centers in Palomino Valley, Nevada, and Elm Creek, Nebraska, are now reported under the National Program Office.

/b/ 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.

Table 5-14. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES, FISCAL YEAR 2003

Administrative State	Acres Inventoried	Number of Properties Recorded	Study/Management Permits Issued or in Effect /a/
Alaska	5,511	149	5
Arizona	22,759	364	53
California	51,450	822	83
Colorado	50,363	1,279	69
Eastern States	28	21	0
Idaho	63,601	550	35
Montana	28,403	289	30
Nevada	71,763	922	80
New Mexico	30,068	729	84
Oregon	68,897	449	25
Utah	57,537	908	42
Wyoming	88,688	1,444	105
Total for Fiscal Year 2003	539,068	7,926	611
Total to Date		263,178	
	16,014,372		

Note: Fiscal Year 2002 numbers changed slightly because of adjusted figures from a few of the states. The “Acres Inventoried, Total to Date” figure changed to 15,475,304 and the “Number of Properties Recorded, Total to Date” figure changed to 255,252. Consequently, the Fiscal Year 2003 totals are based on the adjusted Fiscal Year 2002 numbers.

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

Table 5-15.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACECs) AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003

Geographic State	Number	Acres
Alaska	41	4,545,920
Arizona	50	638,110
California	143	1,664,108
Colorado	66	621,589
Eastern States	2	239
Idaho	97	564,641
Montana	43	248,576
Nevada	36	1,356,464
New Mexico	140	572,134
Oregon	190	746,278
Utah	57	1,230,045
Wyoming	38	696,894
Total	903	12,884,998

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

Table 5-16. NUMBER AND SIZE OF OTHER DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS (NON-NLCS UNITS) AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003

Special Management Area	Designation Type	Number	Total Acres	Total Miles
Lake Todatonten Special Management Area	Congressional	1	37,579	
Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area	Administrative	1	101,000 /a/	
Herd Management Areas	Administrative	199	29,649,100	
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	Administrative	903	12,884,998	
National Natural Landmarks	Administrative	45	417,429	
Research Natural Areas	Administrative	164	323,350	
National Recreation Trails	Administrative	29		441
National Back Country Byways /b/	Administrative	56		3,028
Globally Important Bird Areas	Administrative	2	56,500 /c/	

/a/ The acreage for the Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area is also contained in the Santa Rosa/San Jacinto Mountains National Monument.

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

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

PART 6

PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND RESOURCE PROTECTION

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

Table 6-1 summarizes the number of wildland fires and acres burned during the Fiscal Year 2003 fire season on lands protected by the Bureau of Land Management or lands protected under a cooperative agreement with local fire agencies. Early in the fire season, the BLM experienced very light fire activity with a minimal number of acres burned. By early September, only about 255,565 acres of BLM land had been affected by wildland fire, making it one of the lightest fire seasons in recent memory. Several factors contributed to the light fire activity, primarily a lack of ignition sources and the occurrence of moist thunderstorms instead of dry lightning occurrences. In addition to the moist thunderstorms, the seasonally hot temperatures in some regions and the occurrence of a drought in others helped to stunt growth of fuels and kept fire starts from carrying across the land. Finally, the BLM had a high level of success on initial attack responses, achieving a success rate of approximately 99 percent in containing fires before they could spread and cause any significant problems for public and private land owners.

Table 6-2 identifies the major types of capital investments on public lands. Roads, trails, recreation sites, and other improvements give the public access to public lands. Condition assessments are performed to determine the fitness of an asset as evaluated against the maintenance level established by management. Last year, the BLM began determining an asset's current replacement value as part of the condition assessment process. Knowing the replacement value allows the BLM to use the OMB accepted tool, the Facilities Condition Index (FCI), as a method of measuring the condition and change of condition of facilities. The FCI is the ratio of accumulated deferred maintenance to the current replacement value ($FCI = \text{Deferred Maintenance} / \text{Current Replacement Value}$). It is an indicator of the depleted value of constructed assets. The FCI will be used to analyze investments and as an indicator for facility condition.

This is the second year that capital improvements are shown for the Eastern States Office. In 2001, BLM's Eastern States acquired 800 acres on the Mason Neck peninsula in northern Virginia, approximately 18 miles south of Washington, D.C. The property, designated as the Meadowood Special Recreation Management Area, is being managed in harmony with surrounding land uses and community interests. It provides open space for recreation, environmental education, and wild horse and burro adoptions while protecting natural resources and wildlife habitat. The Lower Potomac River Project encompasses two tracts – Douglas Point and Maryland Point – in a lightly populated area of southern Maryland. Douglas Point, 1,270 acres along the lower Potomac River, contains magnificent hardwood forests and offers outstanding potential for recreation, wildlife habitat, and cultural resources. It was jointly acquired with the State of Maryland in 2001. Maryland Point, 23 acres of waterfront four miles south of Douglas Point, was previously occupied by the Naval Research Laboratory. It was transferred to the BLM in 2002.

Table 6-3 summarizes releases of hazardous substances and other pollutants and contaminants discovered on public lands. Historically, approximately 60 percent of all hazardous substance releases on public lands have been related to authorized commercial uses, mainly landfills, mines and mill sites, airstrips, and oil and gas sites. 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 were illegal dumping incidents involving debris or drums of biomedical, chemical, and petroleum wastes; pesticides; paints;

batteries; asbestos; and illicit drug lab wastes. The number of discarded methamphetamine drug labs increased substantially over last year. Moreover, these highly toxic and explosive drug lab wastes are being found far afield of the more expected urban locations and in regions not previously plagued by this problem until the last few years. The remaining 10 percent of the hazardous substances releases had to do with fuel spills, mining wastes, and military accidents.

Table 6-1.

FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2003

Number of Fires and Acreage per State by Protection Type

Force Account Protection

Administrative State	Fires Suppressed		Causes				Commercial Forest (a)		Non-Commercial Forest (b)		Non-Forest 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	10	0	10	0	0	0	38,669	971	1,084	0	39,753	971		
Arizona	192	15	145	62	75	0	44	1	4,850	47	4,969	48		
California	125	23	91	57	2	0	1,529	493	9,510	1,466	11,040	1,960		
Colorado	581	19	559	41	14	5	2,662	37	4,128	284	6,804	326		
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Idaho	142	79	69	152	0	0	920	463	24,658	16,494	25,578	16,957		
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Montana	62	31	84	9	48,539	52,900	18,560	21,970	2,406	2,163	69,505	77,033		
Nevada	345	19	302	62	0	0	3,652	292	3,396	1,070	7,048	1,363		
New Mexico	62	9	60	10	0	0	653	22	435	0	1,089	22		
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Oregon	86	11	66	31	71	5	5,279	75	612	29	5,962	108		
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Utah	419	44	409	43	2	0	34,167	7,095	23,313	16,691	57,482	23,786		
Washington	5	1	1	5	0	0	0	70	9,331	3,768	9,331	3,838		
Wyoming	125	32	148	9	16	0	3,923	1,203	934	174	4,872	1,378		
Total	2,154	283	1,944	481	48,719	52,910	110,058	32,692	84,657	42,186	243,433	127,790		

Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – continued

Number of Fires and Acreage per State by Protection Type

Contract Protection

Administrative State	Fires Suppressed		Causes		Commercial Forest (a)		Non-Commercial Forest (b)		Non- Forest 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	3	91	47	47	0	0	113	286,289	0	39,871	113	375,032
Arizona	1	7	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	90
California	86	44	58	72	7	100	45	7	5,175	30,099	5,228	30,206
Colorado	13	61	71	3	1	2	1	129	0	45	3	176
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	6	39	12	33	0	0	0	138	1,093	5,780	1,093	5,918
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	4	79	74	9	0	791	0	8,214	0	8	1	9,013
Nevada	12	39	39	12	0	0	1	6	1,999	2,186	2,000	2,192
New Mexico	44	41	61	24	0	0	15	16	11	164	25	180
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Oregon	10	9	58	61	253	192	15	1	2	0	269	193
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	61	33	82	12	0	13	319	66	1	10	320	89
Washington	6	1	2	5	0	0	164	460	481	916	645	1,376
Wyoming	10	2	12	0	0	0	2,418	331	17	30	2,435	361
Total	356	446	516	286	261	1,098	3,091	295,657	8,779	79,199	12,132	424,826
Grand Total	2,510	729	2,460	767	48,980	54,008	113,149	328,349	93,436	121,385	255,565	552,616

Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – 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 non-forest use.

Table 6-2.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2003

Administrative State	Number of Buildings	Number of Administrative Sites	Number of Recreation Sites	Miles of Roads	Miles of Trails	Number of Bridges
Alaska	375	36	79	50	2,494	17
Arizona	260	81	259	1,808	755	4
California	541	130	264	4,880	3,691	193
Colorado	248	48	298	4,084	1,162	24
Eastern States	21 /a/	3 /b/	0	0	1 /c/	0
Idaho	376	44	263	8,609	3,100	52
Montana	247	66	221	3,192	277 /d/	30
National Interagency Fire Center	19	1	0	0	0	0
Nevada	241	53	103	10,314	432	12
New Mexico	104	9	53	5,949	137	0
Eastern Oregon	447	68	187	9,839	500	29
Western Oregon	518	61	133	15,692	481	479
Utah	435	55	199 /e/	9,716	2,364	14 /f/
Wyoming	177	32	70	3,990	63	42
Total	4,009	687	2,129	78,123	15,457	896

Table 6-2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded

Note: In 2002, BLM completed a comprehensive review of its inventory of capital assets and validated the data that will migrate to a new Facility Asset Management System (FAMS) in 2004.

- /a/ Eastern States inventoried a total of 21 buildings at its three administrative sites – Meadowood Farm in northern Virginia and the Lower Potomac River Project (Douglas Point and Maryland Point) in southern Maryland.
- /b/ Eastern States' Lower Potomac River Project encompasses two new administrative sites at Douglas Point and Maryland Point in southern Maryland.
- /c/ Eastern States opened one mile of trail at Meadowood Farm on the Mason Neck peninsula in northern Virginia.
- /d/ Montana abandoned over 60 miles of trails in accordance with the 2001 Centennial Mountains Travel Plan.
- /e/ Utah showed an 18 percent increase in their number of recreation sites from 2002. The increase reflects the addition of trailheads in the Cedar City area.
- /f/ Utah showed a 56 percent increase in the number of bridges from 2002, the result of an inventory update and condition assessments of bridges in the Vernal area.

Table 6-3.

**RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003**

Geographic State	Total as of September 30, 2003 /a/		Activities this Fiscal Year /b/		
	Hazardous Substances and Other Pollutants Reported /c/	No Further Remedial 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		47	1	5	2
Arizona	50 303	303	2	27	0
California /h/	1,176	832	1	39	0
Colorado	101	39	9	12	0
Idaho	390	357	27	57	1
Montana	95	62	6	3	0
Nevada	399	352	50	40	0
New Mexico	63	61	22	6	0
Oregon	285	284	0	45	1
Utah	69		3	15	1
Washington	21	42	0	3	0
Wyoming	22	19 12	0	1	0
Total	2,974	2,410	121	253	5

**Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2003 – concluded**

- /a/ Includes sites reported and sites archived both in previous years and during Fiscal Year 2003.
- /b/ Includes work done by the BLM, other Federal and State agencies, and responsible parties during this fiscal year only.
- /c/ Cases opened and potentially actionable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund.
- /d/ The No Further Remedial Action Planned (NFRAP) designation is commonly given to cases closed and administratively archived.
- /e/ Includes CERCLA multiphase investigations, monitoring, and searches for responsible parties.
- /f/ Removal actions are relatively short-term, rapid responses to a release or threat of release.
- /g/ Remedial actions are longer-term responses consistent with a permanent remedy.
- /h/ Petroleum products are CERCLA hazardous substances under California State Law; data for California includes oil spills.

GLOSSARY

ACEC (Area of Critical Environmental Concern):

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

Acquired lands:

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

Administrative site:

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

Administrative State:

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

Allocation of receipts:

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

ANCSA:

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

Animal unit:

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

Animal unit month (AUM):

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

Application:

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

Archaeological and historical site:

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

Big game habitat:

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

Boating:

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

Bonus:

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

Cadastral survey:

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

Camping:

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

Candidate species:

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

Carey Acts:

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

CCF:

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

Ceded Indian lands:

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

Certification:

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

Chaining:

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

CFR:

Code of Federal Regulations.

Color-of-Title Act:

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

Color-of-title entry:

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

Competitive leasing:

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

Concession Leases:

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

Contract fire protection:

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

Crossing permit:

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

Cultural resources:

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

Desert Land Entry:

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

Disposition:

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

Eastern States:

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

Early seral:

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

Emergency fire rehabilitation projects

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

Endangered species:

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

Entry:

An application to acquire title to public lands.

Entry, allowed:

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

Ephemeral streams:

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

Exchange:

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

Exchange lease (coal):

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

Federal land:

All classes of land owned by the Federal government.

Field examination:

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

Fire suppression:

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

discovered.

Fishable stream:

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

Fishing:

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

FLPMA:

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

Force account fire protection:

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

Free-use permit:

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

Global Important Bird Areas:

Globally Important Bird Areas (IBAs) consist of 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.

Grazing district:

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

Grazing-fee year:

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

Grazing lease:

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

Grazing lease lands:

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

Grazing permit:

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

Habitat disking and chaining:

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

Hardrock minerals:

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

Herd Management Areas:

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

Homestead entry, original:

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

Hunting:

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

Indian allotment:

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

Inland water area:

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

Lake (or pond):

A natural standing body of water.

Lake improvements:

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

Lake Totatonten Special Management Area:

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

Late seral:

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

Land area:

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

Lease:

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

Leasable minerals:

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

License:

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

Locatable minerals:

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

Lode claim:

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

Logical mining unit (LMU):

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.).

LU project lands:

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

MBF:

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

Mid seral:

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

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

Mineral:

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

Mineral materials:

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

Mineral permit:

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

Mineral reservation:

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

Mining claim:

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

Mining claim location:

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

Multiple use:

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

National Back Country Byways:

The Back Country Byway program was 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:

The BLM manages eight National Conservation Areas (NCAs) totaling almost 12 million acres. Congress designates NCAs so that present and future generations of Americans can benefit from the conservation, protection, enhancement, use, and management of these areas by enjoying their natural, recreational, cultural, wildlife, aquatic, archeological, paleontological, historical, educational, and/or scientific resources and values.

National Historic Trails:

The National Historic Trails designated by Congress and managed by the BLM are part of a national treasure that benefits all Americans. National Historic Trails are 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:

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

National Natural Landmarks:

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

National Outstanding Natural Areas:

National Outstanding Natural Areas are protected lands designated either by Congress or administratively by an agency to preserve exceptional, rare, or unusual natural characteristics and to provide for the protection and/or enhancement of natural, educational, or scientific values. These areas are protected by allowing physical and biological processes to operate, usually without direct human intervention.

National Recreation Area:

A National Recreation Area is an area designated by Congress to assure the conservation and protection of natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of recreational values.

National Recreation Trails:

National Recreation Trails do not require congressional approval; they are established administratively by the Secretary of the Interior. These trails are intended to provide for a variety of outdoor recreation uses in or reasonably close to urban areas. They often serve as connecting links between the National Historic Trails and National Scenic Trails.

National Scenic Areas:

The BLM manages one national scenic area: the Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area in California, which encompasses approximately 101,000 acres. This area was designated by the Secretary of the Interior in 1990 to provide for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of scenic, recreation, and pastoral values.

National Scenic Trails:

The National Scenic Trails, established by an Act of Congress, 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 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.

Noncompetitive leasing:

Refers to leases issued to qualified applicants for lands not specifically known or presumed to contain mineral or petroleum deposits in quantity. Such leases can be issued on a first-come, first-served basis or through a random drawing procedure. (See also Competitive leasing and Leasable minerals.)

Nonconsumptive trips:

Wildlife-associated recreation which is not fishing, hunting or trapping. Non-harvesting activities, such as feeding, photographing and observing fish and other wildlife, picnicking, camping, etc. are non-consumptive wildlife activities.

Nonexclusive sites:

Mineral material disposal areas, such as community pits or common use areas, that are designated, maintained, and managed by the Bureau of Land Management and from which many small disposals are authorized under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Nonoperating revenue:

Receipts of a miscellaneous nature, such as incidental receipts from taxes, fines, etc., that are not related specifically to, or received in the process of, conducting normal and regular business of the Bureau of Land Management as it pertains to the management of public lands and resources.

Nonuse:

An authorization issued to an applicant for nonuse of grazing privileges in whole or part; usually issued for one grazing season.

O&C lands:

Public lands in Western Oregon that were granted to the Oregon central railroad companies (later the Oregon & California Railroad Company) to aid in the construction of railroads but that were later forfeited and returned to the Federal Government by revestment of title. The term "O&C" lands, as often used, also refers to the reconveyed Coos Bay Military Wagon Road lands, which are public lands in Western Oregon that were once granted to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of the Coos Bay Military Wagon Road but that were later forfeited and returned to Federal ownership by reconveyance.

Obligations:

Payments, and amounts which the Government is obligated to pay, for goods and services received (or contracted for future delivery) made from appropriations during the fiscal year indicated.

Operator:

An individual, group, association, or corporation authorized to conduct livestock grazing on public lands.

Original survey:

A cadastral survey that creates land boundaries and establishes them for the first time.

Paleontology:

A science dealing with the life of past geological periods as known from fossil remains.

Patent:

A Government deed; a document that conveys legal title to public lands to the patentee. Public domain lands are patented; acquired lands are deeded by the Government.

Permit:

A revocable authorization to use public land for a specified purpose for up to 3 years.

Placer claim:

A mining claim located for "all forms of deposits, excepting veins of quartz or other rock in place" (30 U.S.C. 35). A placer claim must generally be located by legal subdivision in conformance with the public land survey rather than by metes and bounds. A placer claim is limited to 20 acres per individual, although a placer claim may be up to 160 acres for an association of eight or more persons. Corporations are limited to 20-acre claims.

Plugged and abandoned:

This refers to new wells that have been drilled to total depth during the reporting period and did not

encounter oil or gas in paying quantities. (Approved plugging and abandonment may or may not have yet occurred.)

Prescribed burning:

See Prescribed Fire Projects.

Prescribed fire projects:

Includes the Bureau's efforts to utilize fire as a critical natural process to maintain and restore ecosystems, rangelands, and forest lands, and to reduce the hazardous buildup of fuels that may threaten healthy lands and public safety.

Private leases:

Private leases (acquired) refer to oil and gas leases between private parties that are in existence at the time the Federal government purchases the mineral estate along with the surface as part of a Federal government acquisition, for which a BLM serial number is assigned.

PLO:

Public land order. An order affecting, modifying, or canceling a withdrawal or reservation that has been issued by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to powers of the President delegated to the Secretary by Executive Order 9146 of April 24, 1942, or 9337 of April 24, 1943.

Potential natural community:

An ecological condition classification that means that the current vegetation is between 76 and 100 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Potential natural community describes vegetation that is in "excellent" condition.

Producible completions (oil and gas):

Separate completions existing on producible (i.e., physically and mechanically capable of production of oil and/or gas) or service wells at the end of the reporting period; or, separate completions that are made during the reporting period on newly drilled wells.

Producible leases:

Leases that have at least one producible well actually located within the lease, as of the last day of the reporting period; includes producible leases that received allocated production from wells located off the lease and which have no producible wells actually located on the lease, as of the last day of the reporting period.

Producible and service holes:

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

Protraction diagram:

A diagram representing the plan of extension of cadastral surveys over unsurveyed public lands based upon computed values for the corner positions.

Public auction:

A sale of land through competitive, usually oral, bidding.

Public domain lands:

Original public domain lands that have never left Federal ownership; also, lands in Federal ownership that were obtained by the Government in exchange for public domain lands or for timber on public domain lands. One category of public lands.

Public lands:

Any land and interest in land owned by the United States that are administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except for (1) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf, and (2) lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos. Includes public domain and acquired lands. (See definitions.)

Public Land States:

Refers to the 30 states that made up the public domain at its greatest extent. These states are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

R&PP:

See Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

Receipts:

All money received and credited to the proper account as required by law. Does not include collections held by the U.S. Treasury pending future determination of disposition by the Bureau of Land Management.

Reclamation homestead entry:

An entry initiated under the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 338; 43 U.S.C., Sec. 43 et seq.), that provides for the issuance of patents to applicants who settle upon and improve agricultural public land parcels not exceeding 160 acres within reclamation projects.

Recreation and Public Purposes Act:

Act of June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741), as amended, that provides for the purchase or lease of public lands by (a) Federal, State, or local governmental units for any activity that serves the interest of the general public consistent with public policy or (b) nonprofit organizations if the lands are to be used for recreation purposes in an established or proposed recreation project area.

Recreation concession lease:

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

Recreation visit:

A visit to Bureau of Land Management lands and waters by an individual for the purpose of engaging in any activities, except those that are part of or incidental to the pursuit of a gainful occupation, whether for a few minutes or a full day.

Reforestation:

The re-establishment of forest cover, either naturally or artificially.

Rental:

The amount paid periodically (usually annually) by the holder of a lease or right-of-way grant for the right to use land or resources for the purposes set out in the lease or grant.

Research Natural Areas:

Research Natural Areas are special management areas designated either by Congress or by a public or private agency to preserve and protect typical or unusual ecological communities, associations, phenomena, characteristics, or natural features or processes for scientific and educational purposes. They are established and managed to protect ecological processes, conserve biological diversity, and provide opportunities for observation for research and education.

Reserved lands:

Federal lands that are dedicated or set aside for a specific public purpose or program and that are, therefore, generally not subject to disposition under the operation of all of the public land laws. (See Revocation and Withdrawal.)

Reservoir:

A man-made, standing body of water whose water levels may be controlled.

Resurvey:

A cadastral survey to identify and re-mark the boundaries of lands that were established by a prior survey.

Revocation:

Generally, an action that cancels a previous official act; specifically, an action that cancels a withdrawal. Revocation is usually done in conjunction with restoration, which opens the public lands.

Right-of-way:

A permit or an easement that authorizes the use of lands for certain specified purposes, such as the construction of forest access roads or a gas pipeline.

Riparian areas:

Riparian areas are lands adjacent to creeks, streams, and rivers where vegetation is strongly influenced by the presence of water. Excluded are such sites as ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent upon free water in the soil. Riparian areas may constitute less than 1 percent of the land area in the western part of the United States, but they are among the most productive and valuable of all lands.

Saleable minerals:

Sand, gravel, stone, soil, and other common-variety mineral materials disposed of through sales at not less than their appraised price or through free-use permits (see definition).

Sale of materials:

A competitive or noncompetitive sale by contract at not less than the appraised price of materials (timber and mineral) under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Santini-Burton Act:

Act of December 23, 1980 (Public Law 96-586, 94 Stat. 3381), that provides for the orderly disposal of

Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and also provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Sawtimber:

Logs of sufficient size and quality to be suitable for conversion into lumber or veneer.

Section 3:

(See Grazing permit.)

Section 15:

(See Grazing lease.)

Service completion or hole:

Separate service completions that are for the benefit of oil and gas operations, e.g., water disposal, salt water disposal, water injection, gas injection, water source, steam injection, or monitoring.

Site-based recreation activities (other than camping, hunting, or non-motorized travel):

Includes sightseeing (the viewing of scenery; natural, historic, and archaeological sites; landscapes; or other features), picnicking, nature study and photography, mountain climbing and caving, gathering and collecting activities (mushrooms, rocks, and flowers), interpretation (guided and unguided touring, talks, and programs), and other environmental education events.

Small game habitat:

Habitat areas used by small game animals (including upland game species) at some time during their yearly life cycle.

Small tract lease:

A parcel of public lands of 5 acres or less that has been found to be chiefly valuable for sale or lease as a home, cabin, camp, recreational, convalescent, or business site under the Act of June 1, 1938.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA):

Approved October 1998 (Public Law 105-263). Provides for the disposal of public land within a specific area in the Las Vegas Valley and creates a special account into which 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales or exchanges in the Las Vegas Valley is deposited. The remaining 15 percent goes to state and local governments. Revenue in the Special Account can be used for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; capital improvements; development of a multispecies habitat conservation plan in Clark County; and development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County.

Spawning bed development:

Consists of efforts made to improve spawning conditions for fish. May include additional of appropriate natural materials, cleaning of gravels, creating shelter, etc.

Special land use permit:

A permit that authorizes the use of public land for a purpose not specifically authorized under other regulation or statute.

Special recreation permit:

A permit that authorizes the recreational use of an area and is issued pursuant to the regulations contained in 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Subpart 8372, and 36 CFR Part 71. Under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, implemented by these regulations, special recreation permits are required for all commercial use, for most competitive events, and for the individual, noncommercial use of special areas where permits are required.

Special surveys:

Cadastral surveys that involve unusual application of, or departure from, the rectangular system. They often carry out the provisions of a special legislative act and include such work as small tract surveys; townsite surveys; island and omitted land surveys; homestead, homesite, trade and manufacturing site surveys; also the survey and resurvey of portions of sections. Alaska special surveys are metes and bounds surveys of areas settled upon or applied for under certain special land laws applicable to the State of Alaska.

State Office:

The first-level administrative unit of the Bureau of Land Management field organization. It comprises a geographic area consisting of one or more States.

Streambank stabilization:

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

Stockraising homestead:

A homestead not exceeding 640 acres initiated under the Stockraising Homestead Act, which provided for the homesteading of lands chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops. Minerals in these lands were reserved to the United States. The provisions for stockraising homesteads were by implication repealed by the Taylor Grazing Act.

Stream with fishery potential:

A stream that currently does not support a sport fishery but that could be changed into a fishable stream with management (i.e., stocking, removal of barriers, etc.).

Sustained yield:

The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual, or regular periodic, output of the various renewable resources of the public lands consistent with multiple use.

Threatened species:

Any animal or plant species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a part of its range. (Also see Candidate species and Endangered species.)

Trespass:

An unauthorized use of Federal lands and/or resources.

Tunnel site:

A site located for the development of a vein or lode or for the anticipated discovery of previously unknown veins or lodes. The locator of a tunnel site is given the right to all veins cut by the tunnel within 3,000 feet of its portal, and to 1,500 feet along the length of each blind vein or lode cut. A tunnel site location lapses if not worked for a period of at least 6 months.

Unlawful enclosures or occupancy:

Enclosures of public lands made or maintained by any party, association, or corporation without valid claim.

U.S.C.:

United States Code.

Vacant public land:

Public land that is not reserved, appropriated, or set aside for a specific or designated purposes. Such land is not covered by any non-Federal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unreported mining claims.

Visitor hour:

A unit used to measure duration of recreation use. A visitor hour involves the presence of a person on a recreation area or site for the purpose of engaging in recreation activities for either continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods of time aggregating 60 minutes.

Water sports (other than boating or fishing):

Includes swimming, general water play, waterskiing, ski jumping, platter riding, and other similar activities that occur outside a boat.

Waterfowl habitat:

The total acreage of all wetlands, lakes, ponds, and reservoirs on BLM lands. Uplands used for nesting are not included.

Wetlands:

Permanently wet or intermittently flooded areas where the water table (fresh, saline, or brackish) is at, near, or above the soil surface for extended intervals, where hydric wet soil conditions are normally exhibited, and where water depths generally do not exceed 2 meters (about 6 ½ feet). Marshes, shallows, swamps, muskies, lake bogs, and wet meadows are examples of wetlands.

Wetland improvements:

Consists of techniques to restore wetlands to their proper functioning condition. Improvements may consist of establishing vegetation, such as willow, to reduce erosion and improve water retention.

Wild free-roaming horses and burros:

All unbranded and unclaimed horses and burros using public lands as all or part of their habitat.

Wilderness:

An area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement or human habitation, that is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make

practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

Winter sports:

Includes ice skating, skiing (downhill and cross-country), snowshoeing, sledding, snowmobiling, and tobogganing as well as activities such as snow sculpture and general snow play.

Withdrawal:

An action that restricts the disposition of public lands and that holds them for specific public purposes; also, public lands that have been dedicated to public purposes. (See also Reserved lands and Revocation.)

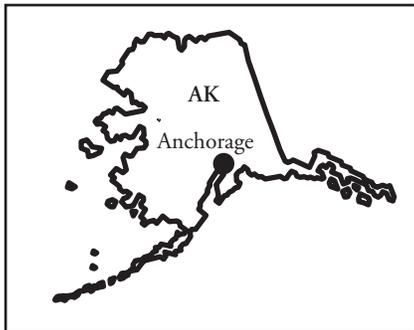
Woodlands:

Forest lands usually supporting open-grown, widely scattered trees of marginal merchantability and generally more valuable for watershed or wildlife protection purposes than for the production of timber for commercial purposes.

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) 208-6913
Alaska State Office	Alaska	222 West 7th Avenue, #13 Anchorage, AK 99513-7599 (907) 271-4418
Arizona State Office	Arizona	222 North Central Ave. Phoenix, AZ 85004-2203 (602) 417-9504
California State Office	California	2800 Cottage Way, Suite W-1834 Sacramento, CA 95825-0451 (916) 978-4611
Colorado State Office	Colorado	2850 Youngfield Street Lakewood, CO 80215-7076 (303) 239-3670
Eastern States Office	All States bordering on and east of the Mississippi River	7450 Boston Blvd. Springfield, VA 22153 (703) 440-1713
Idaho State Office	Idaho	1387 S. Vinnell Way Boise, ID 83709-1657 (208) 373-4016
Montana State Office	Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota	5001 Southgate Drive Billings, MT 59101 P.O. Box 36800 Billings, MT 59107-6800 (406) 896-5011
Nevada State Office	Nevada	1340 Financial Boulevard Reno, NV 89502-0006 (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 87502-0115 (505) 438-7514
Oregon State Office	Oregon and Washington	333 S.W. 1st Avenue Portland, OR 97204 (503) 808-6027
Utah State Office	Utah	324 South State Street, Suite 301 P.O. Box 45155 Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0155 (801) 539-4021
Wyoming State Office	Wyoming and Nebraska	5353 Yellowstone Road P.O. Box 1828 Cheyenne, WY 82003 (307) 775-6015
National Interagency Fire Center	National	3833 South Development Ave. Boise, ID 83705 (208) 387-5458

The Bureau of Land Management State Offices and Their Administrative Jurisdictions



National Headquarters	★
State Offices	●
National Centers	▲
National Interagency Fire Center	^
Administrative Boundaries	—

