

# Public Land Statistics



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2006



# **PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS**

## **2006**

Volume 191

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April 2007

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## WELCOME TO PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2006

Welcome to the 2006 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). As in years past, the cover of this year's publication is designed to convey the scope of the Bureau's complex and multifaceted mission using visual imagery. The 80-plus tables inside the document tell the story of the BLM's mission, programs, and accomplishments using numerical data and detailed footnotes.

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

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

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

[http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/res/Direct\\_Links\\_to\\_Publications/ann\\_rpt\\_and\\_pls.html](http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/res/Direct_Links_to_Publications/ann_rpt_and_pls.html) .

Note that the data presented in the 2006 *Public Land Statistics* tables may not exactly match the data in other BLM publications covering Fiscal Year 2006 operations and accomplishments. This occurs because the databases that provide table data are not static; they are constantly being updated to provide the latest information, sometimes many months after the end of the fiscal year. We have presented the most current data available in this edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

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

## PART 1

### LAND RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

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

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

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

The Nation's expanding population and mobile society created a demand for a variety of public land uses. Changes in public attitudes and a concern for environmental values and open space began to compete with the need for development and increased production. Congress, recognizing the value of the remaining public domain lands, enacted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act 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 258.2 million surface acres of public land and approximately 700 million acres of Federal subsurface mineral estate in the United States. The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for managing these lands and their various resources so that they are utilized in a manner that will best meet the present and future needs of the Nation.

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

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

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

Table 1-4, Public Lands Under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, contains summary data 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 significant responsibility of the Bureau of Land Management. Cadastral surveys create and establish on-the-ground boundaries of

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

Table 1-8, Obligations of Appropriations Received, contains a summary of obligations of appropriations made to the Bureau of Land Management during Fiscal Year 2006, as well as a summary of obligations of appropriations transferred from other bureaus and agencies to the Bureau. This table summarizes all funds that were obligated to manage the Bureau's lands and assist other agencies.

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

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

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

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

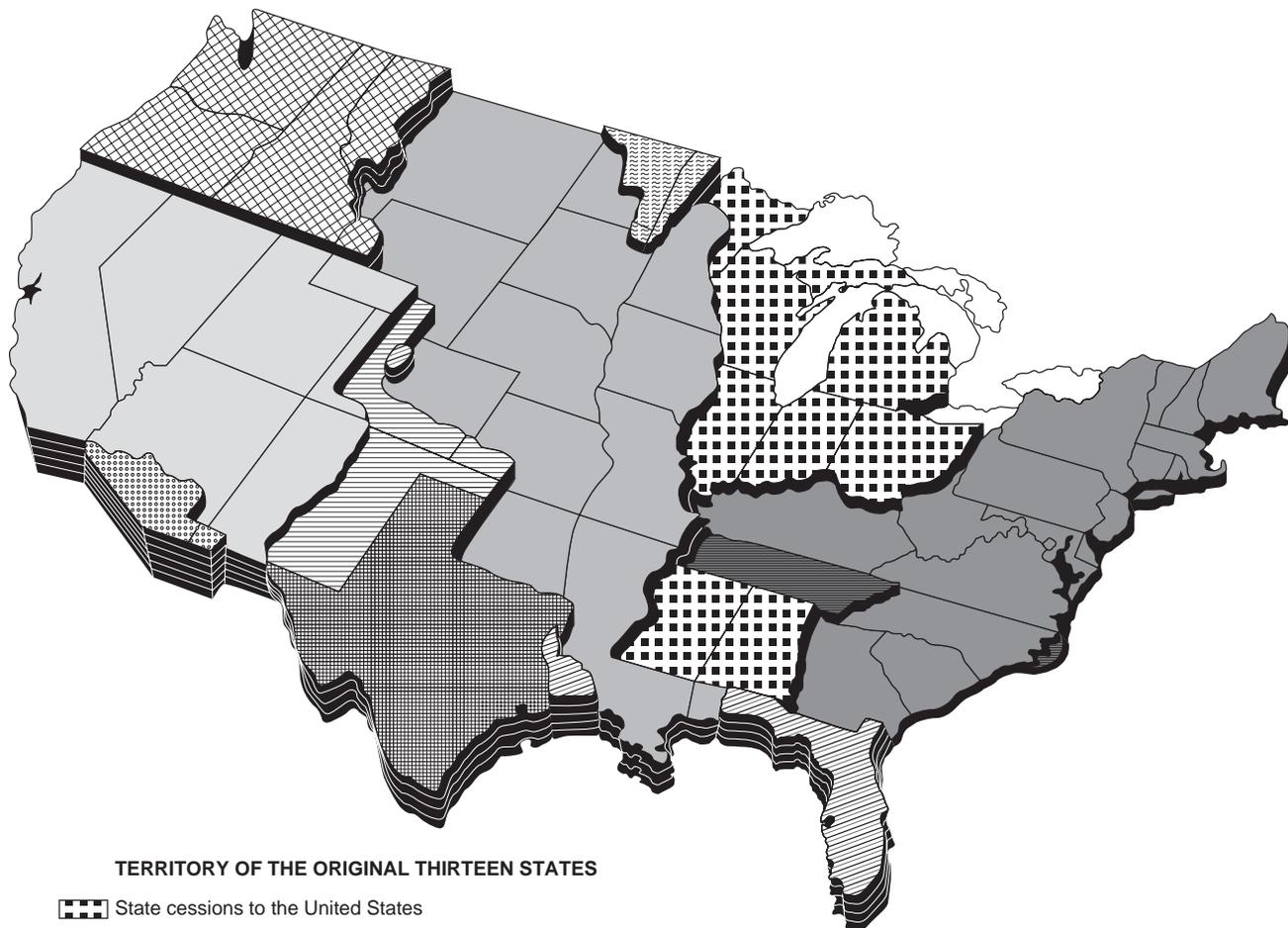
/b/ Cost data for all except "State Cessions" obtained from U.S. Geological Survey, *Boundaries, Area, Geographic Centers* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939), pp. 249-251.

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

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

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

# ACQUISITIONS



## TERRITORY OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES

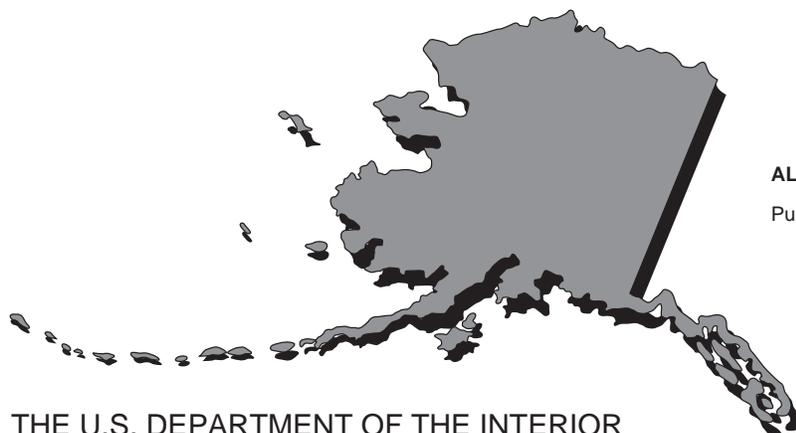
-  State cessions to the United States
-  North Carolina cession to the United States, 1790  
United States cession to Tennessee, 1806 and 1846
-  The Original Thirteen States (present area) plus the District of Columbia

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

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

## OTHER ACQUISITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

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



## ALASKA

Purchased from Russia, March 30, 1867

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

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781-2006**

Type	Acres
Disposition by methods not elsewhere classified /a/	303,500,000
Granted or sold to homesteaders /b/	287,500,000
<b>Total Unclassified and Homestead Dispositions</b>	<b>591,000,000</b>
<hr/>	
Granted to States for:	
Support of common schools	77,630,000
Reclamation of swampland	64,920,000
Construction of railroads	37,130,000
Support of miscellaneous institutions /c/	21,700,000
Purposes not elsewhere classified /d/	117,600,000
Canals and rivers	6,100,000
Construction of wagon roads	3,400,000
<b>Total Granted to States</b>	<b>328,480,000</b>
<hr/>	
Granted to railroad corporations	94,400,000
Granted to veterans as military bounties	61,000,000
Confirmed as private land claims /e/	34,000,000
Sold under timber and stone law /f/	13,900,000
Granted or sold under timber culture law /g/	10,900,000
Sold under desert land law /h/	10,700,000
<b>Total Miscellaneous Dispositions</b>	<b>224,900,000</b>
<hr/>	
Granted to State of Alaska and ANCSA:	
State Conveyances /i/	93,100,000
Native Conveyances /j/	37,700,000
<b>Total Granted to State of Alaska</b>	<b>130,800,000</b>
<hr/>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,275,180,000</b>

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781-2006  
– concluded**

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

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

- /a/ Chiefly public, private, and preemption sales, but includes mineral entries, scrip locations, and sales of townsites and townlots.
- /b/ The homestead laws generally provided for the granting of lands to homesteaders who settled upon and improved vacant agricultural public lands. Payment for the lands was sometimes permitted, or required, under certain conditions. The homestead laws were repealed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701).
- /c/ Universities, hospitals, asylums, etc.
- /d/ For construction of various public improvements (individual items not specified in the granting acts), reclamation of desert lands, construction of water reservoirs, etc.
- /e/ The government has confirmed title to lands claimed under valid grants made by foreign governments prior to the acquisition of the public domain by the United States.
- /f/ The timber and stone laws provided for the sale of lands valuable for timber or stone and unfit for cultivation.
- /g/ The timber culture laws provided for the granting of public lands to settlers if they planted and cultivated trees on the lands granted. Payments for the lands were permitted under certain conditions.
- /h/ The desert land laws provided for the sale of arid agricultural public lands to settlers who irrigated them and brought them under cultivation. Some desert land patents are still being issued (refer to Table 3-1, Patents Issued).
- /i/ Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 338), as amended. Acreage figures fluctuate annually based on survey of previously conveyed acres, new conveyance, corrective documents, title recovery, and regular audits of automated data. The figures were compiled in 2006 using annual reports from Fiscal Year 1993 through Fiscal Year 2006.
- /j/ Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601). Acreage figures fluctuate annually based on survey of previously conveyed acres, new conveyance, corrective documents, title recovery, and regular audits of automated data. The figures were compiled in 2006 using annual reports from Fiscal Year 1993 through Fiscal Year 2006.

Table 1-3.

**MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

<b>State</b>	<b>Land Total</b>	<b>Federal Minerals /a/</b>	<b>Federal Surface Lands /b/</b>	<b>Split-Estate Federal Minerals /c/</b>	<b>BLM Public Lands /d/</b>	<b>Indian Trust Minerals /e/</b>
	<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	83.5	1.2
Arizona	72.69	35.8	33.0	3.0	12.2	20.7 /f/
California	100.21	47.5	45.0	2.5	15.2	0.6
Colorado	66.49	29.0	24.1	5.2	8.3	0.8 /g/
Eastern States	/h/	40.0	40.0	0.3	0.1	2.3
Hawaii	4.11	0.6	0.6	0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	52.93	36.5	33.1	3.4	11.6	0.6
Kansas	52.51	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Montana	93.27	37.8	26.1	11.7	8.0	5.5
Nebraska	49.03	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
Nevada	70.26	58.7	58.4	0.3	47.8	1.2
New Mexico	77.77	36.0	26.5	9.5	13.3	8.4 /g/
North Dakota	44.45	5.6	1.1	4.5	0.1	0.9
Oklahoma	44.09	2.3	1.7	0.5	0.1	1.1
Oregon	61.60	33.9	32.4	1.5	16.1	0.8
South Dakota	48.88	3.7	2.1	1.6	0.2	5.0
Texas	168.22	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Utah	52.70	35.2	34.0	1.2	22.8	2.3 /f/
Washington	42.69	12.5	12.2	0.3	0.4	2.6
Wyoming	62.34	41.6	30.0	11.6	18.3	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,529.72</b>	<b>699.7</b>	<b>643.2</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>258.2</b>	<b>56.0</b>

**Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY  
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

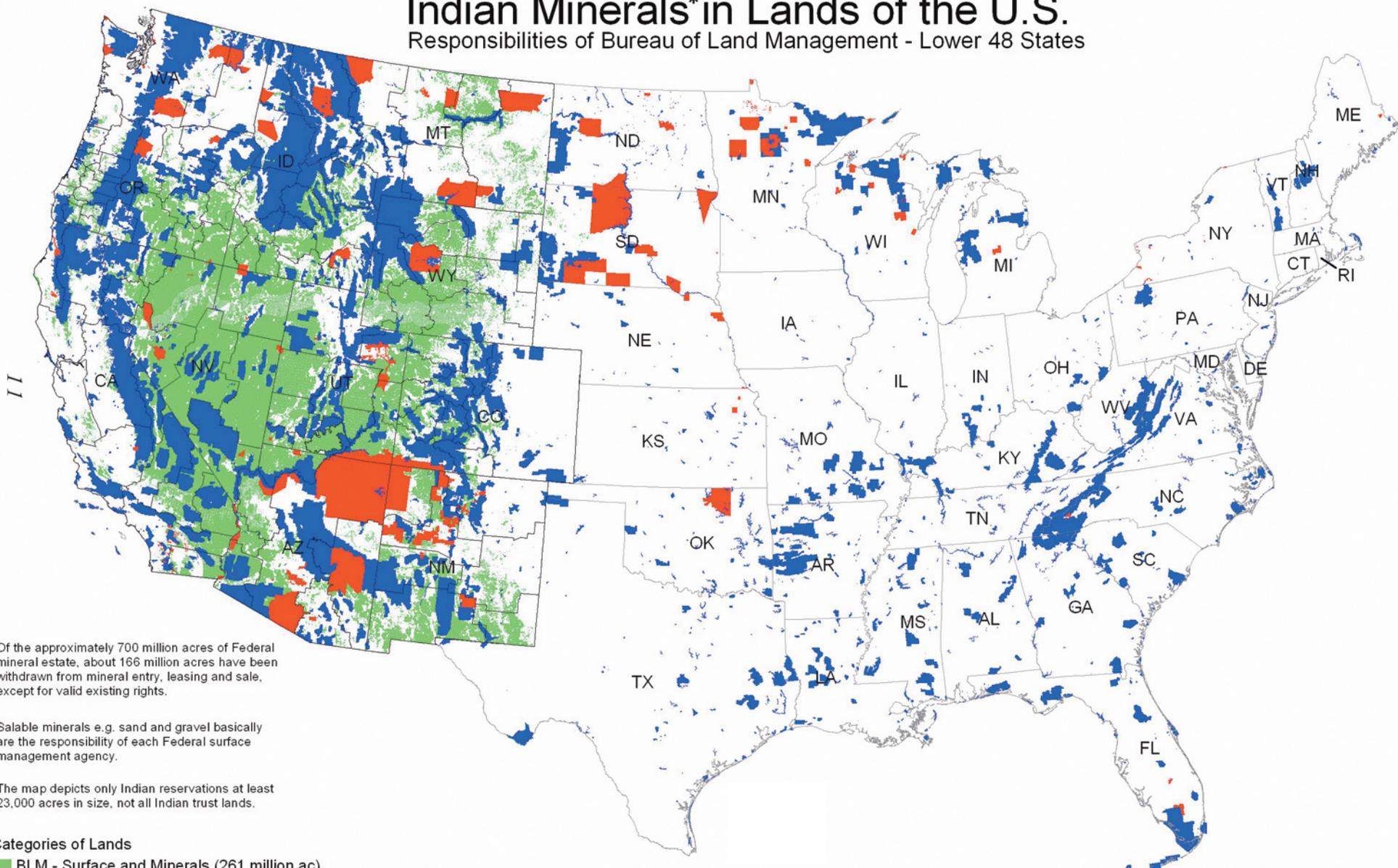
Note: This table and the accompanying maps represent 2 years of effort involved in researching, collecting, analyzing, and verifying data from numerous sources, and then coordinating and consulting with BLM State staff and other agencies. It presents a “snapshot” of data as of 1999. Because of the scope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

Estimated acreages were based on various sources of published and unpublished data. The rationale used to develop these data is presented in “Public Lands, On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals in Lands of the U.S.,” prepared by Sie Ling Chiang of BLM’s Washington Office in 2000. The first column, Land Total, is taken from Table 1-3, *Public Land Statistics*, 1999, while the fifth column, BLM Public Lands, comes from Table 1-4, *Public Land Statistics*, 2006.

- /a/ The term Federal Minerals refers to on-shore Federal minerals that are part of the BLM’s responsibilities. The on-shore Federal mineral acreage approximates the sum of Federal Surface Lands acres and Split-Estate Federal Minerals acres shown in the next two columns. As of 1999, the total was *approximately* 700 million acres.
- /b/ Federal Surface Lands include both the public domain and acquired lands of all Federal agencies. With the exception of an estimated 4 million acres of the acquired lands, Federal mineral rights exist in all Federal lands.
- /c/ The term Split-Estate Federal Minerals refers to Federal mineral rights under private surface lands. These are patented lands with minerals reserved to the U.S. Reservations may be for single, multiple, or all minerals. The 58 million acres is the mid-point of estimates ranging from 55 to 60 million acres (provided by the BLM’s Colorado State Office). This results in a significantly lower acreage than that shown in Table 3-2; any future updates will hopefully address this inconsistency.
- /d/ On these public lands, the BLM manages both surface resources and subsurface minerals. The surface acreage is part of the Federal Surface Lands shown in the third column. The subsurface mineral acreage is part of the Federal Mineral estate included in the second column. As of 2006, the BLM’s public lands comprise 258 million surface acres; refer to Table 1-4 of *Public Land Statistics*.
- /e/ As part of its trust management responsibility, the BLM provides technical supervision of mineral development on 56 million acres of American Indian trust lands except for Osage lands. All minerals in Indian trust lands are “leasable.” Acreage information was obtained in 1999 from the Real Estate Services staff of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- /f/ Navajo and Hopi oil and gas in Arizona and Utah are managed by New Mexico BLM.
- /g/ Ute Mountain Ute oil and gas in New Mexico are managed by Colorado BLM.
- /h/ The BLM’s Eastern States Office is responsible for Federal minerals in the 31 states east of, or bordering 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

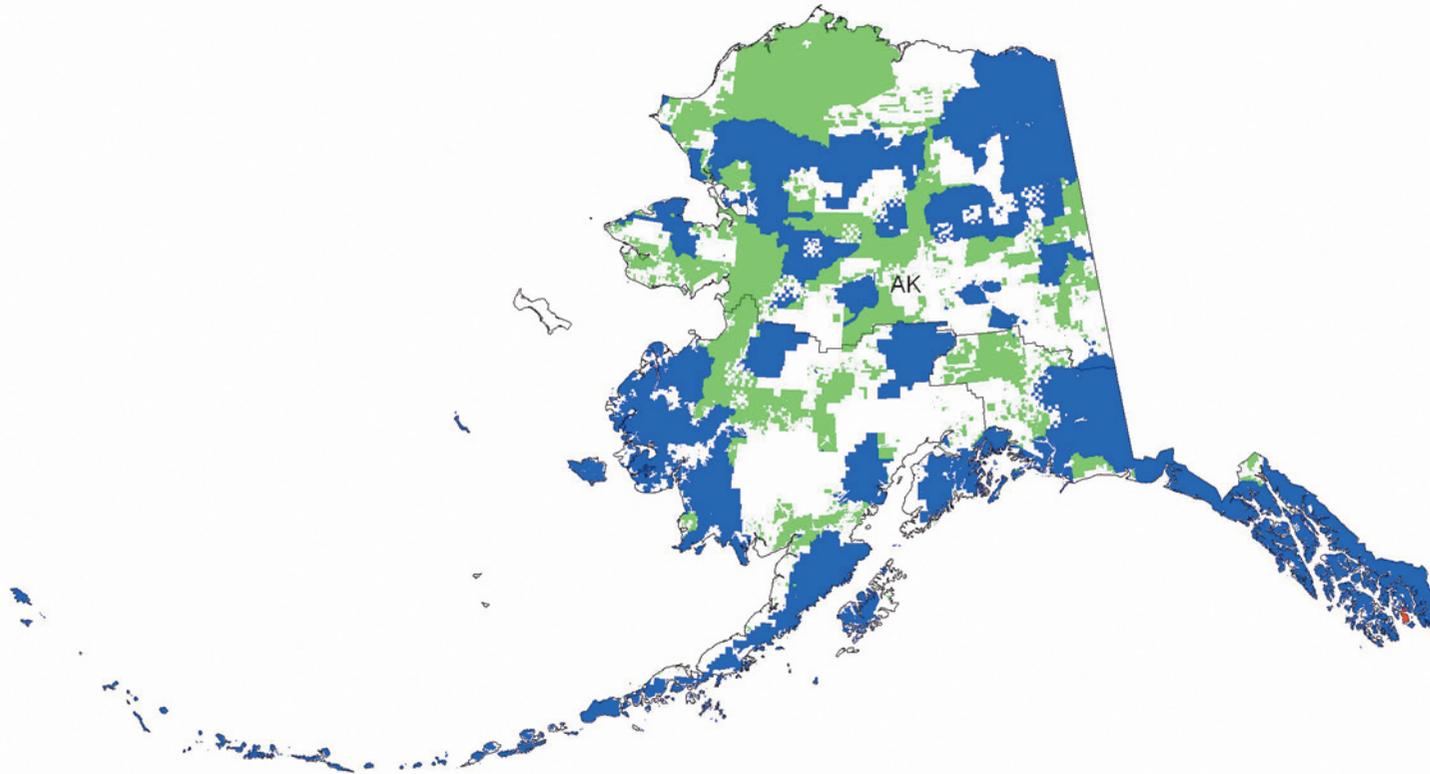
No warranty is made as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information may be updated without notification.

Produced By :  
 WO-210, Leonard Gore, Jr. (Graphics)  
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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 2006**

State	2005	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006
	Grand Total	Acquisitions	Restorations	Total Increase	Disposals	Withdrawn Reserved	Total Decrease	Net Change	Grand Total
	/a/ Acres	Increase /b/ Acres	Increase /c/ Acres	/d/ Acres	Decrease /e/ Acres	Decrease /f/ Acres	/g/ Acres	/h/ Acres	/i/ Acres
Alabama	111,369	0	0	0	0	107,846	107,846	(107,846)	3,523
Alaska	85,468,616	0	0	0	1,925,050	0	1,925,050	(1,925,050)	83,543,566
Arizona	12,218,180	637	0	637	80	1,776	1,856	(1,219)	12,216,961
Arkansas	295,185	0	0	0	0	289,107	289,107	(289,107)	6,078
California	15,230,638	7,013	0	7,013	8,123	0	8,123	(1,110)	15,229,528
Colorado	8,363,916	4,110	0	4,110	18,021	0	18,021	(13,911)	8,350,005
Florida	26,899	0	0	0	0	23,765	23,765	(23,765)	3,134
Idaho	12,001,817	90,391	192	90,583	36,189	442,911	479,100	(388,517)	11,613,300
Illinois	224	0	0	0	0	224	224	(224)	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	378	0	0	0	0	378	378	(378)	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	321,734	0	0	0	0	305,260	305,260	(305,260)	16,474
Maryland	548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	548
Michigan	74,807	0	0	0	0	74,807	74,807	(74,807)	0
Minnesota	146,658	0	0	0	0	145,211	145,211	(145,211)	1,447
Mississippi	56,212	0	0	0	0	55,971	55,971	(55,971)	241
Missouri	2,094	0	0	0	0	2,094	2,094	(2,094)	0
Montana	7,963,511	7,984	0	7,984	2,553	0	2,553	5,431	7,968,942

Table 1-4.

**PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

	2005	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006
State	Grand Total	Acquisitions	Restorations	Total Increase	Disposals	Withdrawn Reserved	Total Decrease	Net Change	Grand Total
	/a/ Acres	Increase /b/ Acres	Increase /c/ Acres	/d/ Acres	Decrease /e/ Acres	Decrease /f/ Acres	/g/ Acres	/h/ Acres	/i/ Acres
Nebraska	6,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,354
Nevada	47,824,624	133	0	133	7,830	0	7,830	(7,697)	47,816,927
New Mexico	13,372,014	8,554	0	8,554	2,605	0	2,605	5,949	13,377,963
North Dakota	58,837	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,837
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2,136	0	0	0	161	0	161	(161)	1,975
Oregon	16,135,761	790	0	790	751	0	751	39	16,135,800
South Dakota	274,437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274,437
Texas	11,833	0	0	0	331	0	331	(331)	11,502
Utah	22,858,179	0	0	0	206	0	206	(206)	22,857,973
Virginia	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	805
Washington	408,580	13,145	0	13,145	2,470	0	2,470	10,675	419,255
Wisconsin	159,982	0	0	0	0	157,616	157,616	(57,616)	2,366
Wyoming	18,366,584	0	0	0	388	0	388	(388)	18,366,196
<b>Total</b>	<b>261,762,912</b>	<b>132,757</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>132,949</b>	<b>2,004,758</b>	<b>1,606,966</b>	<b>3,611,724</b>	<b>(3,478,775)</b>	<b>258,284,137</b>

**Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

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

- /a/ Grand Total Fiscal Year 2005: Acreage data from the Fiscal Year 2005 edition of *Public Land Statistics*.
- /b/ Acquisitions (Increase): Lands obtained by the BLM through purchase, donation, condemnation, gift, or exchange; see Table 5-8c.
- /c/ Withdrawn-reserved lands administered by another Federal agency that have been restored to the BLM's jurisdiction (Increase). These lands were withdrawn or reserved for specific public purposes by an Executive Order, Secretarial Order, Act of Congress, or Public Land Order; removed from the jurisdiction of the BLM; and placed under the jurisdiction of another Federal agency. The appropriate action has been taken and these lands have now been returned to the jurisdiction of the BLM.
- /d/ (Total Increase): Total acres added to BLM's jurisdiction (sum of "/b/" and "/c/").
- /e/ Disposals (Decrease): Lands that have been disposed of by the BLM under various public land laws. Disposal may be by a patent (deed) or an Act of Congress.
- /f/ Withdrawn-reserved lands administered by another Federal agency (Decrease): Lands which have been withdrawn or reserved and designated for a specific public purpose by an Executive Order, Secretarial Order, Act of Congress, or Public Land Order and removed from the jurisdiction of the BLM and placed under the jurisdiction of another Federal agency. The lands will remain under the jurisdiction of another Federal agency until the appropriate action has been taken to return the lands to the jurisdiction of the BLM.
- /g/ (Total Decrease): Total acres removed from BLM's jurisdiction (sum of "/e/" and "/f/").
- /h/ (Net Change): Plus or minus ( ) change from Fiscal Year 2005 to Fiscal Year 2006 (difference between "Total Increase /d/" and "Total Decrease /g/").
- /i/ Grand Total Acres Fiscal Year – 2006: Consists of (1) Vacant Lands (both outside and within grazing districts) which are not withdrawn, reserved, appropriated, or set aside for a specific or designated purpose, and opened to some or all of the public land laws. The lands are not covered by any non-Federal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unopened mining claims; (2) LU Lands managed pursuant to Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 1012); and (3) Withdrawn-Reserved Lands that have been segregated from the operation of some or all of the public land laws and designated for specific purposes (e.g., BLM-managed monuments, wilderness, public water reserves, special designated areas, etc.).

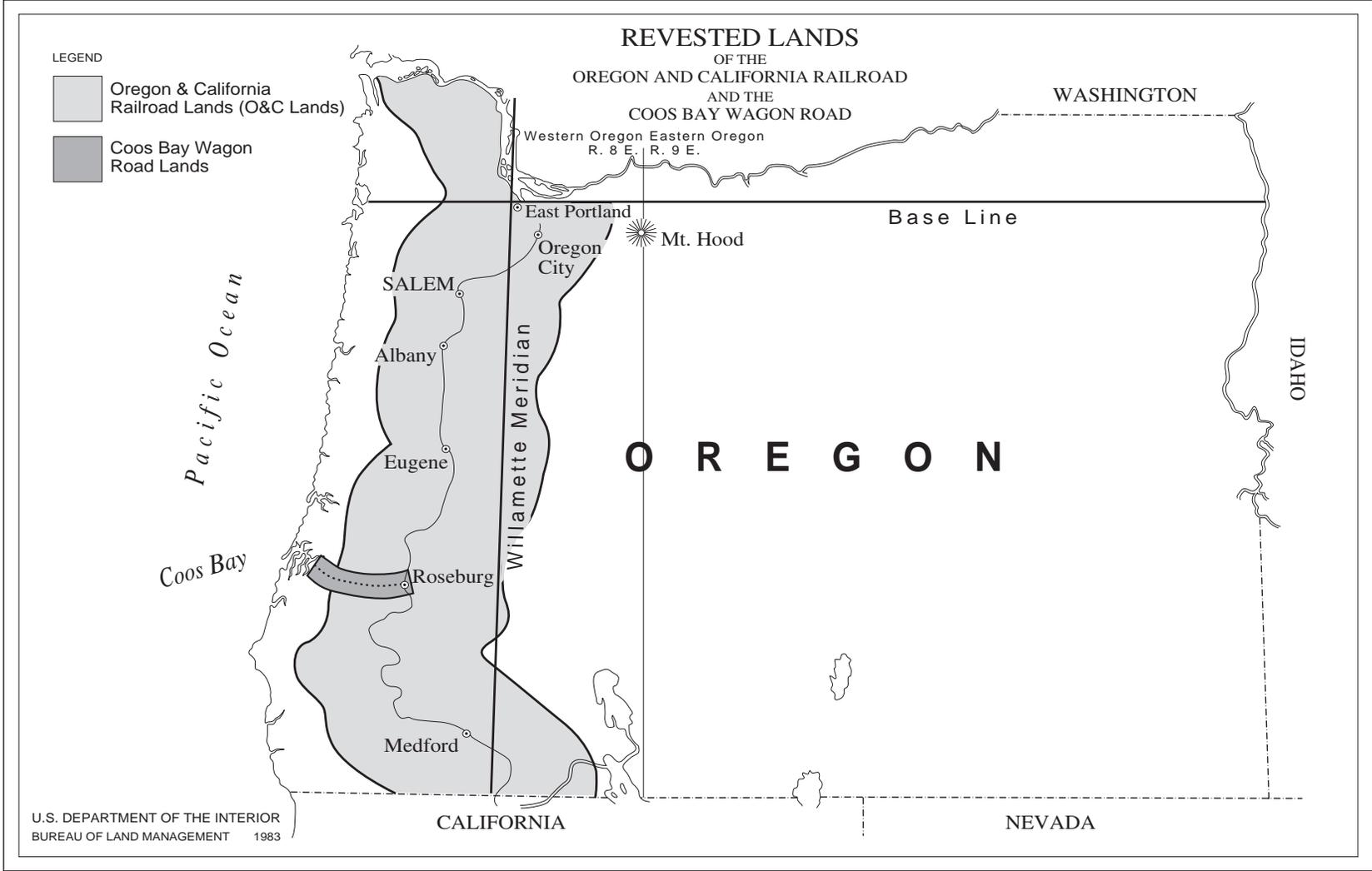
Table 1-5.

**AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006**

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	259,120	109,244	182	0	368,546
Klamath	46,202	20,962	0	0	67,164
Lane	279,556 /e/	95,293	0	0	374,849
Lincoln	8,773	0	0	0	8,773
Linn	85,265	520	0	0	85,785
Marion	20,707	0	0	0	20,707
Multnomah	4,208	0	0	0	4,208
Polk	40,491	0	1,160	0	41,651
Tillamook	38,307	0	0	0	38,307
Washington	11,380	0	0	0	11,380
Yamhill	33,003	0	0	0	33,003
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,084,821</b>	<b>462,678</b>	<b>29,721</b>	<b>74,547</b>	<b>2,651,767</b>

**Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

- /a/ These lands are administered by the Bureau of Land Management. They include O&C timber on non-Federal land on 160 acres in Columbia County, 123 acres in Yamhill County, and 100 acres in Clackamas County.
- /b/ Under the provisions of the Act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271), these lands were declared to be revested O&C railroad grant lands. They were placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture to be administered with National Forest lands, with all revenues derived from such lands to be handled in accordance with the provisions of Title II of the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), as amended by the Act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271).
- /c/ Certain O&C areas were set aside by various Acts of Congress to be administered by the Forest Service without losing their O&C identity. The lands in Benton, Clackamas, Jackson, and Polk Counties are watershed lands, while the land in Josephine County is an administrative site.
- /d/ Administered by the Bureau of Land Management; excludes Coos Bay Wagon Road timber on 87 acres of non-Federal land in Coos County.
- /e/ Decrease of 1 acre from the previous year is due to the disposal (sale) of 1 acre of land.



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 2006**

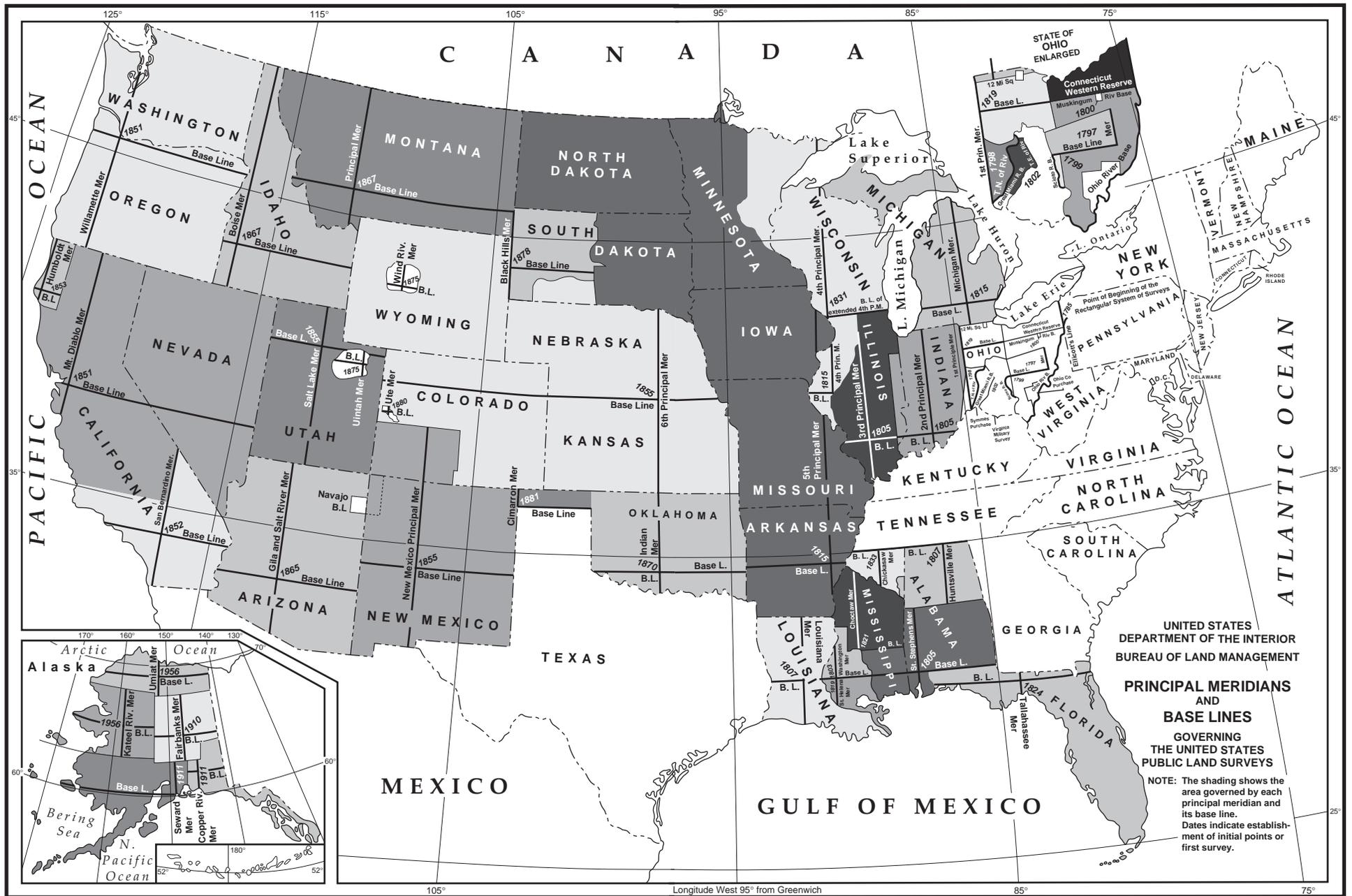
	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>Alaska</b>				
U.S. Forest Service	0	1	0	0
<b>Total Alaska</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Arizona</b>				
U.S. Forest Service	990	0	0	0
<b>Total Arizona</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Colorado</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	0	366	0	0
Bureau of Reclamation	0	2,333	0	0
<b>Total Colorado</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,699</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Idaho</b>				
Bureau of Reclamation	0	0	0	26,594
<b>Total Idaho</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,594</b>
<b>Nevada</b>				
Department of Energy	308,600	0	0	0
<b>Total Nevada</b>	<b>308,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>New Mexico</b>				
Bureau of Reclamation	0	7,955	0	0
National Aeronautics Space Adm.	0	2,789	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	360	0	0
<b>Total New Mexico</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,104</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Utah</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	0	8,927	0	0
Bureau of Reclamation	0	25,133	0	0
Department of Energy	2,300	0	0	0
Department of the Interior	6,450	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	4,533	0	0
<b>Total Utah</b>	<b>8,750</b>	<b>38,593</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,  
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>Washington</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	356	0	0	25
<b>Total Washington</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>				
Fish and Wildlife Service	0	0	0	4,107
<b>Total Wisconsin</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,107</b>
<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>318,696</b>	<b>52,397</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,726</b>
<b>Summary by Agency</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	356	9,293	0	25
Bureau of Reclamation	0	35,421	0	26,594
Department of Energy	310,900	0	0	0
Department of the Interior	6,450	0	0	0
Fish and Wildlife Service	0	0	0	4,107
National Aeronautics Space Adm.	0	2,789	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	990	4,894	0	0
<b>Agency Totals</b>	<b>318,696</b>	<b>52,397</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,726</b>

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



MEXICO

GULF OF MEXICO

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**PRINCIPAL MERIDIANS  
AND  
BASE LINES**

GOVERNING  
THE UNITED STATES  
PUBLIC LAND SURVEYS

NOTE: The shading shows the area governed by each principal meridian and its base line. Dates indicate establishment of initial points or first survey.

C A N A D A

ATLANTIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

Longitude West 95° from Greenwich

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2006

## Bureau of Land Management Lands

## Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	3,288	172	201	2,315
Arizona	6	29	0	119
Arkansas	0	12	0	10
California	0	50	4	82
Colorado	13	124	23	214
Idaho	0	215	0	319
Montana	0	12	0	19
Nevada	0	60	0	116
New Mexico	12	8	0	17
Oregon	0	183	0	260
Utah	0	280	0	337
Washington	0	13	0	60
Wyoming	0	471	0	653
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>4,521</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued

## Bureau of Land Management Lands

## Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Line Surveyed Resurveyed/
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	3,401,470	345,619	25,967	6,328
Arizona	0	21,121	0	94
California	40	20,246	0	155
Colorado	83	3,959	0	71
Idaho	629	23,034	0	325
Montana	0	4,032	0	74
Nevada	590	24,703	837	201
New Mexico	1,003	10,516	0	125
Oregon	0	35,040	0	219
Utah	0	30,237	0	264
Wyoming	0	83,720	0	369
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,403,815</b>	<b>602,227</b>	<b>26,804</b>	<b>8,225</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued

## USDA Forest Service Lands

## Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	11	0	0	43
Arkansas	0	36	0	72
California	0	75	16	192
Colorado	20	76	20	114
Nevada	0	1	0	1
Oregon	0	16	0	24
Utah	0	18	0	31
Wyoming	0	43	0	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>513</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued

## USDA Forest Service Lands

## Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Miles
California	0	7,680	0	102
Colorado	0	2,761	0	58
Idaho	0	1,920	0	15
Nebraska	0	14,720	0	94
Nevada	0	1,906	0	13
New Mexico	0	19,741	0	78
Oregon	0	2,720	0	17
South Dakota	0	3,173	0	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54,621</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>399</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued

## Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

## Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	13	8	45	332
Arizona	484	328	0	1,141
California	0	58	5	106
Colorado	10	10	17	50
Idaho	4	489	0	463
Maine	0	41	0	144
Minnesota	0	48	2	42
Montana	0	187	0	290
Nebraska	0	96	0	325
Nevada	0	73	0	181
New Mexico	42	239	15	414
North Carolina	0	12	0	25
North Dakota	0	6	0	22
Oklahoma	53	100	120	307
South Dakota	0	29	0	40
Utah	0	448	0	689
Washington	0	148	0	362
Wisconsin	0	51	49	63
Wyoming	0	16	0	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>2,387</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>5,038</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued

## Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

## Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	36	1,448	0	131
Arizona	213,540	154,500	0	1,371
California	0	20,480	0	153
Colorado	0	640	0	64
Idaho	753	26,060	0	364
Kansas	0	2,560	0	24
Louisiana	619	0	0	8
Maine	0	0	0	41
Minnesota	0	0	0	164
Montana	0	12,692	0	231
Nebraska	0	13,120	0	140
New Mexico	0	46,623	0	290
North Dakota	0	1,417	0	41
Oklahoma	1,509	17,647	0	283
South Dakota	0	4,627	0	88
Utah	23,040	75,350	0	515
Washington	0	16,480	0	103
Wisconsin	0	0	0	74
Wyoming	0	5,760	0	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>239,497</b>	<b>399,404</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,140</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued

## Other Agency Lands

## Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Arizona /c/	0	11	0	13
Arizona /d/	1	93	0	121
Arizona /e/	0	55	0	97
California /f/	0	11	0	126
Colorado /c/	34	69	10	140
Colorado /g/	3	8	3	89
Colorado /h/	1	10	6	0
Colorado /i/	2	0	0	0
Colorado /j/	14	1	26	0
Idaho /c/	0	13	0	4
Illinois /k/	0	25	0	14
Maryland /c/	0	7	0	15
Missouri /k/	0	23	0	13
Montana /g/	0	78	0	67
Nevada /g/	0	184	0	153
Utah /c/	0	23	0	31
Virginia /c/	0	1	0	0
Washington /c/	0	5	0	9
Washington /l/	0	23	0	47
Washington /m/	0	11	0	15
Washington /n/	0	17	0	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>973</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued

## Other Agency Lands

## Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Line Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Arizona	0	640	0	6
California	0	640	0	9
Colorado	0	360	0	18
Idaho	0	1,920	0	28
Illinois	0	0	0	9
Missouri	0	0	0	21
Montana	0	480	0	8
Utah	0	2,500	0	21
Washington	0	12,000	0	75
Wyoming	0	40	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,580</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued

## Grand Totals

## Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	3,312	180	246	2,690
Arizona	491	516	0	1,491
Arkansas	0	48	0	82
California	0	194	25	506
Colorado	97	298	105	607
Idaho	4	717	0	786
Illinois	0	25	0	14
Maine	0	41	0	144
Maryland	0	7	0	15
Minnesota	0	48	2	42
Missouri	0	23	0	13
Montana	0	277	0	376
Nebraska	0	96	0	325
Nevada	0	318	0	451
New Mexico	54	247	15	431
North Carolina	0	12	0	25
North Dakota	0	6	0	22
Oklahoma	53	100	120	307
Oregon	0	199	0	284
South Dakota	0	29	0	40
Utah	0	769	0	1,088
Virginia	0	1	0	0
Washington	0	217	0	512
Wisconsin	0	51	49	63
Wyoming	0	530	0	731
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,011</b>	<b>4,949</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>11,045</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued

## Grand Totals

## Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	3,401,506	347,067	25,967	6,459
Arizona	213,540	176,261	0	1,471
California	40	49,046	0	419
Colorado	83	7,720	0	211
Idaho	1,382	52,934	0	732
Illinois	0	0	0	9
Kansas	0	2,560	0	24
Louisiana	619	0	0	8
Maine	0	0	0	41
Minnesota	0	0	0	164
Missouri	0	0	0	21
Montana	0	17,204	0	313
Nebraska	0	27,840	0	234
Nevada	590	26,609	837	214
New Mexico	1,003	76,880	0	493
North Dakota	0	1,417	0	41
Oklahoma	1,509	17,647	0	283
Oregon	0	37,760	0	236
South Dakota	0	7,800	0	110
Utah	23,040	108,087	0	800
Washington	0	28,480	0	178
Wisconsin	0	0	0	74
Wyoming	0	89,520	0	429
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,643,312</b>	<b>1,074,832</b>	<b>26,804</b>	<b>12,964</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued

## Plats Accepted

Geographic State	Field Surveys	Supplemental Plats	Protraction Diagrams Approved /o/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	603	64	0
Arizona	33	0	55
California	34	2	5
Colorado	27	12	0
Idaho	44	7	0
Illinois	1	0	0
Kansas	4	4	0
Louisiana	2	0	0
Maine	8	0	0
Minnesota	11	0	0
Missouri	6	0	0
Montana	49	5	1
Nebraska	4	0	0
Nevada	7	4	0
New Mexico	24	2	0
North Dakota	13	1	0
Oklahoma	23	0	0
Oregon	35	1	0
South Dakota	12	2	0
Utah	31	2	0
Washington	31	0	0
Wisconsin	5	0	0
Wyoming	19	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>61</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued

## Mineral Surveys

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>Number of Surveys</b>	<b>Lode Claims</b>	<b>Placer Claims</b>	<b>Millsite Claims</b>
Colorado	1	4	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued

### Geographic Coordinate Data Base /p/

#### All Year Accomplishments

Geographic State	Total in State <i>Townships</i>	Number Planned <i>Townships</i>	Number Computed /q/ <i>Townships</i>	GIS Validated /r/ <i>Townships</i>
Alaska /s/	18,656	18,656	2,292	1,186
Arizona	3,414	3,414	3,405	3,405
California	4,815	4,665	3,789	3,265
Colorado	3,059	2,905	2,905	2,882
Eastern States /t/	0	0	0	0
Idaho	2,490	2,490	2,236	2,131
Montana	4,199	4,199	4,192	4,192
Nevada	3,377	3,215	3,195	2,653
New Mexico	3,288	3,288	3,205	3,195
North Dakota	2,047	2,047	718	718
Oklahoma	2,078	2,078	550	549
Oregon	2,897	2,897	2,550	2,526
South Dakota	2,100	2,100	234	234
Utah	2,565	2,515	2,490	1,541
Washington	2,087	2,087	484	146
Wyoming	2,889	2,748	2,748	2,748
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,961</b>	<b>59,304</b>	<b>34,993</b>	<b>31,371</b>

**Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

- /a/ The accomplishments reported under Field Accomplishments are those miles and monuments that are reported during the actual field survey process.
- /b/ The accomplishments reported under Office Accomplishments are those acres and miles that are reported after the approval of the survey plat and field notes.
- /c/ National Park Service
- /d/ Department of Defense
- /e/ Chin Indian Community
- /f/ Bureau of Reclamation
- /g/ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- /h/ Southern Ute Indian Nation
- /i/ Mountain Ute Indian Nation
- /j/ Other contributed
- /k/ Corps of Engineers
- /l/ Department of Energy/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- /m/ Quinault Indian Nation
- /n/ Colville Indian Nation
- /o/ Protraction Diagrams are generally produced for the Forest Service, but may represent unsurveyed land managed by any agency.
- /p/ The Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) results from the computation of coordinates, in latitude and longitude, to corners of the Public Land Survey System and is intended for use in a land or geographic information system, not for boundary determination.

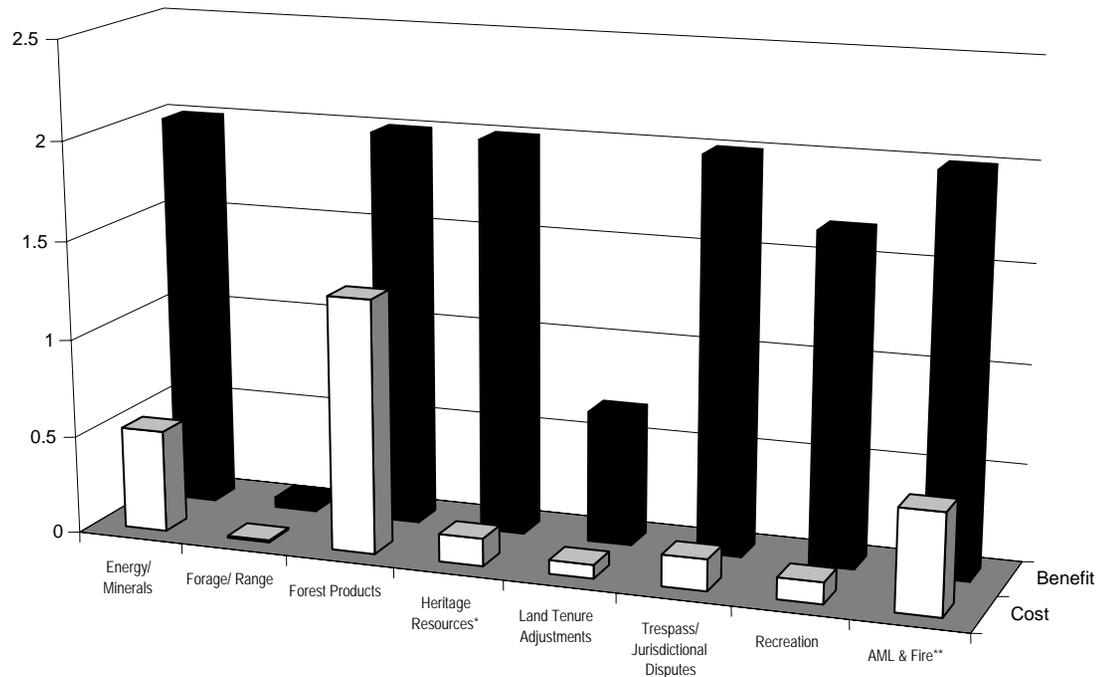
**Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

- /q/ Townships for which all coordinate data has been computed.
- /r/ Geographic Information System (GIS) validated refers to townships for which the entire GCDB process has been completed; these have been submitted for posting on the Land Survey Information National Home Page ([www.geocommunicator.gov/lsi/](http://www.geocommunicator.gov/lsi/)).
- /s/ Alaska is collecting digital information in a different format; Alaska's progress is included with the GCDB for reporting purposes.
- /t/ Eastern States is not included in the totals. Eastern States primarily provides training and technical assistance to other organizations in their data collection efforts.

# Cadastral Survey Costs & Benefits to BLM - FY 2006

## Field Work Performed During the Fiscal Year

Reported in Millions of Dollars



Note: The reported value for some program areas were displayed as 2 million dollars in the bar graph. This was done in order to graphically display some of the lesser dollar values on the graph. The actual reported value for those programs showing as 2 million dollars is included below.

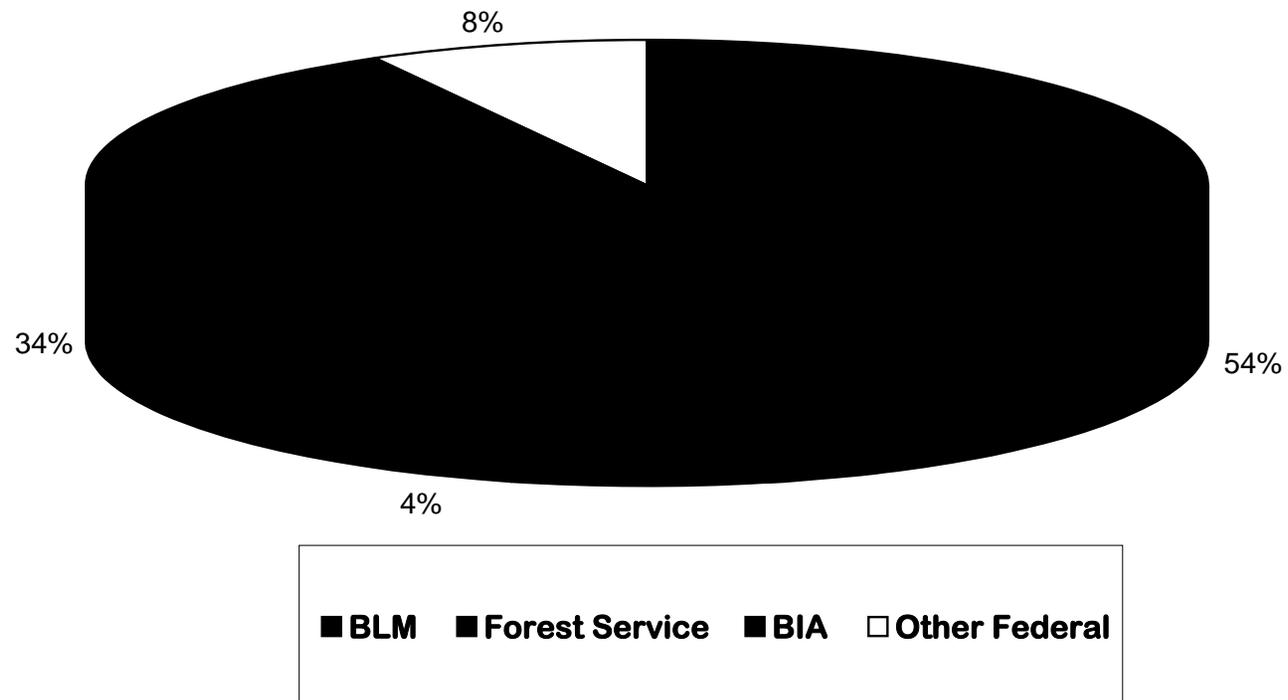
Actual Reported Value in Millions: Energy \$1,438, Forest \$58, Heritage \$10, Trespass \$40, and AML \$14.

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

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

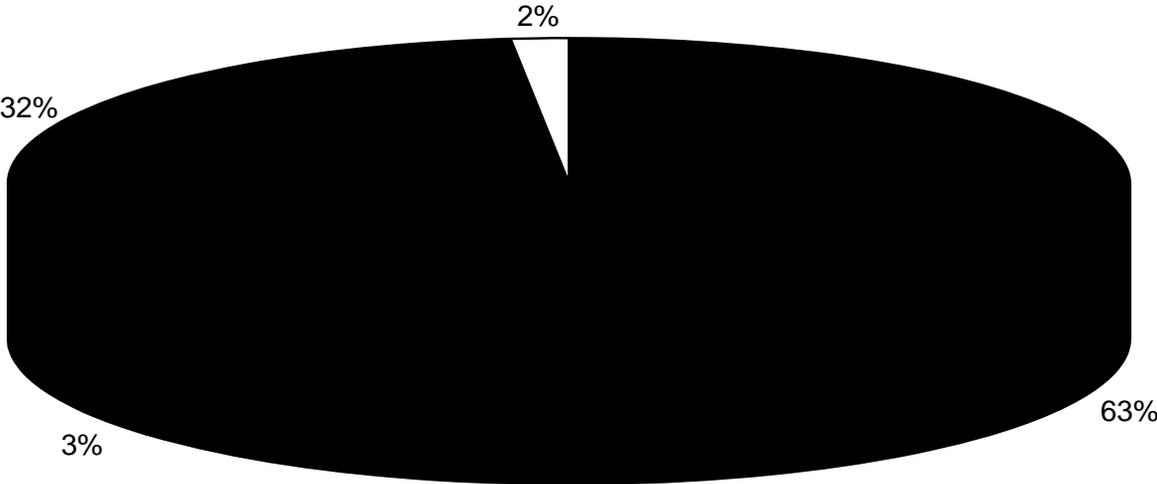
# FY 2006 Cadastral Survey Field Accomplishments

## Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



# FY 2006 Cadastral Survey Office Accomplishments

## Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006**

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

<b><u>Appropriation Title</u></b>	<b><u>Amount Obligated</u></b>
Management of Lands and Resources	\$962,117,303
Federal Firefighting	576,895,474
Payments to States	242,361,091
Southern Nevada Public Land Management	189,726,368
Helium	180,304,553
Oregon and California Grant Lands	109,654,778
Working Capital	41,554,246
Trust	20,093,164
Cost Recovery	18,815,497
Energy Act Funds /a/	15,147,058
Construction and Access	14,801,016
Land Acquisition	14,101,022
Recreation, Support of Public Lands /b/	13,350,114
Forest Recovery and Restoration	10,837,407
Range Improvements	9,692,576
Calista Corporation Property Act /c/	4,998,560
Road Maintenance	2,119,201
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act /d/	1,019,158
Lincoln County Land Act Land Sales /e/	402,978
Quarters	300,946
Naval Oil Shale Reserve Restoration	169,363
Stewardship Contract Product Sales /f/	5,609
Federal Infrastructure Improvement, from LWCF	---
Deschutes County Land Transaction	---
<b>Total of BLM Appropriations Obligated</b>	<b>\$2,428,467,482</b>

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

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

<b><u>Appropriation Title</u></b>	<b><u>Amount Obligated</u></b>
Hazardous Materials /g/	\$7,159,624
Federal Highways /h/	3,651,978
Forest Protection and Utilization	3,458,888
Natural Resource Damage Assessment /i/	225,255
<b>Total of Transferred Appropriations Obligated</b>	<b>\$14,495,745</b>
<b>Grand Total of Obligations</b>	<b>\$2,442,963,227</b>

Note: The Haida Corporation Fund was cancelled in Fiscal Year 2005 and is no longer presented in this table.

/a/ Public Law 109-58, Energy Policy Act of 2005, established the Energy Act Funds as follows: Subtitle F, Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing and Permitting Practices; Subtitle D, Transfer of Administrative Jurisdiction and Environmental Remediation of Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2, in Kern County, California; to the Secretary of the Interior; and Subtitle B, Geothermal Energy.

/b/ 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.

/c/ The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) requires the Department of Treasury to establish a property account for Calista Corporation to facilitate land exchanges.

/d/ Public Law 106-248, Sec. 202 authorizes the BLM to sell land identified for disposal under its land use planning process and to exchange Federal land for non-Federal land if the exchange would be in the public interest.

/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.

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

- /f/ The Fiscal Year 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Bill (Public Law 108-7), Section 323, amended Section 347 of the Fiscal Year 1999 Appropriation Omnibus (Public Law 105-277), which originally granted the USDA Forest Service pilot stewardship contracting authority. It states, "Until September 30, 2013, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, via agreement or contract as appropriate, may enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forest and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs."
- /g/ The Central Hazardous Materials Fund was transferred to the Office of the Secretary in Fiscal Year 2006.
- /h/ Used for highway repair and emergency road maintenance.

## 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.

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. The BLM balances the use and protection of public land resources through cooperative conservation projects, citizen-based stewardship, and other on-the-ground partnership activities to achieve long-term public land health and stability of the public lands.

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

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

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

Table 2-4, Forest Development Accomplishments in Acres, shows the numerous reforestation and improvement projects completed during Fiscal Year 2006 to restore forest health conditions on the BLM public lands. The table was slightly modified in Fiscal Year 2005 to reflect changes in the BLM's forest management practices. The columns "Reforestation – Seeding" and "Genetic Tree Improvement – Seeding" were removed as the BLM no longer sows tree seed as a reforestation practice; there were no acres reported in either category for at least 10 years. A column entitled "Pruning" was added as the BLM is now using this practice for disease control and fuel hazard reduction.

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

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

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

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

**Table 2-1. PERCENT OF RANGELAND ACREAGE BY ECOLOGICAL STATUS BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

	Percent by Ecological Status /a/				
	Percent Acres Inventoried /b/	Potential Natural Community	Late Seral	Mid Seral	Early Seral
Arizona	53	8	43	38	10
California	15	3	21	45	31
Colorado	47	7	27	41	25
Idaho	73	3	25	38	34
Montana, North, and South Dakota	69	9	68	22	1
Nevada	39	4	38	46	12
New Mexico	76	4	24	43	30
Oregon and Washington	56	1	28	59	13
Utah	60	12	30	45	13
Wyoming	59	27	38	30	5
<b>Total Bureauwide</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>16</b>

Note: The BLM's inventory of ecological status of rangelands is used to report on the condition of rangelands as mandated in the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978. The Total Bureauwide figures represents a weighted average.

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

/b/ The percent of each state that has been inventoried using Ecological Site Inventories (ESI) or the Soil-Vegetation Inventory Method. Ecological Site Inventories are being conducted to fill in data gaps. This table will be updated annually to reflect new data and changes in seral stages. The percent acres inventoried in Fiscal Year 2006 is less than what was reported previous to Fiscal Year 2004 because now only the acres actually categorized to seral stage are being reported. Acres that could not be categorized to seral stage were reported as Unclassified in reports previous to Fiscal Year 2004 and are no longer being reported in this table.

Table 2-2.

**CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006**

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	107,505 (100%)	10 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	10 (0%)	47 (0%)	3 (0%)	107,565
Arizona	320 (36%)	136 (15%)	207 (24%)	73 (8%)	416 (47%)	24 (3%)	119 (14%)	879
California	1,042 (43%)	441 (18%)	510 (21%)	97 (4%)	1,048 (43%)	88 (4%)	263 (11%)	2,441
Colorado	2,472 (57%)	480 (11%)	632 (15%)	122 (3%)	1,234 (29%)	573 (13%)	29 (1%)	4,308
Eastern States	5 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5
Idaho	1,948 (46%)	349 (8%)	1,333 (31%)	166 (4%)	1,848 (43%)	335 (8%)	142 (3%)	4,273
Montana	1,682 (41%)	99 (2%)	1,609 (39%)	73 (2%)	1,781 (43%)	484 (12%)	172 (4%)	4,119
Nevada	893 (34%)	431 (16%)	323 (12%)	519 (19%)	1,273 (47%)	478 (18%)	20 (1%)	2,664
New Mexico	230 (49%)	138 (29%)	47 (10%)	20 (4%)	205 (44%)	33 (7%)	2 (0)	470
Oregon	2,949 (41%)	1,053 (15%)	1,059 (15%)	224 (3%)	2,336 (32%)	96 (1%)	1,837 (25%)	7,218
Utah	2,886 (59%)	433 (9%)	789 (16%)	416 (9%)	1,638 (33%)	356 (7%)	11 (0%)	4,891
Wyoming	1,576 (36%)	897 (21%)	893 (21%)	597 (14%)	2,387 (55%)	248 (6%)	144 (3%)	4,355
<b>Total Lower 48</b>	<b>16,003 (45%)</b>	<b>4,457 (13%)</b>	<b>7,402 (21%)</b>	<b>2,307 (6%)</b>	<b>14,166 (40%)</b>	<b>2,715 (8%)</b>	<b>2,739 (8%)</b>	<b>35,623</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>123,508 (86%)</b>	<b>4,467 (3%)</b>	<b>7,402 (5%)</b>	<b>2,307 (2%)</b>	<b>14,176 (10%)</b>	<b>2,762 (2%)</b>	<b>2,742 (2%)</b>	<b>143,188</b>

Table 2-2.

**CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – 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	12,403,564 (98%)	224 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	224 (0%)	0 (0%)	148,510 (1%)	12,552,298
Arizona	276 (1%)	17,830 (80%)	102 (0%)	96 (0%)	18,028 (81%)	3,027 (14%)	929 (4%)	22,260
California	5,173 (33%)	2,688 (17%)	6,198 (40%)	699 (5%)	9,585 (62%)	419 (3%)	298 (2%)	15,475
Colorado	7,181 (72%)	175 (2%)	648 (7%)	94 (1%)	917 (9%)	22 (0%)	1,795 (18%)	9,915
Eastern States	119 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	119
Idaho	1,575 (41%)	591 (15%)	656 (17%)	276 (7%)	1,523 (39%)	265 (7%)	502 (13%)	3,865
Montana	5,725 (42%)	313 (2%)	2,726 (20%)	67 (0%)	3,106 (23%)	302 (2%)	4,352 (32%)	13,485
Nevada	8,855 (47%)	559 (3%)	829 (4%)	1,733 (9%)	3,121 (17%)	283 (2%)	6,277 (33%)	18,536
New Mexico	3,064 (38%)	1,046 (13%)	583 (7%)	2 (0%)	1,631 (20%)	907 (11%)	2,499 (31%)	8,101
Oregon	139,141 (92%)	2,492 (2%)	1,731 (1%)	395 (0%)	4,618 (3%)	462 (0%)	7,237 (5%)	151,458
Utah	8,613 (48%)	3,092 (17%)	1,115 (6%)	459 (3%)	4,666 (26%)	1,505 (8%)	3,060 (17%)	17,844
Wyoming	5,770 (38%)	294 (2%)	4,112 (27%)	2,247 (15%)	6,653 (44%)	354 (2%)	2,354 (16%)	15,131
<b>Total Lower 48</b>	<b>185,492 (67%)</b>	<b>29,080 (11%)</b>	<b>18,700 (7%)</b>	<b>6,068 (2%)</b>	<b>53,848 (19%)</b>	<b>7,546 (3%)</b>	<b>29,303 (11%)</b>	<b>276,189</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,589,056 (98%)</b>	<b>29,304 (0%)</b>	<b>18,700 (0%)</b>	<b>6,068 (0%)</b>	<b>54,072 (0%)</b>	<b>7,546 (0%)</b>	<b>177,813 (1%)</b>	<b>12,828,487</b>

**Table 2-2.                   CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 2-3. RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

Practice	Units	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon	Utah	Wyoming	Total
<b>Soil Stabilization &amp; Improvement</b>												
Brush Control	Acres	3,000	0	3,394	12,573	0	2,712	34,744	20,561	3,828	19,616	<b>100,428</b>
Seeding/Planting	Acres	2,686	141	397	23,037	0	7,697	310	2,984	9,616	1,005	<b>47,873</b>
Soil Stabilization	Acres	1,836	0	0	94,731	0	4,689	0	6,805	7,766	210	<b>116,037</b>
Weed Control	Acres	0	390	612	0	49	2,193	5,616	2,497	0	40	<b>11,397</b>
<b>Water Management</b>												
Detention &												
Diversion	Quantity	7	0	8	0	1	0	9	5	1	0	<b>31</b>
Pipelines -Waters	Quantity	1	1	3	0	60	3	8	9	8	25	<b>118</b>
- Length	Miles	1	1	1	0	36	1	9	11	13	23	<b>96</b>
Reservoirs	Quantity	0	0	25	2	71	2	0	0	1	8	<b>109</b>
Springs	Quantity	0	3	1	38	16	0	0	5	1	14	<b>78</b>
Water Catchments	Quantity	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	<b>6</b>
	Gallons	0	1,000	1,500	0	0	0	6,450	0	80,000	2,200	<b>91,150</b>
Wells	Quantity	1	1	7	1	8	4	2	3	1	15	<b>43</b>
Storage/Drinking	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	<b>2</b>
	Gallons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	1,800	0	<b>4,800</b>
<b>Program Facilities</b>												
Cattleguards	Quantity	0	0	2	5	14	18	1	5	10	4	<b>59</b>
Fences	Miles	6	25	24	220	71	66	20	66	24	63	<b>585</b>

Source: The Bureau of Land Management's Rangeland Improvement Project System (RIPS) data as of December 13, 2006.

**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

Administrative State	Reforestation /a/			Stand Productivity /b/	Genetic Tree Improvement /c/	Stand Improvement /d/			Stand Conversion /e/	Pruning
	Planting	Site Preparation	Protection	Fertilization	Planted	Release	Pre-Commercial Thinning	Commercial Thinning		
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	100	0	0
California	55	27	0	0	0	0	781	724	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	854	267	0	276
Idaho	200	200	0	0	60	0	0	1,275	0	0
Montana	220	1,025	98	0	0	0	722	513	164	0
Nevada	121	121	121	0	0	26	670	1,009	0	66
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	143	0	0
Oregon	1,909	539	9,292	0	1,371	6,474	13,268	11,769	145	3,547
- Eastern /f/	132	195	43	0	0	0	1,313	2,635	113	50
- Western /g/	1,777	344	9,249	0	1,371	6,474	11,955	9,134	32	3,497
Utah	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0
Wyoming	127	0	0	0	0	6	318	179	575	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,712</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>9,511</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>6,516</b>	<b>17,613</b>	<b>16,034</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>3,891</b>
<b>Group Totals</b>	<b>15,567</b> <b>(Reforestation)</b>					<b>44,938</b> <b>(Stand Improvement)</b>				

**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2006  
– 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.
- /e/ “Stand Conversion” is a change from one silvicultural system or from one tree species to another.
- /f/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridan, 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 Meridan.

**Table 2-5. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

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

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

Note: Due to the relatively static nature of the data for habitat acres/miles, this table is updated on a 5-year basis. If a change in data is warranted, a state may change its data prior to the next general scheduled update. There were no changes in Fiscal Year 2006.

Table 2-6.

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BIG GAME ANIMALS ON PUBLIC LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Antelope</b>	<b>Barbary Sheep</b>	<b>Bear</b>	<b>Bighorn Sheep</b>	<b>Buffalo</b>	<b>Caribou</b>
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	9,885	745	605	125	0	0
Oregon	11,650	50	2,440	1,290	0	0
Utah	9,500	0	500	3,500	265	0
Wyoming	231,993	0	509	1,081	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>393,602</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>16,434</b>	<b>21,838</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>990,000</b>

**Table 2-6. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BIG GAME ANIMALS ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Deer</b>	<b>Elk</b>	<b>Javelina Wild Boar</b>	<b>Moose</b>	<b>Mountain Goat</b>	<b>Turkey</b>
Alaska	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
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	91,500	20,700	0	500	285	2,500
Nevada	113,800	3,300	0	0	0	70
New Mexico	24,500	14,325	1,550	0	0	1,650
Oregon	182,110	11,533	0	0	100	12,960
Utah	245,650	37,700	0	206	0	3,000
Wyoming	220,444	38,778	0	4,298	70	2,840
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,228,249</b>	<b>218,510</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>31,542</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>34,475</b>

Note: For the purposes of this table, the term “public lands” refers to those lands managed by the BLM. Due to the relatively static nature of the data for estimated number of big game animals on public lands, this table is usually updated on a 5-year basis. If a change in data is warranted, a state may change its data prior to the next general scheduled update. There were no changes in Fiscal Year 2006.

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

Table 2-7.

**FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED  
DURING FISCAL YEAR 2006**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Protective Fencing</b>	<b>Spawning Bed Development</b>	<b>Streambank Stabilization</b>	<b>Habitat Disking and Chaining</b>
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona	9	0	4	0
California	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	23.1	0	32	1,590
Eastern States	0	0	1	0
Idaho	57.8	38.5	36	200
Montana	11.5	24	1	72
Nevada	7	.5	30	2,175
New Mexico	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oregon	0	1	42	0
Utah	54	0	0.25	51,420
Wyoming	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>162.4</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>146.25</b>	<b>55,457</b>

Table 2-7.

**FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED  
DURING FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

Administrative State	Lake Improvements	Seeding	Prescribed Burning	Wetland Improvements
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona	0	360	0	0
California	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	30	403	506	3,050
Eastern States	0	20	180	0
Idaho	0	28,612	1,509	21
Montana	50	91	4,881	280
Nevada	0	6,300	525	1,030
New Mexico	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oregon	1	8,000	18,000	16
Utah	0	20,486	7,972	0
Wyoming	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>64,272</b>	<b>33,573</b>	<b>4,397</b>

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

Table 2-8.

**EMERGENCY FIRE STABILIZATION AND  
REHABILITATION PROJECTS, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

	<b>Number <i>/a/</i></b>	<b>Acres Treated <i>/b/</i></b>	<b>Funding <i>/c/</i></b>
Alaska	37	1,626	\$852,977
Arizona	17	34,114	1,651,892
California	27	97,977	1,041,779
Colorado	19	2,240	360,446
Idaho	92	892,407	8,365,786
Montana	11	82,673	128,450
Nevada	182	1,711,361	10,959,228
New Mexico	10	193	10,062
Oregon	58	146,491	3,965,571
South Dakota	1	2,000	3,107
Utah	115	477,133	7,345,477
Washington	1	440	9,985
Wyoming	5	6,252	132,666
<b>Total</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>3,454,907</b>	<b>\$34,827,426</b>

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

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

*/c/* Includes expenditures in Fiscal Year 2006 for treatments, monitoring, and inventory/assessment; these may include funding for treatments approved in 2003, 2004, and 2005 as well as planning costs for many of the Fiscal Year 2006 fires. Idaho expenditures include seed purchased by the National Seed Warehouse. Grand Total does not include indirect support and other program oversight and development costs (approximately \$993,000) or funds expended in the Native Plant Materials Development Program (\$4.6 million).

## PART 3

### COMMERCIAL USES AND REVENUES GENERATED

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

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

The BLM administers almost 258 million surface acres of public land, about one-eighth of the land in the United States, and approximately 700 million acres of on-shore Federal mineral estate on or underlying both Federal surface ownerships and privately owned lands. The BLM also provides technical supervision of mineral development and cadastral (land) survey on 56 million acres of American Indian trust lands.

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

Please note that only receipts and payments collected by the BLM are listed. For revenues derived from BLM energy and mineral activities, refer to Mineral Revenues in the Annual Report of the Minerals Management Service (MMS), a Department of the Interior agency. The onshore Federal mineral revenues generated by the BLM and collected by the MMS, including royalties, rents, and bonus bids, totaled \$4,421 million for Fiscal Year 2006. Mineral operations on Indian trust lands generated \$589 million in revenue for Indian mineral owners.

#### **Payment to States (Including Local Governments) and Territories**

Table 3-30, Payments to States (Including Local Governments) and Territories, Fiscal Year 2006, has been modified from previous years to reflect the transfer of responsibility for operating the Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program from the Bureau of Land Management to the Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary. This transfer of responsibility became effective on December 7, 2004. Because of this transfer, PILT payment information will no longer be reported on Table 3-30. Information on the PILT program can be found on the website [www.doi.gov/pilt/summary](http://www.doi.gov/pilt/summary) .

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2006

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<b>BLM LANDS PATENTED</b>			
<b><u>Airport</u></b>			
Alaska	1	55	\$0
New Mexico	1	35	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b><u>Color-Of-Title</u></b>			
New Mexico	1	104	\$129
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>\$129</b>
<b><u>Desert Land</u></b>			
None			
<b><u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /a/</u></b>			
California	24	8,012	\$183,886
Colorado	1	80	0
Idaho	4	528	0
Montana	13	2,553	2,113
Washington	10	2,470	3,037,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>13,643</b>	<b>\$3,223,799</b>
<b><u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA &amp; FLTFA) /b/</u></b>			
Colorado	1	4,059	\$85,900
Idaho	1	481	65,000
Nevada	1	38	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4,578</b>	<b>\$151,900</b>
<b>Grand Total Exchanges</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>18,221</b>	<b>\$3,375,699</b>
<b><u>Homestead (Reissuance of Suspended Entry)</u></b>			
Nevada (Act of 9/20/1922; 42 Stat. 857)	1	160	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b><u>Reclamation Homestead</u></b>			
Montana	1	157	0
Wyoming	1	150	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<b>BLM LANDS PATENTED - continued</b>			
<b><u>Recreation and Public Purposes</u></b>			
Alaska	1	1	\$3,960
Arizona	1	80	800
California	1	111	0
Colorado	1	849	0
Nevada	23	370	135,778
Utah	1	2	0
Wisconsin	1	9	0
Wyoming	1	238	2,380
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>\$142,918</b>
<b><u>Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA) /c/</u></b>			
California	1	2	\$969
Florida	1	1	10,000
New Mexico	1	112	536,960
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>\$547,929</b>
<b><u>Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA &amp; FLTFA) /d/</u></b>			
California	1	12	\$969
Colorado	5	79	385,250
Idaho	3	14	20,400
Nevada	66	482	57,297,500
Oregon	8	751	253,853
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>\$57,957,972</b>
<b><u>Sales (SNPLMA) /e/</u></b>			
Nevada	65	3,013	\$805,626,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3,013</b>	<b>\$805,626,900</b>
<b><u>Sales (Various Acts of Congress)</u></b>			
Nevada (Act of 08/02/2005; 119 Stat. 448)	1	10	\$0
Nevada (Act of 08/15/1970; 18 U.S.C. 1963)	1	71	1,855,000
Nevada (Act of 11/06/2002; 116 Stat. 2013)	1	175	0
Nevada (Act of 07/31/1989; 103 Stat. 168)	1	3,351	1
New Mexico (Act of 12/22/1975; 25 U.S.C. 640d-10)	1	960	0
New Mexico (Act of 11/01/2000; 114 Stat. 1890)	1	1,396	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5,963</b>	<b>\$1,855,001</b>
<b>Grand Total Sales</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>10,429</b>	<b>\$865,987,802</b>

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<b>BLM LANDS PATENTED - concluded</b>			
<b><u>State Grants</u></b>			
Utah	1	204	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b><u>Alaska Conveyances /f/</u></b>			
State Selection Patents	23	248,611	\$0
State Selection Tentative Approvals	127	1,473,409	0
<b>Total State Selections</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1,722,020</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Native Selection Patents	18	117,535	\$0
Interim Conveyances	3	76,739	0
<b>Total Native Selections</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>194,274</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Patents	6	2,419	\$0
Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Interim Conveyances	0	0	0
<b>Total Alaska Railroad Transfer Act</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,419</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Native Allotment Certificates	70	6,277	\$0
Native Veteran Allotment Certificates	0	0	0
<b>Total Certificates of Allotment</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>6,277</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Homesites or Headquarters	0	0	\$0
Native Townsites	0	0	0
Non-Native Townsites	0	0	0
Railroad Townsites	0	0	0
Trade & Manufacturing Sites	1	5	0
<b>Total Sites</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Grand Total Alaska Conveyances</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>1,924,995</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Grand Total BLM Lands Patented</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>1,956,170</b>	<b>\$869,506,548</b>

**Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<b>FEDERAL MINERALS PATENTED</b>			
<b><u>Exchanges (Federal Minerals) (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /g/</u></b>			
California	2	1,021	\$4,385
New Mexico	1	9,155	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10,176</b>	<b>\$4,385</b>
<b><u>Exchanges (Federal Minerals) (Sec. 206 FLPMA &amp; FLTFA) /h/</u></b>			
None			
<b><u>Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals</u></b>			
Arizona	5	160	\$0
Colorado	3	47	0
Florida	1	40	1,000
Idaho	2	800	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>\$1,000</b>
<b><u>Minerals (43 CFR 3860)</u></b>			
Alaska (surface & subsurface)	4	181	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b><u>Minerals (Various Acts of Congress)</u></b>			
Alaska (Act 07/07/1958; 72 Stat. 339, as amended)	1	756	\$0
Louisiana (Act of 10/28/1992; 106 Stat. 4234)	25	434	0
New Mexico (Act of 12/22/1975; 25 U.S.C. 640d-10)	1	960	0
New Mexico (Act 11/01/2000; 114 Stat. 1890)	1	1,396	0
Texas (Act of 10/09/1996; 50 U.S.C. 167)	1	331	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3,877</b>	<b>\$1</b>
<b>Grand Total Federal Minerals Patented</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>15,281</b>	<b>\$5,386</b>

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

/a/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756). Purchase money (cash equalization payment) received from these exchanges is *not* subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-8, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, for more details.

**Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

- /b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756). Purchase money (cash equalization payment) is subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-8, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, and Table 5-17, Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act Sales, Exchange, and Acquisition Proceeds.
- /c/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713). Purchase money received from these sales is *not* subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).
- /d/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713). Purchase money received from these sales is subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-17, Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act Sales, Exchange, and Acquisition Proceeds.
- /e/ Sales pursuant to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (SNPLMA) (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /f/ Alaska Conveyances: Transfer of title pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601) as amended, whether by tentative approval, interim conveyance, or patent, whichever occurs first.
- Tentative Approvals (TA): Conveyance granting to the State of Alaska legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land provided by the act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land.
- Interim Conveyances (IC): Conveyance granting to the recipient legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land provided by the act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land.
- Certificates of Allotment (COA): Document that passes title for Native allotments. These are issued in a restricted status. The Bureau of Land Management issues the COA to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), which holds the title in trust for the allottee. While the allotment title is held in trust status, the lands are inalienable, meaning that they cannot be seized for debt and are not subject to taxation. They also cannot be sold or encumbered without BIA approval.
- /g/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756). Purchase money (cash equalization payment) received from these exchanges is *not* subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-8, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, for more details.

**Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

/h/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756). Purchase money (cash equalization payment) is subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-8, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, and Table 5-17, Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act Sales, Exchange, and Acquisition Proceeds.

**Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2006**

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

**Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Mineral & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b>1909-1948 /a/ – concluded</b>							
South Dakota	1,565,802	187,722	6,328	0	0	0	1,759,852
Utah	856,083	215,528	98,922	21,576	8,157	1,680	1,201,946
Washington	262,444	14,535	2,518	0	384	400	280,281
Wisconsin	1,546	0	0	0	0	0	1,546
Wyoming	9,541,179	2,297,363	376,906	32,037	17,341	257	12,265,083
<b>Total 1909-1948</b>	<b>35,272,508</b>	<b>16,075,384</b>	<b>2,091,380</b>	<b>406,971</b>	<b>378,710</b>	<b>2,199,146</b>	<b>56,424,099</b>
<b>Fiscal Period /b/</b>							
1949-1950	363,466	24,868	18,287	1,138	7,662	4,235	419,656
1951-1960	1,258,347	64,204	650,841	5,075	109,323	36,586	2,124,376
1961-1970	2,103,335	44,578	893,114	559	498,973	30,663	3,571,222
1971-1980	2,914,664	9,344	186,689	340	185,764	49,784	3,346,585
1981-1990	2,694,395	16,609	294,416	439	159,006	166,558	3,331,423
1991-2000	368,178	8,647	272,749	0	92,220	53,756	795,550
2001	30,176	1,120	22,307	0	7,730	1,159	62,492
2002	31,129	1,120	18,809	1,053	3,750	119	61,980
2003	22,006	1,169	17,465	0	12,266	454	53,360
2004	11,405	160	15,617	0	5,372	408	32,962
2005	5,586	0	3,744	0	19,008	2,622	30,960
2006	10,645	0	18,841	0	4,126	120	33,732
<b>Total 1949-2006</b>	<b>9,813,332</b>	<b>171,819</b>	<b>2,412,879</b>	<b>8,604</b>	<b>1,105,200</b>	<b>346,464</b>	<b>13,864,298</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>45,085,840</b>	<b>16,247,203</b>	<b>4,504,259</b>	<b>415,575</b>	<b>1,483,910</b>	<b>2,545,610</b>	<b>70,288,397 /c/</b>

**Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2006 – 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 Bureau of Land Management, for additional minerals data.

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

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

/c/ Does not include 165,712 stockraising homesteads comprising approximately 33,626,607 acres that reserved all minerals to the United States. Some of these homesteads were entered but not patented. Due to a recalculation of the acreage data, the figure of 70,362,925 appearing in the previous editions of the *Public Land Statistics* has been corrected to read 33,626,607 acres. 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 2006**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Actions Processed <i>/a/</i></b>	<b>Grants Issued <i>/b/</i></b>	<b>Total Workload <i>/c/</i></b>
Alaska	26	24	50
Arizona	234	50	284
California	242	87	329
Colorado	295	245	540
Eastern States	5	0	5
Idaho	189	65	254
Montana	177	33	210
Nevada	509	143	652
New Mexico	1,615	154	1,769
Oregon	944	68	1,012
Utah	389	86	475
Wyoming	1,428	398	1,826
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,053</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>7,406</b>

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

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

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

**Table 3-4. NUMBER OF EXISTING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND RENTAL RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

Administrative State	FLPMA/Other /a/		Mineral Leasing Act /b/		Total /c/	
	Number	Rental Receipt	Number	Rental Receipt	Number	Rental Receipt
Alaska	1,080	\$136,087.40	11	\$14,220.00	1,091	\$150,307.40
Arizona	4,353	1,268,004.77	287	122,369.66	4,640	1,390,374.43
California	6,277	3,077,375.32	245	164,769.38	6,522	3,242,144.70
Colorado	5,044	606,942.90	1,255	490,671.52	6,299	1,097,614.42
Eastern States	48	0	18	0	66	0
Idaho	4,695	898,341.37	112	42,399.00	4,807	940,740.37
Montana	3,394	189,915.04	338	78,837.56	3,732	268,752.60
Nevada	7,638	3,811,950.63	134	135,055.44	7,772	3,947,006.07
New Mexico	8,829	1,012,309.25	19,042	1,546,100.20	27,871	2,558,409.45
Oregon	9,644	471,113.65	21	10,349.76	9,665	481,463.41
Utah	4,394	718,163.75	931	235,683.01	5,325	953,846.76
Wyoming	10,166	1,630,557.08	6,611	1,475,918.95	16,777	3,106,476.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,562</b>	<b>\$13,820,761.16</b>	<b>29,005</b>	<b>\$4,316,374.48</b>	<b>94,567</b>	<b>\$18,137,135.64</b>

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

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

/c/ 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 2006

		FY 2006 Authorizations					Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2006	
Geographic State	Type	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated			
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	Permits	17	29	\$20,666	109	1,414	109	895 /a/
	Leases	1	2	13,960	5	21	16	170
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	Permits	10	3,400	23,395	15	1,831	32	2,216
	Leases	0	0	198,626	3	183	27	1,090
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	Permits	34	11,968	11,682	30	12,337	453	26,722 /a/
	Leases	0	0	193,234	2	4	205	5,885
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	Permits	6	75	28,653	5	13	13	179
	Leases	1	0	11,906	0	0	9	556
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	Permits	11	1,138	44,057	9	646	125	1,936 /a/
	Leases	0	0	14,073	0	0	10	90 /a/
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	Permits	5	32	12,144	2	6	61	2,480
	Leases	0	0	41,199	0	0	21	1,074
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

Geographic State	Type	FY 2006 Authorizations					Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2006	
		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Number	Acres
		Number	Acres		Number	Acres		
Nevada	Permits	33	32	\$29,092	34	55	27	1,740
	Leases	1	10	5,347	1	10	8	224
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	Permits	11	686	11,400	11	716	26	50 /a/
	Leases	1	110	380	0	0	9	1,466
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	Permits	0	0	0	0	0	7	48
	Leases	0	0	215	0	0	1	25
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	Permits	12	2,320	16,213	7	324	70	34,848 /a/
	Leases	0	0	34,032	1	1	48	149 /a/
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Utah	Permits	109	4,866	90,283	97	3,917	69	4,751 /a/
	Leases	1	40	7,805	2	41	13	512 /a/
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	32	938 /a/
Washington	Permits	0	0	7,614	2	13	7	22
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

		FY 2006 Authorizations					Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2006		
Geographic State	Type	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated				
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>			<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Wyoming	Permits	0	0	\$4,986	3	28	30	456	
	Leases	1	17	9,469	1	2	17	109	
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>Permits</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>24,546</b>	<b>\$300,185</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>21,300</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>76,343</b>	
	<b>Leases</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>\$530,246</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>11,350</b>	
	<b>Easements</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>943</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>254</b>	<b>24,725</b>	<b>\$830,431</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>21,562</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>88,636</b>	

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

/a/ Due to adjustments resulting from audits, the “Cumulative Authorizations” figures reported for Fiscal Year 2006 cannot be compared with Fiscal Year 2005 totals.

Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2006

	FY 2006 Authorizations						Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2006	
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated				
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Recreation and Public Purpose Leases</u></b>								
Alaska	1	70	\$10,501	1	2	17	2,653 /a/	
Arizona	4	398	14,891	7	359	112	11,994	
California	0	0	8,521	1	55	129	15,657	
Colorado	0	0	902	3	1,054	19	1,499	
Idaho	0	0	830	0	0	35	9,856	
Montana	0	0	33	0	0	16	676	
Nevada	10	307	309,505	26	3,220	210	20,264	
New Mexico	4	77	11,628	2	24	80	2,305	
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	1	40	
Oregon	0	0	905	0	0	35	6,961	
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	5	642	
Utah	1	303	255	1	5	50	7,786 /a/	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	17	1,985	
Wyoming	1	136	771	2	144	71	5,656	
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>\$358,742</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4,863</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>87,974</b>	

Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued

	FY 2006 Authorizations						Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2006	
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated				
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b><u>Airport Leases</u></b>								
Alaska	1	127	\$2,425	0	0	8	1,454	
Arizona	0	0	582	2	660	5	708	
California	0	0	1,130	0	0	10	14,163	
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	
Idaho	0	0	575	0	0	9	574	
Nevada	1	12	1,337,611	1	12	23	6,728	
New Mexico	0	0	100	0	0	7	804 /a/	
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	3	173	
Utah	0	0	859	0	0	3	527 /a/	
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	2	169	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>\$1,343,282</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>25,303</b>	
<b><u>Small Tract Leases</u></b>								
Nevada	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	

Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued

	FY 2006 Authorizations						Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2006	
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated				
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b><u>Public Works Leases</u></b>								
Nevada	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	13,767	
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13,769</b>	
<b><u>Special Land Use Permits</u></b>								
Arizona	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	/b/	
California	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,132	
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	1	310	
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	1	200	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,642</b>	

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued

	FY 2006 Authorizations						Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2006	
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated				
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b><u>Administrative Land Use Compliance</u></b>								
Arizona	0	0	\$0	0	0	18	50,414	
California	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50,416</b>	
<b><u>Reclamation Lease, License, and Deed</u></b>								
Arizona	0	0	\$0	0	0	11	8,952	
California	0	0	0	2	1	7	5,474	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14,426</b>	
<b><u>Reconveyed Permit/Lease</u></b>								
Arizona	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	

**Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

	FY 2006 Authorizations						Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2006	
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated				
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b><u>Recreation Use Authorization</u></b>								
Arizona	25	862	\$8,237	10	10	97	1,564	
California	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>\$8,237</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1,566</b>	
<b><u>Water Well Lease</u></b>								
Colorado	0	0	\$26,567	0	0	1	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$26,567</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2,292</b>	<b>\$1,736,828</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>5,546</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>195,104</b>	

/a/ Due to adjustments resulting from audits, the “Cumulative Authorizations” figures reported for Fiscal Year 2006 cannot be compared with Fiscal Year 2005 totals.

/b/ Arizona: Contains .003 acres.

Table 3-7a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING  
DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	272	62	4	276
California	148	2	16	162
Colorado	832	34	70	890
Idaho	1,128	83	98	1,191
Montana	2,613	116	132	2,646
Nevada	445	42	53	478
New Mexico	1,169	353	220	1,319
Oregon	639	35	5	646
Utah	1,074	46	144	1,167
Wyoming	858	113	103	926
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,178</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>9,701</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	304,710	5,064	3,684	313,458
California	117,708	9	13,661	131,378
Colorado	232,700	2,014	52,275	286,989
Idaho	817,927	4,317	70,090	892,334
Montana	943,580	4,291	26,859	974,730
Nevada	996,467	3,134	71,329	1,070,930
New Mexico	881,887	12,964	65,254	960,105
Oregon	630,123	1,999	4,268	636,390
Utah	502,220	1,481	118,785	622,486
Wyoming	711,272	5,802	112,774	829,848
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>6,138,594</b>	<b>41,075</b>	<b>538,979</b>	<b>6,718,648</b>

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-7b.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE  
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	303	13	3	308
California	225	11	26	254
Colorado	349	17	38	371
Idaho	381	25	25	407
Montana	1,460	43	81	1,514
Nevada	8	0	1	9
New Mexico	680	19	28	692
Oregon	621	21	6	636
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,490	135	150	1,570
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,517</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>5,761</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/</b>				
Arizona	110,692	936	648	112,276
California	72,100	365	7,181	79,646
Colorado	31,497	512	5,566	37,575
Idaho	25,191	482	4,218	29,891
Montana	176,238	847	11,813	188,898
Nevada	6,674	0	1,326	8,000
New Mexico	146,566	488	32,993	180,047
Oregon	64,088	850	1,505	66,443
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	348,678	5,276	41,571	395,525
<b>Total /d/</b>	<b>981,724</b>	<b>9,756</b>	<b>106,821</b>	<b>1,098,301</b>

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

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-7c.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT  
LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2005**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	575	75	7	584
California	373	13	42	416
Colorado	1,181	51	108	1,261
Idaho	1,509	108	123	1,598
Montana	4,073	159	213	4,160
Nevada	453	42	54	487
New Mexico	1,849	372	248	2,011
Oregon	1,260	56	11	1,282
Utah	1,074	46	144	1,167
Wyoming	2,348	248	253	2,496
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,695</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>15,462</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	415,402	6,000	4,332	425,734
California	189,808	374	20,842	211,024
Colorado	264,197	2,526	57,841	324,564
Idaho	843,118	4,799	74,308	922,225
Montana	1,119,818	5,138	38,672	1,163,628
Nevada	1,003,141	3,134	72,655	1,078,930
New Mexico	1,028,453	13,452	98,247	1,140,152
Oregon	694,211	2,849	5,773	702,833
Utah	502,220	1,481	118,785	622,486
Wyoming	1,059,950	11,078	154,345	1,225,373
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>7,120,318</b>	<b>50,831</b>	<b>645,800</b>	<b>7,816,949</b>

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

**Table 3-8a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	277	54	2	281
California	148	2	11	156
Colorado	847	42	75	904
Idaho	1,132	84	98	1,196
Montana	2,630	118	129	2,664
Nevada	471	37	56	507
New Mexico	1,222	365	225	1,375
Oregon	653	33	7	659
Utah	1,111	49	140	1,210
Wyoming	871	114	106	947
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,362</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>9,899</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	226,110	2,496	0	228,606
California	102,200	32	7,002	109,234
Colorado	236,554	2,379	57,798	296,731
Idaho	735,584	3,921	68,508	808,013
Montana	858,703	4,701	23,249	886,653
Nevada	951,350	2,734	81,141	1,035,225
New Mexico	918,375	13,341	64,354	996,070
Oregon	644,674	1,609	3,918	650,201
Utah	555,058	1,674	129,895	686,627
Wyoming	622,743	5,967	123,771	752,481
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>5,851,351</b>	<b>38,854</b>	<b>559,636</b>	<b>6,449,841</b>

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

/b/ These animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2006 (October 2005 – September 2006).

/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 2006**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	313	11	3	318
California	227	11	21	251
Colorado	366	19	40	391
Idaho	387	25	24	412
Montana	1,476	43	83	1,531
Nevada	8	0	1	9
New Mexico	711	22	29	724
Oregon	632	20	6	646
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,535	140	153	1,618
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,655</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>5,900</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/</b>				
Arizona	102,800	691	635	104,126
California	61,952	365	4,923	67,240
Colorado	32,115	565	5,736	38,416
Idaho	25,949	484	3,530	29,963
Montana	175,965	813	11,774	188,552
Nevada	8,628	0	1,832	10,460
New Mexico	151,926	542	32,469	184,937
Oregon	63,577	812	1,480	65,869
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	350,861	5,231	40,916	397,008
<b>Total /d/</b>	<b>973,773</b>	<b>9,503</b>	<b>103,295</b>	<b>1,086,571</b>

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

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

/c/ These animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2006 (October 2005 – September 2006).

/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 2006**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	590	65	5	599
California	375	13	32	407
Colorado	1,213	61	115	1,295
Idaho	1,519	109	122	1,608
Montana	4,106	161	212	4,195
Nevada	479	37	57	516
New Mexico	1,933	387	254	2,099
Oregon	1,285	53	13	1,305
Utah	1,111	49	140	1,210
Wyoming	2,406	254	259	2,565
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,017</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>15,799</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	328,910	3,187	635	332,732
California	164,152	397	11,925	176,474
Colorado	268,669	2,944	63,534	335,147
Idaho	761,533	4,405	72,038	837,976
Montana	1,034,668	5,514	35,023	1,075,205
Nevada	959,978	2,734	82,973	1,045,685
New Mexico	1,070,301	13,883	96,823	1,181,007
Oregon	708,251	2,421	5,398	716,070
Utah	555,058	1,674	129,895	686,627
Wyoming	973,604	11,198	164,687	1,149,489
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>6,825,124</b>	<b>48,357</b>	<b>662,931</b>	<b>7,536,412</b>

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

/b/ These animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2006 (October 2005 –September 2006).

/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 DECEMBER 13, 2006**

<b>Administrative State /a/</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Active AUMs /b/</b>	<b>Suspended AUMs /c/</b>
Arizona	395	503,559	88,264
California	245	254,401	125,392
Colorado	1,143	584,285	122,395
Idaho	1,433	1,315,301	206,001
Montana	2,724	1,129,949	22,263
Nevada	612	2,056,906	470,881
New Mexico	1,505	1,641,235	88,327
Oregon	753	966,204	132,168
Utah	1,504	1,238,005	324,159
Wyoming	1,102	1,501,330	365,054
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,416</b>	<b>11,191,175</b>	<b>1,944,904</b>
<b>Geographic State /a/</b>			
Arizona	396	503,576	88,283
California	224	191,893	90,169
Colorado	1,148	585,347	122,395
Idaho	1,432	1,314,579	206,001
Montana	2,724	1,129,949	22,263
Nebraska	0	0	0
Nevada	633	2,117,276	506,104
New Mexico	1,505	1,641,235	88,327
North Dakota	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	753	966,204	132,168
South Dakota	0	0	0
Utah	1,499	1,239,786	324,140
Washington	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,102	1,501,330	365,054
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,416</b>	<b>11,191,175</b>	<b>1,944,904</b>

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

**Table 3-9b. GRAZING LEASES IN FORCE ON GRAZING LEASE (SECTION 15) LANDS AS OF DECEMBER 13, 2006**

<b>Administrative State /a/</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Active AUMs /b/</b>	<b>Suspended AUMs /c/</b>
Arizona	361	156,431	7,565
California	323	163,769	12,204
Colorado	443	64,821	16,497
Idaho	458	33,947	1,025
Montana	1,580	234,311	15,367
Nevada	11	20,359	474
New Mexico	774	215,692	4,413
Oregon	808	93,926	3,816
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,706	460,149	5,767
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,464</b>	<b>1,443,405</b>	<b>67,128</b>
<b>Geographic State /a/</b>			
Arizona	361	156,431	7,565
California	324	163,833	12,204
Colorado	443	64,821	16,497
Idaho	458	33,947	1,025
Montana	1,031	151,195	15,307
Nebraska	17	578	0
Nevada	11	20,359	474
New Mexico	770	215,560	4,413
North Dakota	76	9,233	0
Oklahoma	4	132	0
Oregon	524	60,259	3,105
South Dakota	472	73,828	60
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Washington	283	33,603	711
Wyoming	1,690	459,626	5,767
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,464</b>	<b>1,443,405</b>	<b>67,128</b>

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

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

**Table 3-9c. GRAZING PERMITS AND LEASES IN FORCE AS OF DECEMBER 13, 2006**

<b>Administrative State /a/</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Active AUMs /b/</b>	<b>Suspended AUMs /c/</b>
Arizona	756	659,990	95,829
California	568	418,170	137,596
Colorado	1,586	649,106	138,892
Idaho	1,891	1,349,248	207,026
Montana	4,304	1,364,260	37,630
Nevada	623	2,077,265	471,355
New Mexico	2,279	1,856,927	92,740
Oregon	1,561	1,060,130	135,984
Utah	1,504	1,238,005	324,159
Wyoming	2,808	1,961,479	370,821
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,880</b>	<b>12,634,580</b>	<b>2,012,032</b>
<b>Geographic State /a/</b>			
Arizona	757	660,007	95,848
California	548	355,726	102,373
Colorado	1,591	650,168	138,892
Idaho	1,890	1,348,526	207,026
Montana	3,755	1,281,144	37,570
Nebraska	17	578	0
Nevada	644	2,137,635	506,578
New Mexico	2,275	1,856,795	92,740
North Dakota	76	9,233	0
Oklahoma	4	132	0
Oregon	1,277	1,026,463	135,273
South Dakota	472	73,828	60
Utah	1,499	1,239,786	324,140
Washington	283	33,603	711
Wyoming	2,792	1,960,956	370,821
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,880</b>	<b>12,634,580</b>	<b>2,012,032</b>

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-10a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT  
LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING YEAR  
2004 (MARCH 1, 2004 – FEBRUARY 28, 2005)**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	549	63	4	557
California	360	13	42	403
Colorado	1,109	50	99	1,185
Idaho	1,420	103	116	1,509
Montana	3,993	139	207	4,085
Nevada	427	40	52	463
New Mexico	1,735	334	237	1,899
Oregon	1,228	51	10	1,251
Utah	1,013	43	147	1,108
Wyoming	2,260	231	237	2,407
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,094</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>14,867</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	341,927	7,126	1,948	351,001
California	177,065	406	15,185	192,656
Colorado	246,403	2,888	56,326	305,617
Idaho	785,932	4,850	74,401	865,183
Montana	1,116,035	4,678	39,288	1,160,001
Nevada	957,378	3,498	68,538	1,029,414
New Mexico	932,892	12,297	94,251	1,039,440
Oregon	672,194	2,310	5,762	680,266
Utah	453,307	1,472	112,550	567,329
Wyoming	1,013,574	10,774	153,194	1,177,542
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>6,696,707</b>	<b>50,299</b>	<b>621,443</b>	<b>7,368,449</b>

Note: The totals in this year's table may not correspond with last year's totals because of cancellations, modifications, and new bills.

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

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

/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  
2005 (MARCH 1, 2005 – FEBRUARY 28, 2006)**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	572	68	7	581
California	374	12	42	417
Colorado	1,168	50	107	1,248
Idaho	1,498	104	124	1,588
Montana	4,042	148	205	4,134
Nevada	465	38	52	498
New Mexico	1,834	360	248	1,997
Oregon	1,231	55	11	1,253
Utah	1,085	46	145	1,183
Wyoming	2,318	241	249	2,469
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,587</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>15,368</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	421,245	4,182	3,608	429,035
California	193,636	377	20,361	214,374
Colorado	278,902	2,633	62,438	343,973
Idaho	859,034	4,881	79,801	943,716
Montana	1,126,275	5,271	38,450	1,169,996
Nevada	1,062,101	3,041	80,272	1,145,414
New Mexico	1,097,851	14,374	101,562	1,213,787
Oregon	709,533	2,831	5,944	718,308
Utah	539,941	1,527	130,049	671,517
Wyoming	1,074,797	11,561	162,867	1,249,225
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>7,363,315</b>	<b>50,678</b>	<b>685,352</b>	<b>8,099,345</b>

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

/b/ These animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Billing Year 2005 (March 1, 2005 – February 28, 2006).

/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 2006**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Timber Sales <i>/a/</i></b>	<b>Wood Products <i>/b/</i></b>	<b>Non-Wood Forest Product Sales <i>/c/</i></b>	<b>Total</b>
Alaska	\$21,138.00	\$750.00	\$0.00	\$21,888.00
Arizona	0.00	852.50	99.90	952.40
California	280,553.48	4,275.50	2,991.00	287,819.98
Colorado	91,897.61	43,047.40	31,369.20	166,314.21
Idaho	861,335.53	1,572.00	337.50	863,245.03
Montana	59,190.94	9,838.25	2,474.00	71,503.19
Nevada	0.00	19,771.50	33,455.38	53,226.88
New Mexico	0.00	50,361.00	1,315.00	51,676.00
Oregon	44,984,298.61	39,873.55	141,763.11	45,165,935.27
- Eastern <i>/d/</i>	209,231.55	17,356.57	62,361.37	288,949.49
- Western <i>/e/</i>	44,775,067.06	22,516.98	79,401.74	44,876,985.78
Utah	0.00	9,523.88	8,977.34	18,501.22
Wyoming	18,574.80	8,997.90	432.70	28,005.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$46,316,988.97</b>	<b>\$188,863.48</b>	<b>\$223,215.13</b>	<b>\$46,729,067.58</b>
<b>Total Wood Products</b>	<b>\$46,505,852.45</b>			

**Table 3-11.           TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NON-WOOD PRODUCT SALES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

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

- /a/ This includes original (parent) sale volumes offered and small sales (sawtimber) offered during Fiscal Year 2006 but does not include timber sale modifications approved during the fiscal year. This column includes only sales offered using Forms 5450-4 (Contract for Sale of Timber, Scale Sale) and 5450-3 (Contract for the Sale of Timber, Lump Sum Sale), along with the sawtimber portion of sales offered and/or negotiated using Form 5450-5 (Vegetative or Mineral Material Negotiated Cash Sale Contract).
- /b/ Includes fuelwood, posts, poles, and other wood products.
- /c/ Includes Christmas trees, cactus, seeds, yucca, pinyon nuts, mushrooms, yew bark, and other non-wood 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 2006**

State	Total Number of Sawtimber Sales /a/	Sawtimber Offered MBF /a/	Total Value Sawtimber /a/	Average Price Per MBF /a/	Fuelwood Cords /b/	Other SFP MBF /c/	Total Volume MBF /d/	Stewardship Contracting		
								Sawtimber MBF /e/	Fuelwood Cords /f/	Biomass Tons /g/
Alaska	3	803	\$21,138.00	\$26.32	1,232	0.0	1,419	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0.00	0.00	214	0.4	107	0	0	0
California	10	1,222	280,553.48	229.58	796	0.6	1,620	876	200	9,657
Colorado	4	1,891	91,897.61	48.59	5,126	216.0	4,670	436	451	3,625
Idaho	11	3,572	861,335.53	241.13	313	8.7	3,737	6,118	700	46,870
Montana	17	528	59,190.94	112.10	1,589	29.3	1,352	2,333	0	17,453
Nevada	0	0	0.00	0.00	4,604	36.0	2,338	0	3,736	1,603
New Mexico	0	0	0.00	0.00	6,506	0.0	3,253	108	1,265	1,285
Oregon	98	199,252	44,984,298.61	225.77	5,442	7,503.3	209,476	1,411	46	42,251
- Eastern /h/	6	3,503	209,231.55	59.73	3,885	27.2	5,473	120	0	21,636
- Western /i/	92	195,749	44,775,067.06	228.74	1,557	7,476.1	204,003	1,291	46	20,615
Utah	0	0	0.00	0.00	2,641	102.3	1,423	0	3,602	0
Wyoming	4	1,281	18,574.80	14.50	975	4.5	1,773	15	50	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>208,549</b>	<b>\$46,316,988.97</b>	<b>\$222.09</b>	<b>29,438</b>	<b>7,901</b>	<b>231,168</b>	<b>11,297</b>	<b>10,050</b>	<b>122,744</b>

**Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

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

1 MBF = one thousand board feet; one board foot measures 1 foot in length by 1 foot in width by 1 inch in thickness. All sawtimber volumes listed are in MBF units, however, the contracts may have been offered as MBF, 100 cubic foot units (CCF), or tons, based on local market trends, and have been converted to MBF for this table. Conversion factors used were 1 MBF = 1.6 CCF = 6 tons.

- /a/ This column includes only sales offered using BLM Forms 5450-4 (Contract for the Sale of Timber, Scale Sale) and 5450-3 (Contract for Sale of Timber, Lump Sum Sales), along with the sawtimber portion of sales offered and/or negotiated using BLM Form 5450-5 (Vegetative or Mineral Material Negotiated Cash Sale Contract). It does not include volumes and values associated with the BLM's Stewardship Contracting authority.
- /b/ This column includes volumes related specifically to fuelwood sales during the fiscal year. The unit of measure used is cords, the traditional standard for fuelwood. Two cords are approximately equal to one MBF. Volumes and values associated with BLM's Stewardship Contracting authority are not included.
- /c/ This column includes volumes that incorporate all other special forest product (SFP) sales (excluding sawtimber and fuelwood) for the fiscal year, including fence posts and corral poles.
- /d/ This column sums the volumes to the left, converted to one common measure (MBF).
- /e/ This column is for sawtimber volumes in MBF for contracts under the BLM's Stewardship Contracting authority.
- /f/ This column is for fuelwood volumes in cords for contracts under the BLM's Stewardship Contracting authority.
- /g/ Green tons of woody biomass (trees and woody plants, including limbs, tops, needles, leaves, and other woody parts, grown in a forest, woodland, or rangeland environment, that are the by-products of management, restoration, and/or fuel reduction treatment) to produce the full range of wood products, including timber, engineered lumber, paper, pulp, mulch, furniture and value-added commodities, as well as bio-energy and/or bio-based products such as plastics, ethanol and diesel. For this fiscal year, all volumes, with the exception of Alaska, were in contracts under the BLM's Stewardship Contracting authority.
- /h/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
- /i/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Table 3-13.

**COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006**

	Leases as of September 30, 2006 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
Alabama	4	203			
Alaska	1	400			
Arkansas	20	3,208			
California	26	2,526			
Colorado	247	76,028			
Kansas	52	10,790			
Louisiana	28	4,752			
Michigan	2	200			
Mississippi	2	53			
Montana	251	73,133			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	790	205,583			
North Dakota	35	6,630			
Oklahoma	209	14,727			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Utah	171	79,484			
Wyoming	623	137,545			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,474</b>	<b>616,579</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	77	29,769			
Colorado	5	936			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	10	1,755			
Kentucky	3	1,182			
Louisiana	9	10,478			
Michigan	4	337			
Mississippi	31	10,405			
Montana	5	1,323			
New York	2	750			
North Dakota	28	4,448			
Ohio	14	2,468			
Oklahoma	46	10,427			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
Texas	11	4,070			
Utah	1	40			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	14	1,960			
<b>Total</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>82,227</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>

Table 3-13.

**COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2006 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>					
Alabama	6	294			
Alaska	1	400			
Arkansas	97	32,977			
California	26	2,526			
Colorado	252	76,964			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	62	12,545			
Kentucky	3	1,182			
Louisiana	37	15,230			
Michigan	6	537			
Mississippi	33	10,458			
Montana	256	74,456			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	790	205,583			
New York	2	750			
North Dakota	63	11,078			
Ohio	14	2,468			
Oklahoma	255	25,154			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Texas	11	4,070			
Utah	172	79,524			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	637	139,505			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,742</b>	<b>698,806</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b><u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>					
Arkansas	2	271			
Colorado	1	320			
Kansas	207	43,191			
Louisiana	1	40			
Michigan	1	200			
Ohio	1	68			
Oklahoma	4	562			
Texas	1	106			
Wyoming	5	1,195			
<b>Total</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>45,953</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Total Pre-Reform Act Oil &amp; Gas Leases /b/ /c/</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>744,759</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>

Table 3-13.

**COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2006 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Reform Act Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
Alabama	13	2,042			
Arizona	19	17,754			
Arkansas	258	208,943	18	8,812	\$1,625,534
California	318	245,747	50	60,475	2,200,754
Colorado	3,017	2,767,232	414	444,996	27,663,169
Idaho					
Kansas	17	3,506			
Louisiana	38	3,397	1	280	87,910
Michigan	2	408			
Mississippi	18	2,196	1	160	320
Montana	1,167	914,929	114	81,501	679,609
Nebraska	2	342			
Nevada	1,060	1,647,626	389	744,409	3,596,289
New Mexico	2,926	1,789,212	209	154,054	67,647,838
North Dakota	400	136,641	45	11,819	2,880,243
Oklahoma	204	22,221	35	3,970	1,292,065
Oregon	129	204,176	129	204,176	889,345
South Dakota	76	89,408	15	20,971	44,348
Utah	2,006	2,471,323	310	464,925	32,855,170
Washington	173	183,272	51	57,975	1,996,652
Wyoming	11,095	9,021,618	924	763,188	44,093,496
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,938</b>	<b>19,731,993</b>	<b>2,705</b>	<b>3,021,711</b>	<b>\$187,552,742</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>					
Alabama	41	17,824	13	5,096	\$175,620
Arkansas	613	449,842	69	31,522	1,073,019
California	6	468	1	160	3,200
Colorado	102	36,874	9	5,888	506,051
Florida	2	3,369			
Illinois	9	6,381			
Kansas	38	10,838	1	320	56,000
Kentucky	29	12,800			
Louisiana	203	73,812	2	1,167	116,800
Michigan	36	14,916	1	80	160
Mississippi	573	278,576	97	44,093	782,845
Montana	285	195,338	39	22,358	272,989
Nebraska	1	161			
New Mexico	29	15,408	2	400	13,200
New York	2	274			
North Dakota	632	372,075	90	52,211	10,349,980
Ohio	48	7,256			
Oklahoma	243	115,547	54	57,331	1,044,040

Table 3-13.

**COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2006 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Reform Act Leases – continued</u></b>					
<b>Acquired Lands – continued</b>					
Oregon	3	1,703	3	1,703	\$3,102
Pennsylvania	2	109	1	102	114,750
South Dakota	2	471			
Texas	387	240,484	37	16,402	2,261,200
Utah	6	597			
Virginia	13	8,986			
Washington	196	323,978	34	50,204	2,626,902
West Virginia	38	58,681	9	16,760	44,542
Wyoming	102	45,914	2	351	4,770
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,641</b>	<b>2,292,682</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>306,148</b>	<b>\$19,449,170</b>
<b><u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>					
Alabama	54	19,866	13	5,096	\$175,620
Arizona	19	17,754			
Arkansas	871	658,785	87	40,334	2,698,553
California	324	246,215	51	60,635	2,203,954
Colorado	3,119	2,804,106	423	450,885	28,169,220
Florida	2	3,369			
Idaho					
Illinois	9	6,381			
Kansas	55	14,344	1	320	56,000
Kentucky	29	12,800			
Louisiana	241	77,209	3	1,447	204,710
Michigan	38	15,324	1	80	160
Mississippi	591	280,772	98	44,253	783,165
Montana	1,452	1,110,267	153	103,859	952,597
Nebraska	3	503			
Nevada	1,060	1,647,626	389	744,409	3,596,289
New Mexico	2,955	1,804,620	211	154,454	67,661,038
New York	2	274			
North Dakota	1,032	508,716	135	64,031	13,230,223
Ohio	48	7,256			
Oklahoma	447	137,768	89	61,301	2,336,105
Oregon	132	205,879	132	205,878	892,447
Pennsylvania	2	109	1	101	114,750
South Dakota	78	89,879	15	20,971	44,348
Texas	387	240,484	37	16,402	2,261,200
Utah	2,012	2,471,920	310	464,925	32,855,170
Virginia	13	8,986			
Washington	369	507,250	85	108,179	4,623,554
West Virginia	38	58,681	9	16,760	44,542
Wyoming	11,197	9,067,532	926	763,539	44,098,266
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,579</b>	<b>22,024,675</b>	<b>3,169</b>	<b>3,327,859</b>	<b>\$207,001,912</b>

Table 3-13.

**COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2006 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>					
Arkansas					
Colorado	1	160			
Kansas	39	9,672			
Louisiana	1	73			
North Dakota	2	363			
Oklahoma	21	2,954			
Texas	38	7,263			
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>20,485</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Total Reform Act Competitive Oil &amp; Gas Leases /d/ /e/</b>	<b>26,681</b>	<b>22,045,160</b>	<b>3,169</b>	<b>3,327,859</b>	<b>\$207,001,912</b>
<b><u>Competitive General Services Administration (GSA) Oil &amp; Gas Leases /f/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
California	2	712			
Nebraska	12	13,127			
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13,839</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b><u>Competitive Protective Leases /g/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>					
California	2	72			
Colorado	1	320			
Nebraska	2	950			
New Mexico	1	27			
North Dakota	9	1,288			
Ohio	1	113			
Oklahoma	3	2,774			
Texas	6	2,258			
Utah	3	143			
Wyoming	1	80			
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>8,025</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>

Table 3-13.

**COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2006 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Competitive National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska Leases /h/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
Alaska	300	2,667,235			
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2,667,235</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b><u>Competitive Naval Oil Shale Reserve Leases /i/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
Colorado	4	8,389			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8,389</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Total Competitive Oil &amp; Gas Leases /j/</b>	<b>27,028</b>	<b>24,742,648</b>	<b>3,169</b>	<b>3,327,859</b>	<b>\$207,001,912</b>
<b><u>Geothermal Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>					
California	54	79,182			
Nevada	56	79,523			
New Mexico	4	4,581			
Oregon	10	6,463			
Utah	7	6,059			
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>175,808</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b><u>Grand Total of All Competitive Oil, Gas &amp; Geothermal Leases</u></b>	<b>27,159</b>	<b>24,918,456</b>	<b>3,169</b>	<b>3,327,859</b>	<b>\$207,001,912</b>

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

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

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

- /a/ Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns of this table.
- /b/ Leases issued prior to the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.
- /c/ This is the total of all Pre-Reform Act and Pre-Reform Act Future Interest leases.
- /d/ Leases issued under the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.
- /e/ This is the total of all Reform Act and Reform Act Future Interest leases.
- /f/ Leases issued under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for lands previously withdrawn or reserved from the public domain that are no longer needed by the agency for which the land were withdrawn, and that have been declared excess or surplus by the General Services Administration.
- /g/ Leases issued in accordance with the provisions of the Attorney General's Opinion of April 2, 1941; i.e., these leases must have the consent of the jurisdictional agency, must have drainage of oil and/or gas wells located on adjacent lands, and must not be subject to leasing under any Leasing Act.
- /h/ Leases issued under the Interior Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1981, for lands within the National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska.
- /i/ Leases issued under the Defense Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1998, for lands within Oil Shale Reserve Numbers 1 and 3.
- /j/ This is the grand total of all Pre-Reform Act, Reform Act, and all other competitive oil and gas leases; however, it does not include competitive geothermal leases.

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

	Total as of September 30, 2006 <i>1a/</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Alabama	10	3,452		
Alaska	37	64,532		
Arkansas	22	26,160		
California	80	21,918		
Colorado	768	610,485		
Kansas	27	7,968		
Louisiana	40	8,589		
Michigan	2	222		
Mississippi	10	1,346		
Montana	998	1,436,416	1	40
Nebraska	3	160		
Nevada	25	18,702		
New Mexico	3,067	2,076,923		
North Dakota	32	7,727		
Oklahoma	180	28,850	1	639
South Dakota	11	5,745		
Utah	735	602,813	17	24,378
Wyoming	2,011	991,825		
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,058</b>	<b>5,913,833</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25,057</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	9	2,075		
Arkansas	43	32,626		
California	8	1,417		
Colorado	11	3,959		
Kansas	2	996		
Kentucky	9	10,197		
Louisiana	26	29,249		
Maryland	4	2,802		
Michigan	15	4,282	1	80
Mississippi	75	35,085		
Montana	43	17,573		
Nebraska	3	136		
New Mexico	3	1,566		
North Dakota	50	28,220		
Ohio	11	9,845		
Oklahoma	38	11,418		
Pennsylvania	4	2,243		
Texas	64	102,591		

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2006 <i>1a1</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases – continued</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands – continued</b>				
Utah	9	1,893	1	400
Virginia	6	10,203		
West Virginia	38	52,652		
Wyoming	17	3,994		
<b>Total</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>365,022</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>480</b>
<b><u>Summary: Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	19	5,527		
Alaska	37	64,532		
Arkansas	65	58,786		
California	88	23,335		
Colorado	779	614,444		
Kansas	29	8,964		
Kentucky	9	10,197		
Louisiana	66	37,838		
Maryland	4	2,802		
Michigan	17	4,504	1	80
Mississippi	85	36,431		
Montana	1,041	1,453,989	1	40
Nebraska	6	296		
Nevada	25	18,702		
New Mexico	3,070	2,078,489		
North Dakota	82	35,947		
Ohio	11	9,845		
Oklahoma	218	40,268	1	639
Pennsylvania	4	2,243		
South Dakota	11	5,745	17	24,378
Texas	64	102,591		
Utah	744	604,706	1	400
Virginia	6	10,203		
West Virginia	38	52,652		
Wyoming	2,028	995,819		
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,546</b>	<b>6,278,855</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25,537</b>

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2006 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Alabama	6	1,686		
Arkansas	5	1,101		
California	29	7,813		
Colorado	812	478,181		
Florida	1	120		
Kansas	2	880		
Louisiana	14	753		
Michigan	11	13,915		
Mississippi	5	381		
Montana	342	278,919		
Nevada	22	15,936		
New Mexico	1,420	887,031		
North Dakota	98	59,748		
Oklahoma	126	17,528		
South Dakota	37	17,675		
Utah	452	378,841		
Wyoming	3,222	1,624,673		
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,604</b>	<b>3,785,181</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	4	3,589		
Arkansas	17	10,880		
California	1	42		
Colorado	31	18,374		
Kentucky	4	7,235		
Louisiana	22	12,450		
Michigan	19	8,356		
Mississippi	108	61,975		
Montana	48	44,551		
Nebraska	1	10		
New Mexico	4	835		
North Dakota	150	142,466		
Ohio	1	1,671		
Oklahoma	44	14,115		
South Dakota	2	840		
Texas	21	20,139		
Utah	3	324		
Virginia	2	4,066		

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2006 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases – continued</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands – continued</b>				
West Virginia	2	4,168		
Wyoming	42	16,018		
<b>Total</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>372,104</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b><u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	10	5,275		
Arkansas	22	11,981		
California	30	7,855		
Colorado	843	496,555		
Florida	1	120		
Kansas	2	880		
Kentucky	4	7,235		
Louisiana	36	13,203		
Michigan	30	22,271		
Mississippi	113	62,356		
Montana	390	323,470		
Nebraska	1	10		
Nevada	22	15,936		
New Mexico	1,424	887,866		
North Dakota	248	202,214		
Ohio	1	1,671		
Oklahoma	170	31,643		
South Dakota	39	18,515		
Texas	21	20,139		
Utah	455	379,165		
Virginia	2	4,066		
West Virginia	2	4,168		
Wyoming	3,264	1,640,691		
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,130</b>	<b>4,157,285</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b><u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>				
Colorado	7	1,061		
Kansas	2	400		

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2006 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases – continued</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands – continued</b>				
Louisiana	4	14,029		
Michigan	1	200		
Mississippi	1	396		
North Dakota	5	1,110		
Texas	2	4,616		
West Virginia	4	6,170		
Wyoming	3	512		
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28,494</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Total Pre-Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /b/</b>	<b>15,705</b>	<b>10,464,634</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25,537</b>
<b><u>Reform Act Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Alabama	2	321		
Arizona	20	53,620	3	13,337
Arkansas	88	140,858	17	20,719
California	56	46,981	12	13,833
Colorado	515	691,319	33	37,643
Idaho	2	1,794		
Kansas	3	2,574		
Louisiana	1	52		
Michigan	10	5,945		
Mississippi	5	2,511		
Montana	634	982,531	32	45,062
Nebraska	2	240	1	80
Nevada	887	2,390,536	223	615,838
New Mexico	163	208,205	4	6,678
North Dakota	79	23,060		
Oklahoma	13	2,407		
Oregon	33	65,644	25	49,741
South Dakota	24	25,882	5	3,703
Utah	707	1,103,106	23	45,478
Washington	40	62,889	8	15,834
Wyoming	1,881	1,976,919	67	53,276
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,165</b>	<b>7,787,394</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>921,222</b>

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2006 <i>1a1</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Reform Act Leases – continued</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	20	14,429	8	6,874
Arkansas	93	143,283	31	35,658
California	1	21		
Colorado	21	12,098	4	1,035
Kentucky	1	881		
Louisiana	46	18,399		
Michigan	17	12,822		
Mississippi	163	106,353	11	4,499
Montana	232	280,035	34	51,200
Nebraska	1	320		
North Dakota	196	115,044		
Ohio	26	9,791		
Oklahoma	23	23,013	4	6,277
Oregon	5	5,350		
South Dakota	2	478		
Texas	65	52,996		
Utah	2	560		
Virginia	1	1,039	1	1,039
Washington	25	63,251	4	3,350
West Virginia	6	5,856		
Wyoming	23	12,214	1	320
<b>Total</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>878,233</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>110,252</b>
<b><u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	22	14,750	8	6,874
Arizona	20	53,620	3	13,337
Arkansas	181	284,141	48	56,377
California	57	47,002	12	13,833
Colorado	536	703,417	37	38,678
Idaho	2	1,794		
Kansas	3	2,574		
Kentucky	1	881		
Louisiana	47	18,451		
Michigan	27	18,767		
Mississippi	168	108,864	11	4,499
Montana	866	1,262,566	66	96,262
Nebraska	3	560	1	80
Nevada	887	2,390,536	223	615,838

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2006 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Summary: Reform Act Leases – continued</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands – continued</b>				
New Mexico	163	208,205	4	6,678
North Dakota	275	138,104		
Ohio	26	9,791		
Oklahoma	36	25,420	4	6,277
Oregon	38	70,994	25	49,741
South Dakota	26	26,360	5	3,703
Texas	65	52,996		
Utah	709	1,103,666	23	45,478
Virginia	1	1,039	1	1,039
Washington	65	126,140	12	19,184
West Virginia	6	5,856		
Wyoming	1,904	1,989,133	68	53,596
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,134</b>	<b>8,665,627</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>1,031,474</b>
<b><u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Texas	1	547		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Total Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /c/</b>	<b>6,135</b>	<b>8,666,174</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>1,031,474</b>
<b>Total Oil and Gas Noncompetitive Leases /d/</b>	<b>21,840</b>	<b>19,130,808</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>1,057,011</b>
<b><u>Geothermal Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>				
Arizona	1	2,084		
California	13	11,199		
Idaho	2	726		
Nevada	229	337,731	92	138,673
Oregon	46	47,049		
Utah	1	1,761		
<b>Total</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>400,550</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>138,673</b>
<b><u>Grand Total of All Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, &amp; Geothermal Leases</u></b>	<b>22,132</b>	<b>19,531,358</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>1,195,684</b>

**Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3-15.

**OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006**

	Total as of September 30, 2006 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Private Leases /b/</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Colorado	2	328		
Kansas	4	1,480		
Kentucky	35	8,764		
Louisiana	2	48		
Mississippi	1	482		
Nebraska	1	210		
New York	1	158		
North Dakota	3	346		
Ohio	131	15,497		
Oklahoma	7	824		
Pennsylvania	65	4,372		
Tennessee	3	2,296		
Texas	4	1,135		
Utah	4	1,672		
West Virginia	196	21,021		
<b>Total Private Leases /c/</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>58,633</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b><u>Exchange Leases /d/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
California	67	11,970		
Colorado	18	9,421		
Kansas	21	18,027		
Montana	91	27,200		
New Mexico	304	122,981		
North Dakota	9	4,226		
Wyoming	72	20,794		
<b>Total Exchange Leases</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>214,619</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b><u>Renewal Leases /e/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
California	140	38,606		
Colorado	130	111,992		
Louisiana	1	103		
Montana	118	38,372		
New Mexico	423	100,771		
North Dakota	9	8,982		
Oklahoma	8	283		
Utah	6	5,435		
Wyoming	387	106,252		
<b>Total Renewal Leases /c/</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>410,796</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

	<b>Total as of September 30, 2006 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Class III Reinstatement Leases /f/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
California	1	80		
Wyoming	2	337		
<b>Total Class III Reinstatement Leases</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b><u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Rights-of-Way of 1930 /g/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Colorado	53	2,952	1	8
Montana	6	108		
Nebraska	3	119		
New Mexico	3	705		
North Dakota	6	583		
Utah	3	457		
Wyoming	47	2,032	2	45
<b>Total Rights-of-Way Act of 1930 Leases</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>6,956</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>53</b>
<b><u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act of 1934 /h/</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Colorado	1	711		
Kansas	50	11,068		
North Dakota	10	2,233		
Oklahoma	27	5,165		
Texas	46	8,207	2	455
<b>Total FFMC Act Leases</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>27,384</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>455</b>
<b><u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Texas Relinquishment Act of 1919 /i/</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Texas	5	4,302		
<b>Total Texas Relinquishment</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4,302</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Grand Total Other Oil &amp; Gas Leases</b>	<b>2,526</b>	<b>723,107</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>508</b>

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

- /a/ Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the two right-hand columns of this table.
- /b/ An existing oil and gas lease, between private parties, at the time the Federal government purchased the mineral estate as part of a Federal government land acquisition.
- /c/ The totals in this year's table may not correspond with last year's totals because data has been corrected.
- /d/ A lease issued prior to August 8, 1946, for a term of 20 years or renewal thereof, or a lease that was issued in exchange for a 20-year lease.
- /e/ A lease issued for a term of 20 years or any renewal thereof; may be renewed for a new 20-year lease.
- /f/ 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.
- /g/ 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.
- /h/ A lease issued on lands acquired by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (FFMC) under the FFMC Act of 1934.
- /i/ A lease issued under the Texas Relinquishment Act of 1919.

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES  
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

**OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>APDs /a/ Approved</b>	<b>Wells Started</b>	<b>Wells Completed</b>	<b>Wells Plugged</b>
Alabama	0	0	1	0
Alaska	9	6	6	0
Arkansas	11	11	9	0
California	165	135	90	0
Colorado	650	386	294	6
Kansas	2	5	4	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	26	39	37	0
Michigan	8	1	2	0
Mississippi	4	11	11	1
Montana	119	107	71	3
Nebraska	0	1	0	0
Nevada	8	8	3	1
North Dakota	109	96	81	0
New Mexico	1,414	968	1,147	70
New York	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	2	1	0
Oklahoma	18	13	14	1
Pennsylvania	0	5	0	0
South Dakota	1	7	0	0
Texas	44	17	9	0
Utah	458	181	174	6
Virginia	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	3,692	2,709	1,739	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,738</b>	<b>4,708</b>	<b>3,693</b>	<b>162</b>

**GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>GDPs /b/ Approved</b>	<b>Wells Spudded</b>	<b>Wells Completed</b>	<b>Wells Plugged</b>
California	6	4	6	0
Nevada	12	8	8	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 3-16. NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES  
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

Note: Due to the shutdown of the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS) from April 8, 2005, to August 2, 2006, the data from the following databases may be subject to backlog data entry and may not be complete: Durango, CO; Milwaukee, WI; Dickinson, ND; Great Falls, MT; Miles City, MT; Farmington, NM; Rio Puerco, NM; Tulsa, OK; Vernal, UT; and Lander, WY.

Fiscal Year 2005 activities will not be published because of the disconnection and subsequent unavailability for use of the BLM's AFMSS in 2005.

/a/ APDs = Applications 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, 2006**

**CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES**

<b>Geographic States</b>	<b>Units in Effect /a/</b>	<b>Producible and Service Holes /b/</b>	<b>Producible and Service Completions /b/</b>	<b>Producible Leases /a/</b>	<b>Acres in Producing Status /a/</b>
Alabama	4	28	28	19	7,115
Alaska	8	168	210	35	63,070
Arizona	0	1	1	0	0
Arkansas	2	140	156	147	66,926
California	29	7,105	7,146	306	72,066
Colorado	163	4,571	4,673	2,075	1,366,280
Florida	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	2	16	17	8	1,581
Kansas	9	462	465	430	109,169
Kentucky	0	161	161	44	26,421
Louisiana	12	400	422	155	63,251
Maryland	0	9	9	0	0
Michigan	24	83	83	64	29,943
Mississippi	7	129	133	63	36,506
Montana	55	2,617	2,623	1,407	770,817
Nebraska	8	32	32	18	8,615
Nevada	6	127	128	29	14,735
New Mexico	221	27,765	31,846	6,784	3,859,173
New York	0	5	5	6	1,284
North Dakota	46	961	995	605	323,996
Ohio	1	543	545	210	37,102
Oklahoma	16	359	367	833	123,544
Pennsylvania	0	159	159	67	4,694
South Dakota	9	70	71	73	34,378
Tennessee	0	9	9	3	2,296

Table 3-17.

**CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006 – continued**

**CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES**

<b>Geographic States</b>	<b>Units in Effect /a/</b>	<b>Producible and Service Holes /b/</b>	<b>Producible and Service Completions /b/</b>	<b>Producible Leases /a/</b>	<b>Acres in Producing Status /a/</b>
Texas	18	395	398	189	120,478
Virginia	0	15	17	11	10,555
Utah	134	4,702	4,750	1,343	1,007,603
Washington	1	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	2	289	290	161	55,099
Wyoming	616	25,936	26,949	7,774	4,050,915
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>77,257</b>	<b>82,688</b>	<b>22,859</b>	<b>12,267,612</b>

**CONTINUING GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES /c/**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>Units /a/</b>	<b>Injection Wells</b>	<b>Producing Wells</b>	<b>Producing Leases /a/</b>	<b>Direct Use /d/</b>	<b>Electrical Generation /e/</b>
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	2	81	263	32	261,385	4,227
Nevada	9	41	57	30	112,000	261
New Mexico	0	0	1	2	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	4	8	5	0	203
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>373,385</b>	<b>4,691</b>

**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006 – concluded**

Note: Due to the shutdown of the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS) from April 8, 2005, to August 2, 2006, the data from the following databases may be subject to backlog data entry and may not be complete: Durango CO; Milwaukee, WI; Dickinson, ND; Great Falls, MT; Miles City, MT; Farmington, NM; Rio Puerco, NM; Tulsa, OK; Vernal UT; and Lander, WY.

Fiscal Year 2005 activities will not be published because of the court-ordered disconnection and subsequent unavailability for use of the BLM'S AFMSS in 2005.

- /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 comes from the Bureau of Land Management's Automated Fluid Minerals Support System.
- /c/ Nearly all geothermal resources developed on Federal lands are utilized for electrical generation (indirect use). Royalties generated from geothermal resources exceeded \$12.2 million in Fiscal Year 2006.
- /d/ Direct Use is measured in million British thermal units, or mmBTUs. One BTU is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at standard conditions (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.

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

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE  
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING  
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

	Total as of September 30, 2006 <i>/a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year <i>/a/</i>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b>Federal Coal Leases</b>					
<b>Competitive Nonregional Lease-by-Application Leases</b>					
Alabama	1	2,887	0	0	\$0
Colorado /b/	15	20,341	0	83	0
Montana	2	1,581	0	0	0
New Mexico	2	6,448	0	0	0
North Dakota /c/	9	7,827	1	5,334	533,400
Oklahoma /c/ /d/	8	15,576	2	5,552	790,989
Utah /d/	12	36,470	(1)	(2,097)	0
Wyoming /b/	25	54,321	0	1,204	253,260
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>145,451</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10,076</b>	<b>\$1,577,649</b>
<b>Competitive Pre-Federal Coal Leasing Amendment Act (FCLAA) Leases</b>					
Montana /b/ /e/	13	25,246	1	2,556	\$2,273
North Dakota	4	2,835	0	0	0
Utah /d/	49	46,413	(5)	(7,181)	0
Washington	1	241	0	0	0
Wyoming /b/ /d/	29	62,653	(1)	(949)	102,240
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>137,388</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(5,574)</b>	<b>\$104,513</b>
<b>Competitive Regional Emergency/Bypass Leases</b>					
Alabama	2	120	0	0	\$0
Colorado	6	2,430	0	0	0
Kentucky	1	1,430	0	0	0
Montana /b/	4	1,638	0	50	2,273
New Mexico /b/	1	4,016	0	160	16,060
North Dakota	1	80	0	0	0
Utah /c/ /d/	6	6,407	0	1,063	2,816,000
Wyoming	3	3,260	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19,381</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>\$2,834,333</b>

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE  
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING  
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2006 <i>/a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year <i>/a/</i>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b>Competitive Regional Leases</b>					
Alabama	1	1,610	0	0	\$0
Colorado	17	26,722	0	0	0
Kentucky <i>/c/</i>	5	3,758	2	1,525	547,839
Montana	7	4,825	0	0	0
Utah	4	3,683	0	0	0
Wyoming	6	14,792	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>55,390</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>\$547,839</b>
<b>Exchange Leases</b>					
Kentucky	2	1,715	0	0	\$0
Montana <i>/f/</i>	1	9,445	1	9,445	0
Wyoming	5	4,310	0	(419)	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15,470</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9,026</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Preference Right Leases</b>					
Alaska	2	5,148	0	0	\$0
Colorado	15	29,640	0	0	0
Montana <i>/e/</i>	2	1,446	(1)	(2,505)	0
New Mexico	8	14,968	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	2,129	0	0	0
Utah <i>/d/</i>	6	4,716	(1)	(610)	0
Washington	1	280	0	0	0
Wyoming	15	35,246	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>93,573</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3,115)</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>All Leases Combined</b>					
Alabama	4	4,617	0	0	\$0
Alaska	2	5,148	0	0	0
Colorado <i>/b/</i>	53	79,133	0	83	0
Kentucky <i>/c/</i>	8	6,903	2	1,525	547,839
Montana <i>/b/ /e/ /f/</i>	29	44,181	1	9,546	4,546
New Mexico <i>/b/</i>	11	25,432	0	160	16,060
North Dakota <i>/c/</i>	14	10,742	1	5,334	533,400
Oklahoma <i>/c/ /d/</i>	10	17,705	2	5,552	790,989
Utah <i>/c/ /d/</i>	77	97,689	(7)	(8,825)	2,816,000
Washington	2	521	0	0	0
Wyoming <i>/b/ /d/</i>	83	174,581	(1)	(165)	355,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>466,652</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>13,210</b>	<b>\$5,064,334</b>

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE  
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING  
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2006 <i>la/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year <i>la/</i>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Preference Right Lease Applications</u></b>					
Colorado	1	5,102	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	14	29,068	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>34,170</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Coal Licenses</u></b>					
<b>Exploration Licenses</b>					
Colorado	10	29,451	6	18,543	N/A
Montana	7	11,285	3	10,135	N/A
Oklahoma	1	6,161	0	0	N/A
Utah	5	7,826	1	1,262	N/A
Washington	1	80	0	0	N/A
West Virginia	1	7,625	0	0	N/A
Wyoming	7	32,682	0	13,763	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>95,110</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>43,703</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Licenses to Mine</b>					
Montana	0	0	(1)	(40)	N/A
New Mexico	1	10	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(40)</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Logical Mining Units</u></b>					
Colorado	9	79,133	0	0	N/A
Montana	4	62,136	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	2	34,700	0	0	N/A
North Dakota	3	12,753	0	0	N/A
Oklahoma	1	293	0	0	N/A
Utah	8	72,743	0	0	N/A
Wyoming	15	123,320	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>385,078</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

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

/a/ Authorized leases and licenses are shown, along with those logical mining units (LMUs) that were approved as of September 30, 2006. Totals include actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns. New actions (Actions During Fiscal Year) show the number of leases, licenses, and permits authorized and logical mining units actions approved with an effective date during the fiscal year. Actions approved during the fiscal year that reduced the quantity or acreage of leases, licenses, or logical mining units are shown in parentheses. Pending preference right lease applications are also shown. Acreage totals may differ slightly from other data sources due to the rounding methods used.

/b/ An increase in acreage for Fiscal Year 2006, without an additional lease, reflects completion of a modification of an existing lease. The total bonus bid for the lease modification is shown.

/c/ Values reflect the issuance of new Federal coal leases during Fiscal Year 2006. These leases have been offered for lease through a competitive sale process. The total bonus bid for the lease is shown.

/d/ Fiscal Year 2006 value reflects a partial or full termination, cancellation, or relinquishment of a lease, license, or LMU that was completed during Fiscal Year 2006 and is reflected by a decrease in the lease, license, or LMU acreage and quantity.

/e/ The Fiscal Year 2006 Report reflects a correction for a lease in Montana that was previously reported as a preference right lease when it is a competitive pre-FCLAA coal lease.

/f/ The Fiscal Year 2005 Report indicated that an exchange lease in Montana had been relinquished. This was in error and has been corrected in this report.

N/A = Not applicable.

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

	Total as of September 30, 2006 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Combined Hydrocarbon Leases</u></b>					
Utah /b/	19	13,853	1	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13,853</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Phosphate Leases</u></b>					
<b>Phosphate Competitive Leases</b>					
Florida	6	963	0	0	N/A
Idaho	48	30,850	0	0	N/A
Montana	1	1,409	0	0	N/A
Utah	3	4,717	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>37,939</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Phosphate Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases</b>					
Idaho	9	2,542	0	0	N/A
Utah	1	840	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,382</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Phosphate Preference Right Leases</b>					
Idaho	29	10,363	0	0	N/A
Utah	3	7,472	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>17,835</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Phosphate Leases</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>59,156</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Phosphate Preference Right Lease Applications</u></b>					
California	1	2,434	0	0	N/A
Idaho	1	240	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,674</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Phosphate Exploration Licenses</u></b>					
Idaho	2	560	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Phosphate Use Permits</u></b>					
Idaho	4	230	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,  
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2006 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Sodium Leases</u></b>					
<b>Sodium Competitive Leases</b>					
California /c/	3	4,644	(1)	(1,485)	N/A
Wyoming	38	45,974	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>50,618</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1,485)</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Sodium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases</b>					
Arizona	1	4	1	4	N/A
Wyoming	1	317	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Sodium Preference Right Leases</b>					
California	9	15,204	0	0	N/A
Colorado	8	16,674	0	0	N/A
New Mexico /c/	3	1,560	(1)	(440)	N/A
Wyoming	24	31,448	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>64,886</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(440)</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Sodium Leases</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>115,825</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1,921)</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Sodium Preference Right Lease Applications</u></b>					
California	0	0	(2)	(80)	N/A
Nevada	3	7,506	(7)	(13,811)	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7,506</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<b>(13,891)</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Sodium Prospecting Permits</u></b>					
Arizona	0	0	(1)	(4)	N/A
Nevada	1	2,546	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,546</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Sodium Use Permit</u></b>					
California	1	40	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,  
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2006 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Potassium Leases</u></b>					
<b>Potassium Competitive Leases</b>					
California	3	5,970	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	9	12,720	0	0	N/A
Utah	10	24,700	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>43,390</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Potassium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases</b>					
California	1	1,332	0	0	N/A
New Mexico /d/	35	37,991	0	1,119	\$12,600
Utah	2	702	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40,025</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>\$12,600</b>
<b>Potassium Preference Right Leases</b>					
California	2	2,984	0	0	N/A
Nevada	1	2,320	0	0	N/A
New Mexico /d/	68	86,108	0	666	\$666
Utah	6	9,210	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100,622</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>\$666</b>
<b>Total Potassium Leases</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>184,037</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>\$13,266</b>
<b><u>Potassium Prospecting Permits</u></b>					
Colorado	1	1,667	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Gilsonite Leases</u></b>					
<b>Gilsonite Competitive Leases</b>					
Utah	11	3,135	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2006 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b>Gilsonite Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Lease</b>					
Utah	1	28	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Gilsonite Preference Right Leases</b>					
Utah	1	477	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Gilsonite Leases</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3,640</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Gilsonite Preference Right Lease Applications</u></b>					
Colorado /e/	0	0	(20)	(52,870)	N/A
Utah /e/	0	0	(9)	(1,440)	N/A
Wyoming	2	5,049	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5,049</b>	<b>(29)</b>	<b>(54,310)</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Oil Shale Leases</u></b>					
<b>Oil Shale Competitive Leases</b>					
Colorado	1	5,087	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5,087</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Oil Shale R,D&amp;D Leases /f/</b>					
Colorado	0	0	0	0	N/A
Utah	0	0	0	0	N/A
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Oil Shale Leases</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5,087</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Oil Shale Preference Right Lease Applications</b>					
Colorado	5	26,392	5	26,392	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26,392</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26,392</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2006 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b><u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Leases /g/</u></b>					
<b>Hardrock Preference Right Leases</b>					
Alabama	1	40	0	0	N/A
Arkansas	8	577	1	(40)	N/A
California	2	800	(1)	(80)	N/A
Georgia	1	218	0	0	N/A
Idaho	2	121	0	0	N/A
Illinois	3	238	0	0	N/A
Minnesota	2	4,865	0	0	N/A
Missouri	36	33, 623	(2)	(1,158)	N/A
North Carolina	1	158	0	0	N/A
South Carolina	1	1,109	0	0	N/A
Utah /h/	21	6,385	0	0	N/A
Virginia	1	355	0	0	N/A
Wisconsin	1	480	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>48,969</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(1,278)</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Hardrock Leases</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>48,969</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(1,278)</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /g/</u></b>					
Arkansas	0	0	(1)	(37)	N/A
California	1	80	1	80	N/A
Illinois	1	502	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Prospecting Permits /g/</u></b>					
Arizona	1	560	0	0	N/A
Arkansas	1	40	(2)	(37)	N/A
Idaho	2	349	1	31	N/A
Illinois	1	203	0	0	N/A
Michigan	3	2,330	0	0	N/A
Missouri	7	8,668	(3)	(1,150)	N/A
Montana	6	4,329	4	3,809	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16,479</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,653</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Asphalt Competitive Leases</u></b>					
Oklahoma	2	959	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2006 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Nevada Sand and Gravel Solid Mineral Leases</u></b>					
Nevada /c/	2	920	(2)	(554)	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(554)</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Public Domain – Minnesota USDA National Forest Solid Minerals Leases and Permits – Preference Right Lease Applications</u></b>					
Minnesota	26	37,101	11	18,336	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>37,101</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18,336</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Public Domain – Minnesota USDA National Forest Solid Minerals Leases and Permits – Prospecting Permits</u></b>					
Minnesota	6	5,235	(12)	(8,918)	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5,235</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>(8,918)</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,  
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

Note: Column totals may not equal the sum of the rows totaled due to rounding errors. The number given more accurately represents the acreage involved.

- /a/ Pending preference right lease applications and authorized leases, licenses, and permits are shown. This table includes new actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns. New actions show the number of leases, licenses, and permits authorized with effective dates during the fiscal year that were active, along with preference right lease applications that were pending, as of September 30, 2006. Any changes due to lease expirations, cancellations, etc., are in parenthesis in the last three columns, and the totals will be an arithmetic sum of the two.
- /b/ One lease was segregated into two parts; thus the total number of leases changed, while the acreage remained the same.
- /c/ Lease(s) relinquished, expired, or terminated.
- /d/ Lease modification(s) resulted in a change in acreage, but no change in the corresponding number of leases.
- /e/ A number of gilsonite preference right lease applications were converted to oil shale preference right lease applications, while others were converted to oil shale research, determination, and development (R,D&D) lease applications; some were withdrawn.
- /f/ Although no oil shale research, determination, and development (R,D&D) leases were issued during the fiscal year, there is enough public interest in them to indicate that no leases have actually been issued rather than allowing the assumption that they were omitted.
- /g/ Hardrock leases, lease applications, and permits include bentonite, calcium, chromite, clay, cobalt, corundum, copper, fluorite, galena, garnet, gold, iron, jade, jadite, lead, limestone, nephrite, nickel, platinum, olivine, quartz crystals, semi-precious gemstones, silicates, silicon, silver, sphalerite, titanium, tripoli, tungsten, vermiculite, zinc, and other minerals.
- /h/ These 21 leases were transferred from the State of Utah. They were granted under the rules of the State of Utah, so they are not preference right leases; however, they are included in this case type because it is the most similar case type, given the way these leases were originally issued.

N/A = Not applicable.

Table 3-20.

## DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2006

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Non-Exclusive Sales</b>							
Alaska	Sand & Gravel	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Arizona	Sand & Gravel	22	29,153	\$29,109	22	29,153	\$29,109
	Stone	189	336	4,891	189	336	4,891
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>29,489</b>	<b>\$34,000</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>29,489</b>	<b>\$34,000</b>
California	Clay	3	5,602	\$3,865	1	2	\$1
	Pumice	1	100	55	1	100	55
	Sand & Gravel	18	5,340	2,030	17	4,540	1,630
	Soil - Other	21	4,845	1,938	21	4,845	1,938
	Stone	19	21	280	19	21	280
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>15,908</b>	<b>\$8,168</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>9,508</b>	<b>\$3,904</b>
Colorado	Clay	5	11	\$8	5	11	\$8
	Sand & Gravel	6	27	23	6	27	23
	Stone	572	2,267	11,763	572	2,267	11,763
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>\$11,794</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>\$11,794</b>
Idaho	Pumice	38	2,191	\$5,053	38	2,191	\$5,053
	Sand & Gravel	109	14,936	9,848	109	14,936	9,848
	Soil - Other	7	1,075	409	7	1,075	409
	Stone	813	2,090	27,478	813	2,090	27,478
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>20,292</b>	<b>\$42,788</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>20,292</b>	<b>\$42,788</b>
Montana /d/	Sand & Gravel	5	92	\$65	5	92	\$65
	Stone	9	22	150	9	22	150
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>\$215</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>\$215</b>

**Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Non-Exclusive Sales – concluded</b>							
Nevada	Sand & Gravel	142	619,959	\$448,183	141	619,859	\$448,118
	Soil - Other	7	1,660	856	7	1,660	856
	Stone	26	490	757	26	490	757
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>622,109</b>	<b>\$449,796</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>622,009</b>	<b>\$449,731</b>
New Mexico /e/	Calcium	269	274,493	\$391,983	269	274,705	\$392,407
	Pumice	3	43	20	3	43	20
	Sand & Gravel	82	9,833	6,491	82	9,833	6,491
	Soil - Other	3	29	17	3	29	17
	Stone	292	6,612	17,077	292	6,612	17,077
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>291,010</b>	<b>\$415,588</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>291,222</b>	<b>\$416,012</b>
Oregon /f/	Clay	1	200	\$50	1	200	\$50
	Pumice	9	2,353	1,711	9	2,353	1,711
	Sand & Gravel	31	19,701	10,248	31	4,731	2,766
	Stone	183	18,507	24,680	182	16,223	22,754
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>40,761</b>	<b>\$36,689</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>23,507</b>	<b>\$27,281</b>
Utah	Calcium	1	879	\$795	1	879	\$795
	Clay	2	210	168	2	210	168
	Pumice	74	3,535	1,761	74	3,535	1,761
	Sand & Gravel	123	249,619	104,415	122	244,619	102,415
	Soil - Other	15	1,170	1,659	15	1,170	1,659
	Stone	1,058	4,483	76,144	1,058	4,483	76,144
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>259,896</b>	<b>\$184,942</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>254,896</b>	<b>\$182,942</b>
Wyoming /g/	Sand & Gravel	38	60,091	\$41,462	37	59,591	\$41,087
	Stone	67	495	8,700	78	506	8,896
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>60,586</b>	<b>\$50,162</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>60,097</b>	<b>\$49,983</b>
<b>Total Non-Exclusive Sales</b>		<b>4,263</b>	<b>1,342,470</b>	<b>\$1,234,142</b>	<b>4,267</b>	<b>1,313,439</b>	<b>\$1,218,650</b>

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Exclusive Sales</b>							
Alaska	Sand & Gravel	5	202,000	\$303,000	5	102,622	\$153,933
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>202,000</b>	<b>\$303,000</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>102,622</b>	<b>\$153,933</b>
Arizona	Clay	0	0	\$0	4	1,075	\$789
	Pumice	0	0	0	9	168,229	82,644
	Sand & Gravel	9	548,633	592,500	154	511,166	510,966
	Soil - Other	1	106,230	88,500	14	106,377	51,520
	Stone	13	1,250,563	2,198,275	210	1,286,416	2,645,677
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,905,426</b>	<b>\$2,879,275</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>2,073,263</b>	<b>\$3,291,596</b>
California	Pumice	4	267,173	\$262,500	3	3,933	\$1,377
	Sand & Gravel	16	1,605,461	1,248,168	111	1,123,091	842,142
	Stone	4	241	3,647	9	8,652	82,547
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,872,875</b>	<b>\$1,514,315</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>1,135,676</b>	<b>\$926,066</b>
Colorado	Calcium	0	0	\$0	2	19,581	\$18,116
	Clay	2	107,237	44,430	6	8,959	5,979
	Gemstone	1	10	400	1	10	400
	Sand & Gravel	7	1,016,873	1,384,170	33	360,770	424,955
	Soil - Other	2	11,083	6,633	17	34,836	8,297
	Stone	21	12,507	14,957	87	53,804	57,115
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,147,710</b>	<b>\$1,450,590</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>477,960</b>	<b>\$514,862</b>
Idaho	Clay	0	0	\$0	1	1,040	\$1,560
	Sand & Gravel	9	67,053	43,716	28	84,066	55,062
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	1	250	188
	Stone	7	1,678	6,735	20	94,909	77,117
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>68,731</b>	<b>\$50,451</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>180,265</b>	<b>\$133,927</b>

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Exclusive Sales – continued</b>							
Montana	Sand & Gravel	1	100	\$25	0	0	\$0
	Soil - Other	1	100	25	0	0	0
	Stone	2	581	1,075	2	581	1,075
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>\$1,125</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>\$1,075</b>
Nevada	Clay	1	8,500	\$4,250	1	8,160	\$4,080
	Sand & Gravel	81	19,943,092	23,842,438	448	7,022,929	7,179,599
	Soil - Other	1	150	98	4	1,776	976
	Stone	25	110,011	204,019	116	191,293	273,841
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>20,061,753</b>	<b>\$24,050,805</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>7,224,158</b>	<b>\$7,458,496</b>
New Mexico /e/	Calcium	70	47,107	\$65,253	75	52,898	\$69,975
	Pumice	2	234,005	77,500	58	412,064	216,019
	Sand & Gravel	14	2,224,852	3,212,668	100	1,088,620	1,433,251
	Soil - Other	3	1,500	600	17	2,810	6,147
	Stone	3	3	48	16	48,450	56,508
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>2,507,467</b>	<b>\$3,356,069</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>1,604,842</b>	<b>\$1,781,900</b>
Oregon /f/	Sand & Gravel	1	5,000	\$2,500	1	12,700	\$12,700
	Stone	7	1,404	778	5	894	468
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6,404</b>	<b>\$3,278</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13,594</b>	<b>\$13,168</b>
Utah	Pumice	1	76,335	\$37,500	12	41,883	\$19,205
	Sand & Gravel	4	86,460	49,000	32	70,161	37,947
	Stone	7	2,015	18,538	46	319,865	250,170
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>164,810</b>	<b>\$105,038</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>431,909</b>	<b>\$307,322</b>

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Exclusive Sales – concluded</b>							
Wyoming /g/	Calcium	0	0	\$0	4	8,295	\$5,006
	Clay	1	30,000	7,500	2	18,000	4,500
	Sand & Gravel	47	1,384,473	1,106,054	224	1,010,092	682,740
	Stone	11	7,175	29,710	55	1,590,039	489,910
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1,421,648</b>	<b>\$1,143,264</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>2,626,426</b>	<b>\$1,182,156</b>
<b>Total Exclusive Sales</b>		<b>384</b>	<b>29,359,605</b>	<b>\$34,857,210</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>15,871,296</b>	<b>\$15,764,501</b>
<b>Free Use Permits</b>							
Alaska	Sand & Gravel	41	8,278,000	\$12,417,000	24	865,100	\$1,297,650
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>8,278,000</b>	<b>\$12,417,000</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>865,100</b>	<b>\$1,297,650</b>
Arizona	Clay	1	10,000	\$10,000	5	1,900	\$1,900
	Sand & Gravel	4	95,730	104,500	19	123,126	107,508
	Stone	4	58,653	52,700	3	34,507	30,200
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>164,383</b>	<b>\$167,200</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>159,533</b>	<b>\$139,608</b>
California	Sand & Gravel	9	286,527	\$161,980	8	48,105	\$35,867
	Stone	1	5,000	3,700	3	5,316	3,864
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>291,527</b>	<b>\$165,680</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>53,421</b>	<b>\$39,731</b>
Colorado	Calcium	1	1,464	\$1,250	1	1,464	\$1,250
	Sand & Gravel	6	737,425	659,385	22	115,736	73,724
	Soil - Other	1	3,541	2,650	2	8,541	4,750
	Stone	11	9,815	22,955	11	5,594	12,992
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>752,245</b>	<b>\$686,240</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>131,335</b>	<b>\$92,716</b>

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Free Use Permits – continued</b>							
Idaho	Pumice	1	50,000	\$45,000	11	34,535	\$62,241
	Sand & Gravel	22	822,000	607,300	81	115,017	64,640
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	4	1,465	806
	Stone	5	229,025	290,880	27	100,778	79,984
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1,101,025</b>	<b>\$943,180</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>251,795</b>	<b>\$207,671</b>
Nevada	Sand & Gravel	46	2,115,605	\$843,231	71	173,865	\$91,427
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	10	460	230
	Stone	1	4,312	3,750	6	11,893	8,957
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2,119,917</b>	<b>\$846,981</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>186,218</b>	<b>\$100,614</b>
New Mexico /e/	Calcium	26	517,117	\$654,178	13	113,118	\$125,179
	Clay	1	500	385	0	0	0
	Sand & Gravel	8	132,050	77,533	141	42,440	28,017
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	14	0	0
	Stone	0	0	0	9	0	0
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>649,667</b>	<b>\$732,096</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>155,558</b>	<b>\$153,196</b>
Oregon /f/	Pumice	3	21,000	\$11,000	3	1,000	\$1,000
	Sand & Gravel	9	160,000	221,000	8	81,140	106,145
	Stone	13	135,672	106,400	12	15,399	13,381
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>316,672</b>	<b>\$338,400</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>97,539</b>	<b>\$120,526</b>
Utah	Clay	2	100,000	\$36,000	0	0	\$0
	Pumice	3	19,820	8,225	2	916	336
	Sand & Gravel	1	250,000	125,000	12	33,284	16,486
	Stone	1	51,331	29,464	1	2,815	1,267
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>421,151</b>	<b>\$198,689</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>37,015</b>	<b>\$18,089</b>

**Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Free Use Permits – concluded</b>							
Wyoming /g/	Sand & Gravel	16	406,608	\$304,486	50	247,463	\$189,622
	Soil - Other	2	16,000	5,600	0	0	0
	Stone	2	117	375	1	17	300
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>422,725</b>	<b>\$310,461</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>247,480</b>	<b>\$189,922</b>
<b>Total Free Use Permits</b>		<b>241</b>	<b>14,517,312</b>	<b>\$16,805,927</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>2,184,994</b>	<b>\$2,359,723</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>4,888</b>	<b>45,219,387</b>	<b>\$52,897,279</b>	<b>6,774</b>	<b>19,369,729</b>	<b>\$19,342,874</b>

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

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

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

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

/d/ Includes North and South Dakota.

/e/ Includes Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.

/f/ Includes Washington.

/g/ Includes Nebraska.

Source: The Bureau of Land Management's Case Recordation System (lower 78 States – LR2000; Alaska – ALIS).

**Table 3-21. MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

State	Patents Issued		Lode Claims				Placer Claims				Mill Sites			
	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>
Arizona	4	0	0	0	0	0	29	560	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	855	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Note: BLM = Bureau of Land Management; USFS = USDA 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 2006**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Total Claims At beginning of Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Claims Received During Year</b>	<b>Total At Year End</b>	<b>Active Claims At Beginning of Fiscal Year <i>/a/</i></b>	<b>Claims Closed <i>/b/</i></b>	<b>Claims Held Under FHFC <i>/c/</i></b>	<b>Active Claims At Year End</b>
Alaska	116,585	747	117,332	6,403	N/A	22	8,052
Arizona	371,609	8,968	126,849	28,233	426	75	36,799
California	285,497	4,341	289,838	16,685	1,235	446	13,875
Colorado	254,316	5,651	259,967	6,185	669	30	8,565
Eastern States <i>/d/</i>	10,990	0	10,990	14 <i>/e/</i>	76	0	28
Idaho	187,813	1,779	189,592	10,983	2,074	60	16,545
Montana <i>/f/</i>	213,061	3,012	216,073	10,752	4,748	11	3,029
Nevada	904,898	37,157	942,055	73,418	3,344	413	197,843
New Mexico <i>/g/</i>	171,121	3,165	174,286	13,104	1,726	14	7,889
Oregon <i>/h/</i>	159,591	1,139	160,730	7,522	547	26	4,335
Utah	368,306 <i>/i/</i>	8,653	376,959	15,962	1,455	0	18,340
Wyoming <i>/j/</i>	268,554	14,437	282,991	17,994	404	49	25,712
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,312,341</b>	<b>89,049</b>	<b>3,147,662</b>	<b>207,255</b>	<b>16,704</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>341,012</b>

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

**Table 3-22. ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579,  
FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

- /a/ Active means that the subject claim or site is in good standing under the recording, annual maintenance, and assessment work statutes. It does not refer to any potential activity upon the land contained within the claim or site.
- /b/ Mining claims or sites patented, or claims declared forfeit, abandoned and void, or null and void pursuant to 43 CFR Parts 3830, 3833, 3834, or 3835. Mining claims or sites forfeited or abandoned in one year may be closed out in the following year.
- /c/ Mining claims or sites held under First Half of the Mineral Entry Final Certificate (FHFC) for a mineral patent application.
- /d/ Includes all States bordering on, or east of, the Mississippi River.
- /e/ Fiscal Year 2005 data is being reported in Fiscal Year 2006; the table has been adjusted accordingly.
- /f/ Includes North and South Dakota.
- /g/ Includes Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.
- /h/ Includes Washington.
- /i/ Total was amended due to a recount in Fiscal Year 2006.
- /j/ Includes Nebraska.

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

N/A = Not available.

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH THE  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 1999 THROUGH 2006**

Administrative State	Notices Reviewed /a/							
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Alaska	16	15	4	2	4	200	10	87
Arizona	45	43	29	36	27	35	41	51
California	64	32	37	29	44	23	26	5
Colorado	76	121	54	101	41	13	0	85
Idaho	10	65	11	4	13	10	8	7
Montana	22	25	23	15	12	6	31	5
Nevada	264	258	193	89	209	182	146	207
New Mexico	19	7	33	9	10	4	16	5
Oregon	53	54	42	27	10	17	0	17
Utah	63	44	42	9	29	38	25	37
Wyoming	8	8	2	5	3	8	5	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>536</b>

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH THE  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 1999 THROUGH 2006 – concluded**

Administrative State	Plans of Operations Reviewed /b/							
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Alaska	16	21	8	4	3	4	6	83
Arizona	6	2	1	31	20	5	14	27
California	36	41	22	14	31	20	6	12
Colorado	3	3	1	8	2	0	0	0
Idaho	4	12	6	4	3	18	6	15
Montana	3	1	2	7	5	7	4	12
Nevada	60	58	34	36	89	42	22	11
New Mexico	5	1	3	0	2	3	3	6
Oregon	2	2	9	10	0	5	0	5
Utah	16	7	12	7	5	6	8	4
Wyoming	1	1	4	13	1	4	2	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>255</b>

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

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

**Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

Fiscal Year	Federal Helium		Storage and Transmission Of Private Helium		Helium Produced From Public Land		Natural Gas/Liquids Sales	
	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /a/	Volume In Storage /b/	Operations Receipts /c/	Volume Sold /d/	Fee Sales and Royalty Receipts /e/	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /f/
2002	228	\$11,500	1,885	\$3,042	1,356	\$4,875	0	\$0
2003	1,869	96,500	2,038	2,828	1,074	4,824	1,304	6,192
2004	893	48,103	1,950	4,383	1,416	7,106	3,193	15,991
2005	1,037	56,281	1,000	4,891	1,250	6,551	3,051 /g/	20,398 /g/
2006	2,385	131,345	1,313	5,412	1,381	7,508	3,491	23,430

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

/a/ Figures for Fiscal Year 2002 represent in-kind helium sales only. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2003, figures represent in-kind helium sales plus open-market sales of helium. Fiscal Year 2006 open market sales of helium were 2,199 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$121,123,000, while in-kind sales were 186 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$10,222,000.

/b/ This is the balance of *private* helium remaining in storage at the end of each fiscal year. Depending on helium demand, this volume can increase or decrease. *Government* helium in storage as of the end of September 2006 was 23.4 billion cubic feet.

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

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

**Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

- /e/ Includes revenues for Federal helium produced in Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. Volumes reported do not correlate directly to revenues. Revenues are based upon the value received and the volume of helium extracted.
- /f/ The Fiscal Year 2003 figures shown represent sales of natural gas only. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2004, figures represent sales of natural gas plus natural gas liquids (NGL) sales.
- /g/ This figure had previously been reported through the end of August 2005 and has now been updated through the end of Fiscal Year 2005 (September 30, 2005).

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

**Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES  
MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2006**

<b>Fiscal Year /a/</b>	<b>Public Land and Materials Sales</b>	<b>Timber Sales</b>	<b>Fees and Commissions</b>	<b>Mineral Leases /b/</b>	<b>Mining Law Holding Fees and Service Charges</b>	<b>Miscellaneous /c/</b>	<b>Total</b>
May 20, 1785-							
June 30, 1880	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$208,059,657	\$208,059,657
1881 - 1890	76,923,581	0	13,471,437	0	0	8,873,661	99,268,679
1891 - 1900	21,312,029	0	9,152,920	0	0	3,027,577	33,492,526
1901 - 1910	64,777,706	0	16,074,789	0	0	13,242,241	94,094,736
1911 - 1920	27,940,144	767,589	14,734,586	0	0	23,580,948	67,023,267
1921 - 1930	6,734,345	7,537,400	7,173,853	76,371,588	0	6,636,922	104,454,108
1931 - 1940	1,334,320	4,289,226	1,944,753	44,602,550	0	5,813,130	57,983,979
1941 - 1950	2,197,428	24,711,054	1,228,873	146,207,799	0	25,548,418	199,893,572
1951 - 1960	23,462,798	208,631,073	9,075,890	1,050,400,101	0	107,926,288	1,399,496,150
1961 - 1970	28,799,311	478,508,666	36,265,491	4,011,486,592	0	214,394,232	4,769,454,292
1971 - 1980	56,763,803	1,557,613,025	199,418,739	33,531,838,736	0	509,994,006	35,855,628,309
1981 - 1990	112,271,638	1,744,202,105	65,496,865	19,193,623,086	0	1,046,408,043	22,162,001,737
1991 - 2000	150,624,870	974,066,791	11,686,793	114,884,624 /d/	263,059,652	425,745,635	1,940,068,365
2001	78,125,586	16,835,398	847,852	9,544,752	24,738,427	55,844,686	185,936,701
2002	98,636,919 /e/	17,539,739	758,578	6,846,249	18,883,225	56,945,214	199,609,924
2003	292,931,023 /e/	13,074,703	708,213	78,847,460	27,476,495	54,203,659	467,241,553
2004	570,864,571 /e/	23,369,163	186,087	18,528,335	17,843,412	61,012,430	691,803,998
2005	1,252,024,986 /e/	26,413,785	177,003	84,601,946	47,449,193	89,637,386	1,500,304,299
2006	882,628,858 /e/	31,903,547	91,415	44,494,816	54,089,520	145,230,435	1,158,438,591
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,748,353,916</b>	<b>\$5,129,463,264</b>	<b>\$388,494,137</b>	<b>\$58,412,278,634</b>	<b>\$453,539,924</b>	<b>\$3,062,124,568</b>	<b>\$71,194,254,443</b>

**Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES  
MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2006 – 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 the *General Land Office Statistical Appendix* for 1946. For annual data for 1947-1961, see the *BLM Statistical Appendix* for 1961. For annual data for 1962-1970, 1971-1980, 1981-1990, and 1991-2000, see *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 et seq.). Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under this Act were transferred to the Minerals Management Service (MMS) as of October 1, 1983. The BLM has continued to collect oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way rents; rents, bonuses, and royalties from Bankhead-Jones Land Utilization Project (LU) lands and National Petroleum and Naval Oil Shale Petroleum Reserve lands; and royalties from South Half of Red River, Oklahoma. Other mineral and oil and gas receipts are collected and reported by the MMS. This column includes Outer Continental Shelf leases prior to their transfer to the MMS, which was effective May 10, 1982.

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

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

/e/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act collections of \$85,088,754 in Fiscal Year 2002, \$281,261,484 in Fiscal Year 2003, \$530,531,906 in Fiscal Year 2004, \$1,154,676,205 in Fiscal Year 2005, and \$782,751,463 in Fiscal Year 2006.

Table 3-26.

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2006

	Mineral Leases and Permits	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Alaska	\$8,960,295	\$(16,440) /a/	\$306,663	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	122,370	1,470	3,108,510	511,969	181,948	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	164,769	2,317	1,593,544	139,688	178,514	0
Colorado	28,258,051 /b/	96,529	1,175,524	582,655	66,583	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	10,075	0	0	0
Idaho	42,399	1,002,560	237,972	1,575,357	44,451	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	56	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	3,460,665	1,088,611	138,773	1,204,642	237,600	585,718
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	1,313	0
Nevada	135,055	18,907	870,101,213 /c/	2,259,907	17,223	0
New Mexico	1,565,649	37	3,309,848	1,767,689	307,008	30,273
North Dakota	4,788	0	296	0	16,685	0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3-26.

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued

	Mineral Leases and Permits	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Oklahoma	\$40,957	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150	\$0
Oregon	10,327	29,232,064	549,196	1,270,359	47,687	14,816
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	1,833	12,288	378	0	163,188	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	654	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	235,683	30	540,694	1,236,951	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	23	383,540	12,535	0	49,166	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,491,298	81,634	1,543,581	1,590,303	741,987	0
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>\$44,494,816</b>	<b>\$31,903,547</b>	<b>\$882,628,858</b>	<b>\$12,139,520</b>	<b>\$2,053,503</b>	<b>\$630,807</b>
Percent	4.42%	3.17%	87.66%	1.21%	0.20%	0.06%
Mining Claim & Holding Fees /d/	54,089,520					
Non-Operating Revenue /e/	97,509,313					
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$196,093,649</b>	<b>\$31,903,547</b>	<b>\$822,628,858</b>	<b>\$12,139,520</b>	<b>\$2,053,503</b>	<b>\$630,807</b>

**Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – 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>
Alaska	\$1,750	\$136,087	\$48,486	\$298,335	\$3,287	\$9,738,463
Arizona	3,817	1,268,005	341,945	1,361,765	559	6,902,358
Arkansas	1,085	0	0	0	0	1,085
California	27,715	3,077,375	70,904	3,514,363	931	8,770,120
Colorado	3,534	606,943	13,840	510,572	356,438	31,670,669
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	100	100
Florida	250	0	0	0	0	10,325
Idaho	3,663	898,341	44,085	703,514	49,806	4,602,148
Louisiana	(90)	0	0	0	0	(90)
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	56
Minnesota	100	0	2,448	0	0	2,548
Mississippi	(25)	0	0	0	0	(25)
Missouri	50	0	0	0	0	50
Montana	4,760	185,882	52,888	320,899	5,309	7,285,747 /f/
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	1,313
Nevada	12,712	3,811,951	1,703,759	3,248,398	4,855	881,313,980
New Mexico	3,597	1,011,106	6,152	371,430	3,152	8,375,941 /f/
North Dakota	10	748	0	0	0	22,527
Ohio	75	0	0	0	0	75

**Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – 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>
Oklahoma	\$0	\$25	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$41,132
Oregon	2,490	579,444	57,041	2,137,684	718,087	34,619,195 /g/
South Dakota	110	3,284	0	0	0	181,081
Tennessee	50	0	0	0	0	50
Texas	0	1,180	0	0	0	1,834
Utah	5,118	718,164	17,848	2,423,252	6,746	5,184,486
Virginia	0	0	0	308,551	(16,599)	291,952
Washington	1,325	8,974	7,774	0	1	463,338
Wisconsin	200	0	0	0	0	200
Wyoming	19,119	1,630,556	47,397	205,071	8,154	7,359,100
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>\$91,415</b>	<b>\$13,938,065</b>	<b>\$2,414,567</b>	<b>\$15,403,834</b>	<b>\$1,140,826</b>	<b>\$1,006,839,758</b>
Percent	0.01%	1.38%	0.23%	1.53%	0.11%	100.00%
Mining Claim & Holding Fees /d/						54,089,520
Non-Operating Revenue /e/						97,509,313
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$91,415</b>	<b>\$13,938,065</b>	<b>\$2,414,567</b>	<b>\$15,403,834</b>	<b>\$1,140,826</b>	<b>\$1,158,438,591</b>

**Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

- /a/ Correction of a prior-year collection.
- /b/ Includes Naval Oil Shale Reserve (NOSR) rents, bonuses, and royalties of \$27,674,351.
- /c/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act collections of \$782,751,463.
- /d/ Includes mining claim collections of \$1,369,125 and mining claim holding fee collections of \$52,720,395.
- /e/ Includes receipts from fines, penalties, forfeitures, recovery fees, and road maintenance of \$28,445,303; interest received from delinquent debt of \$9,226; interest from investments under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of \$67,999,128; and interest from the Lincoln County Land Act of \$1,055,656.
- /f/ Includes Land Utilization Project, or LU lands, which are purchased by the Federal Government under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) and subsequently transferred to the Department of the Interior. Bankhead-Jones Act receipts from livestock grazing and other resources totaled \$4,045,397.
- /g/ Includes Oregon & California receipts of \$28,412,553, Coos Bay Wagon Road receipts of \$1,180,698, and receipts from public domain sales and other categories of \$5,025,944.

**Table 3-27. RECEIPTS FROM OIL AND GAS RIGHT-OF-WAY RENTALS, RENTS, BONUSES, AND ROYALTIES, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

	Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rentals	Oil and Gas Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties	Total
Alaska	\$14,220	\$8,946,075 /a/	\$8,960,295
Arizona	122,370	0	122,370
California	164,769	0	164,769
Colorado	490,672	27,767,380 /b/	28,258,052
Idaho	42,399	0	42,399
Montana	87,498	3,373,167	3,460,665
Nevada	135,055	0	135,055
New Mexico	1,545,446	20,203	1,565,649
North Dakota	4,787	0	4,787
Oklahoma	0	40,957	40,957
Oregon	10,327	0	10,327
South Dakota	1,833	0	1,833
Texas	654	0	654
Utah	235,683	0	235,683
Washington	23	0	23
Wyoming	1,475,919	15,379	1,491,298
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,331,655</b>	<b>\$40,163,161</b>	<b>\$44,494,816</b>

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 \$27,674,351 receipts from the Naval Oil Shale Petroleum Reserve.

Table 3-28.

**ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006**

	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Act			Total
			Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Alaska	\$11,609	\$4,485,835	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,497,444
Arizona	124,399	61,185	63,996	90,974	0	340,554
California	63,834	82,385	17,461	89,257	0	252,937
Colorado	50,882	256,964	72,832	33,291	0	413,969
Florida	403	0	0	0	0	403
Idaho	49,621	21,200	196,920	22,225	0	289,966
Michigan	2	0	0	0	0	2
Montana	48,768	883,220	150,580	118,800	151,619 /a/	1,352,987
Nebraska	0	0	0	657	0	657
Nevada	122,621,671 /b/	67,528	282,488	8,611	0	122,980,298
New Mexico	132,395	777,774	220,961	153,504	7,568 /a/	1,292,202
North Dakota	12	2,394	0	8,343	0	10,749
Oklahoma	0	15,359	0	75	0	15,434
Oregon	44,190	5,163	158,795	23,844	108,852,268 /c/	109,084,260
South Dakota	507	917	0	81,594	0	83,018
Texas	0	327	0	0	0	327
Utah	21,629	117,841	154,619	0	0	294,089
Washington	15,843	12	0	24,583	0	40,438
Wyoming	65,009	745,649	198,788	370,993	0	1,380,439
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$123,250,774</b>	<b>\$7,523,753</b>	<b>\$1,517,440</b>	<b>\$1,026,751</b>	<b>\$109,011,455</b>	<b>\$242,330,173</b>

**Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

Note: This table and Table 3-29 show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2006 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2007.

- /a/ Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), and Executive Order 10787, November 6, 1958, from LU land grazing and the sale of other resources.
- /b/ Allocation from Clark County land sales under the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980, amounted to \$3,048,750. Allocation from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of October 19, 1998, amounted to \$116,891,174, which includes direct payments at the time of sale by the purchaser to state and local governments. There were no land sales for Lincoln County in Fiscal Year 2006, therefore, there was no allocation from the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2000. The remainder of the allocation was from sales of public domain lands and materials.
- /c/ Fiscal Year 2006 full-amount Oregon and California (O&C) grant land payment (\$107,927,931), and Fiscal Year 2006 full-amount Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payment (\$924,337), 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 (\$8,164,700) and for CBWR (\$88,183) that was retained by the Bureau of Land Management for county projects.

Table 3-29.

## ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2006

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/	\$25,598	\$1,720,862	\$1,758,530	\$7,523,752	\$33,466,074	\$44,494,816
Mining Claim & Holding Fees	0	0	54,089,520	0	0	54,089,520
Sales of Public Land /d/	0	46,076,164	0	5,474,374	29,415,064	80,965,602
Sales of Public Timber & Materials	0	14,554,143	2,586,409	885,227	4,104,869	22,130,648
Fees and Commissions	0	0	0	0	91,415	91,415
Oregon and California Grant Lands /e/	0	0	24,857,226 /f/	107,927,931	(104,372,604)	28,412,553
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands /e/	0	0	738,818 /f/	924,337	(482,457)	1,180,698
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	0	0	665,860,289	116,891,174	0	782,751,463
Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grazing Leases (Section 15)	0	0	1,026,751	1,026,751	0	2,053,502
Grazing District Fees (Section 3)	0	0	6,069,760	1,517,440	4,552,320	12,139,520
Rights-of-Way /g/	0	0	2,003,862	1,931	11,759,369	13,765,162
Recreation Fees	0	0	15,403,834	0	0	15,403,834
Miscellaneous Leases and Permits /g/ /h/	0	0	312,082	156,041	156,041	624,164
Nonoperating Revenue /i/	0	0	97,263,952	0	245,362	97,509,314
Rent of Land /g/	0	0	2,429	1,215	2,376,808	2,380,452
Other /g/	0	0	0	0	445,928	445,928
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$25,598</b>	<b>\$62,351,169</b>	<b>\$871,973,462</b>	<b>\$242,330,173</b>	<b>\$(18,241,811)</b>	<b>\$1,158,438,591</b>

**Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2006  
– concluded**

Note: This table and Table 3-28 show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2006 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2007.

- /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 \$3,408,651 from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands; \$8,946,075 from the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska; \$27,674,351 from the Naval Oil Shale Petroleum Reserve; \$40,957 from Oklahoma Royalties, South Half Red River, which are reported as Indian Trust Funds; and \$4,424,782 from other lands.
- /d/ Excludes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) and Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /e/ Public Law 106-393 dated October 30, 2000, requires special payments to counties funded from the general fund of U.S. Treasury. Payments and distribution exceeded Fiscal Year 2006 receipts, resulting in a negative amount as shown in “U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds” column.
- /f/ These amounts include the Title II money for Oregon & California (O&C) lands (\$8,164,700) and for Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands (\$88,183) that was retained by the BLM for county projects, according to Public Law 106-393, October 30, 2000.
- /g/ Excludes O&C and CBWR receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /h/ Includes rent of land and receipts from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) LU lands; excludes right-of-way rent, as well as mineral leases and permits.
- /i/ Nonoperating revenue includes receipts from fines, penalties, service charges, recovery fees, and interest.

**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

	Payments In Lieu of Taxes <i>/a/</i>	Mineral Leasing Act	TAYLOR GRAZING ACT			Proceeds Of Sales	Other	Total Payments
			Sec. 15	Sec. 3	Other			
Alaska	N/A	\$12,798	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,809	\$4,473,164 <i>/b/</i>	\$4,494,771
Arizona	N/A	61,133	106,079	69,650	0	100,476	0	337,338
California	N/A	69,960	55,155	19,671	0	119,765	0	264,551
Colorado	N/A	215,322	36,943	67,033	29,139	27,147	0	375,584
Florida	N/A	0	0	0	0	211	0	211
Idaho	N/A	19,119	27,552	195,956	0	31,065	0	273,692
Louisiana	N/A	0	0	0	0	1,075	0	1,075
Minnesota	N/A	0	0	0	0	263	0	263
Montana	N/A	36,634	115,055	152,363	0	30,092	826,206 <i>/c/</i>	1,160,350
Nebraska	N/A	0	755	0	0	0	0	755
Nevada	N/A	67,513	7,510	260,826	0	650,859	118,074,704 <i>/d/</i>	119,061,412
New Mexico	N/A	772,325	175,730	223,479	18	149,590	10,974 <i>/c/</i>	1,332,116
North Dakota	N/A	2,394	9,365	0	0	63	0	11,822
Oklahoma	N/A	0	118	0	0	0	8,201 <i>/e/</i>	8,319
Oregon	N/A	4,916	28,121	149,903	0	39,210	115,945,695 <i>/f/</i>	116,167,845
South Carolina	N/A	0	0	0	0	330	0	330
South Dakota	N/A	917	87,071	0	0	1,378	0	89,366
Texas	N/A	327	0	0	0	0	0	327
Utah	N/A	122,147	0	142,012	0	23,446	0	287,605
Washington	N/A	12	25,953	0	0	1,545	0	27,510
Wyoming	N/A	736,939	404,105	184,627	4,967	65,814	0	1,396,452
<b>Total States</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$2,122,456</b>	<b>\$1,079,512</b>	<b>\$1,465,520</b>	<b>\$34,124</b>	<b>\$1,251,138</b>	<b>\$239,338,944</b>	<b>\$245,291,694</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$2,122,456</b>	<b>\$1,079,512</b>	<b>\$1,465,520</b>	<b>\$34,124</b>	<b>\$1,251,138</b>	<b>\$239,338,944</b>	<b>\$245,291,694</b>

**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

Note: This table is based upon amounts actually paid in Fiscal Year 2006. 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 2006 (October 2005 through September 2006) have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2007.

/a/ The BLM no longer manages the Payments In Lieu of Taxes (PILT) payments; therefore, they will no longer be reported on Table 3-30. PILT payments are now managed and reported by the Office of the Secretary. Information on PILT payments can be found on the website [www.doi.gov/pilt/summary](http://www.doi.gov/pilt/summary). There were no payments made to Territories; therefore, the Territories section does not appear in Fiscal Year 2006.

/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 \$116,891,174. Calendar year payments to Clark County, Nevada, and the State of Nevada under the Santini-Burton Act totaled \$1,183,530.

/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 2006, a total of \$8,868,202 of the \$115,945,695 is money that was returned to the BLM for Title II projects.

N/A = Not applicable.

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006**

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

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

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

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

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

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

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

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

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

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

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

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

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

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

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

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

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

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

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

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

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

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	India n Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Oregon &amp; California Grant Lands</b>							
Act of Aug. 28, 1937, relating to distribution of monies from O&C Land Grant Fund, 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f, 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	75.0 <i>/c/ /e/</i>	25.0					
<b>Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands</b>							
Act of May 24, 1939, ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq., 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 2006 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	India n Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project)</b>							
Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 394 (and) Cooperative Agreement, Mar. 8, 1972				100.0			
<b><u>OTHER RECEIPTS</u></b>							
(Not specifically designated by law)		100.0					

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – 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 rentals 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 were required to make a one-time election to receive either a regular distribution or “full payment amount.” The “full payment amount” was equal to the average of the three highest regular distribution payments and special payments 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 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 were required to make a one-time election to receive either a regular distribution or “full payment amount.” The “full payment amount” was equal to the average of the three highest regular distribution payments and special payments 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 2006 – concluded**

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

Table 3-32.

## RECEIPTS FROM MINING FEES, FISCAL YEAR 2006

Administrative State	Mining Law Holding Fees	Mining Law Non-Holding Fees	Total
Alaska	\$982,710	\$29,895	\$1,012,605
Arizona	4,915,400	161,235	5,076,635
California	1,862,170	73,090	1,935,260
Colorado	1,700,805	81,825	1,782,630
Idaho	1,269,640	54,215	1,323,855
Montana	1,046,775	56,365	1,103,140
Nevada	28,351,730	488,545	28,840,275
New Mexico	1,257,970	56,585	1,314,555
Oregon	720,075	40,775	760,850
Utah	3,928,140	143,335	4,071,475
Virginia	0	(160)	(160)
Wyoming	6,684,980	183,420	6,868,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$52,720,395</b>	<b>\$1,369,125</b>	<b>\$54,089,520</b>

Note: The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-54, August 2, 2005), authorized the Bureau of Land Management to retain collections, up to a maximum limit of \$32,696,000, for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program. Collections in excess of \$32,696,000 are deposited to the General Fund.

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006**

**Receipts**

Description of Revenue Activity <i>/a/</i>	Acres Conveyed	Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	100% Total Collections	5% State of Nevada Payments <i>/b/</i>	10% Southern Nevada Water Authority Payments <i>/b/</i>	10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	85% Special Account Deposits
<b>FY 2004 and Prior Years' Activity:</b>								
Auction Sales	8,142.77	\$1,383,744,611.00	\$---	\$841,038,961.00	\$35,249,480.55	\$63,848,961.10	\$---	\$741,940,519.35
Direct Sales	14,675.05	83,817,740.00	---	83,817,740.00	2,613,460.50	5,226,921.00	---	75,977,358.50
Clark County CMA	618.48	55,285,798.33	---	55,285,798.33	2,764,289.88	---	5,528,579.82	46,992,928.63
Exchanges	5,117.17	83,166,750.00	71,897,170.00	12,131,750.00	3,594,859.00	7,189,717.00	---	1,347,174.00
Mineral Conveyances & Forfeitures	---	---	---	199,100.02	---	---	---	199,100.02
<b>FY 2004 and Prior Years' Totals</b>	<b>28,553.47</b>	<b>\$1,606,014,899.33</b>	<b>\$71,897,170.00</b>	<b>\$992,473,349.35</b>	<b>\$44,222,089.93</b>	<b>\$76,265,599.10</b>	<b>\$5,528,579.82</b>	<b>\$866,457,080.50</b>
<b>FY 2005 Activity:</b>								
Direct Sales	504.94	\$3,091,149.40	\$---	\$3,091,149.40	\$154,578.58	\$309,157.12	\$---	\$2,627,413.70
Clark County CMA	287.20	14,629,447.75	---	14,629,447.75	731,421.38	---	1,462,842.78	12,435,183.59
FY 2004 Auction Sales	---	---	---	542,705,600.00	33,937,750.00	67,875,500.00	---	440,892,350.00
Sale – February 2005 Auction	1,917.91	595,340,000.00	---	594,240,000.00	29,698,250.00	59,396,500.00	---	505,145,250.00
Deposit Forfeitures	---	---	---	10,000.00	---	---	---	10,000.00
<b>FY 2005 Totals</b>	<b>2,710.05</b>	<b>\$613,060,597.15</b>		<b>\$1,154,676,197.15</b>	<b>\$64,521,999.96</b>	<b>\$127,581,157.12</b>	<b>\$1,462,842.78</b>	<b>\$961,110,197.29</b>

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006 – continued**

**Receipts**

<b>Description of Revenue Activity</b>	<b>Acres Conveyed</b>	<b>Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed</b>	<b>Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange</b>	<b>100% Total Collections</b>	<b>5% State of Nevada Payments /b/</b>	<b>10% Southern Nevada Water Authority Payments /b/</b>	<b>10% Dept. of Aviation Payments</b>	<b>85% Special Account Deposits</b>
<b>FY 2006 Activity:</b>								
FY 2005 Direct Sale	---	\$---	\$---	\$---	\$6.64	\$13.28	\$---	\$(19.92)
FY 2006 Direct Sale	---	17,388,400.00	---	17,388,400.00	869,420.00	1,738,840.00	---	14,780,140.00
Clark County CMA (7/5-9/5)	---	128,779.82	---	128,779.82	6,438.99	---	12,877.99	109,462.84
Clark County CMA (10/5-12/5)	---	129,699.71	---	129,699.71	6,484.99	---	12,969.97	110,244.75
Clark County CMA (1/6-3/6)	---	135,137.08	---	135,137.08	6,756.85	---	13,513.71	114,866.52
Clark County CMA (4/6-6/6)	---	1,372,346.60	---	1,372,346.60	68,617.33	---	137,234.66	1,166,494.61
Sale – November 2005 Auction	2,850.63	754,480,000.00	---	754,480,000.00	37,724,000.00	75,448,000.00	---	641,308,000.00
Sale – August 2006 Auction	22.50	9,010,000.00	---	1,802,100.00	---	---	--	1,802,100.00
On-Line Auction January 2006	---	5,640,000.00	---	5,640,000.00	282,000.00	564,000.00	---	4,794,000.00
Deposit Forfeitures	---	---	---	1,675,000.00	---	---	---	1,675,000.00
<b>FY 2006 Totals</b>	<b>2,873.13</b>	<b>\$788,284,363.21</b>	<b>\$---</b>	<b>\$782,751,463.21</b>	<b>\$38,963,724.80</b>	<b>\$77,750,853.28</b>	<b>\$176,596.33</b>	<b>\$665,860,288.80</b>
<b>Inception to Date Totals</b>	<b>34,136.65</b>	<b>\$3,007,359,859.69</b>	<b>\$71,897,170.00</b>	<b>\$2,929,901,009.71</b>	<b>\$147,707,814.69</b>	<b>\$281,597,609.50</b>	<b>\$7,168,018.93</b>	<b>\$2,493,427,566.59</b>
<b>Plus: Interest Redeemed Inception to Date</b>								<b>\$102,484,785.66</b>
<b>Total Receipts for Special Account</b>								<b>\$2,595,912,352.25</b>

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006 – continued**

**Expenditures**

<b>Land</b>	<b>Bureau of Land Management</b>	<b>USDA Forest Service</b>	<b>Fish and Wildlife Service</b>	<b>National Park Service</b>	<b>Unallocated Approved</b>	<b>Totals</b>	<b>Obligations and Disbursements</b>
Rounds 1 through 5 Approved	\$172,557,473.00	\$113,077,094.00	\$2,308,000.00	\$23,408,444.00	\$---	<b>\$311,351,011.00</b>	\$---
Round 6 Approved	8,121,850.00	116,027,890.00	---	---	---	<b>124,149,740.00</b>	
Disbursements Inception to Date	59,974,603.49	38,438,568.67	1,860,585.50	---	---	<b>100,273,757.66</b>	100,273,757.66
Transfer of Funds	---	5,480,000.00	---	---	---	<b>5,480,000.00</b>	5,480,000.00
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	58,218,429.04	12,649,200.00	---	998,341.43	---	<b>71,865,970.47</b>	71,865,970.47
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$62,486,290.47</b>	<b>\$172,537,215.33</b>	<b>\$447,414.50</b>	<b>\$22,410,102.57</b>	<b>\$---</b>	<b>\$257,881,022.87</b>	
<b>Capital Improvements</b>							
Rounds 1 through 5 Approved	\$94,910,470.00	\$51,215,521.00	\$25,944,460.00	\$97,046,579.00	\$---	<b>\$269,117,030.00</b>	
Round 6 Approved	25,931,783.00	50,394,479.00	22,543,730.00	70,898,178.00	---	<b>169,768,170.00</b>	
Disbursements Inception to Date	8,023,607.44	2,312,932.78	1,431,677.41	9,948,653.63	---	<b>21,716,871.26</b>	21,716,871.26
Transfer of Funds	---	600,000.00	112,712.00	1,420,340.00	---	<b>2,133,052.00</b>	2,133,052.00
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	69,400,544.68	47,410,430.34	24,398,611.51	86,337,435.70	---	<b>227,547,022.23</b>	227,547,022.23
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$43,418,100.88</b>	<b>\$51,286,636.88</b>	<b>\$22,545,189.08</b>	<b>\$70,238,327.67</b>	<b>\$---</b>	<b>\$187,488,254.51</b>	
<b>Conservation Initiatives</b>							
Rounds 4 through 5 Approved	\$37,224,512.00	\$13,442,762.00	\$6,699,343.00	\$29,039,023.00	\$3,067,502.00	<b>\$89,473,142.00</b>	
Round 6 Approved	28,430,333.00	7,879,520.00	---	6,318,400.00	37,703,505.00	<b>80,331,758.00</b>	
Disbursements Inception to Date	920,339.77	606,706.91	---	1,747,676.69	---	<b>3,274,723.37</b>	3,274,723.37
Transfer of Funds	---	1,695,950.00	174,355.00	206,151.00	---	<b>2,076,456.00</b>	2,076,456.00
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	60,325,319.43	11,998,055.09	6,699,343.00	27,126,819.31	---	<b>106,149,536.83</b>	106,149,536.83
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$4,409,185.80</b>	<b>\$7,021,570.00</b>	<b>\$(174,355.00)</b>	<b>\$6,276,776.00</b>	<b>\$40,771,007.00</b>	<b>\$58,304,183.80</b>	

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006 – continued**

**Expenditures**

	<b>Clark County</b>	<b>Henderson</b>	<b>Las Vegas</b>	<b>N. Las Vegas</b>	<b>Boulder City</b>	<b>Totals</b>	<b>Obligations and Disbursements</b>
<b>Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas</b>							
Rounds 1 through 5 Approved	\$164,661,315.00	\$121,036,167.00	\$137,218,720.00	\$114,400,986.00	\$2,252,800.00	<b>\$539,569,988.00</b>	
Round 6 Approved	139,452,742.00	81,407,480.00	83,171,000.00	50,600,000.00	---	<b>354,631,222.00</b>	
Disbursements Inception to Date	8,510,746.30	2,318,220.60	7,757,074.61	55,374,587.94	18,118.51	<b>73,978,747.96</b>	73,978,747.96
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	153,130,274.18	117,023,678.40	129,461,645.39	57,336,798.06	2,200,000.00	<b>459,152,396.03</b>	459,152,396.03
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$142,473,036.52</b>	<b>\$83,101,748.00</b>	<b>\$83,171,000.00</b>	<b>\$52,289,600.00</b>	<b>\$34,681.49</b>	<b>\$361,070,066.01</b>	
	<b>Water Authority</b>	<b>Lincoln County</b>					
<b>Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas</b>							
Rounds 4 through 5 Approved	\$12,886,720.00	\$---				<b>\$12,886,720.00</b>	
Round 6 Approved	102,775,200.00	11,302,500.00				<b>114,077,700.00</b>	
Disbursements Inception to Date	---	---				---	
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	12,886,720.00	---				<b>12,886,720.00</b>	12,886,720.00
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$102,775,200.00</b>	<b>\$11,302,500.00</b>				<b>\$114,077,700.00</b>	
	<b>Clark County</b>						
<b>Multispecies Habitat Plans</b>							
Rounds 1 through 5 Approved	\$20,499,571.00					<b>\$20,499,571.00</b>	
Round 6 Approved	32,435,961.00					<b>32,435,961.00</b>	
Disbursements Inception to Date	12,963,986.50					<b>12,963,986.50</b>	12,963,986.50
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	7,535,584.50					<b>7,535,584.50</b>	7,535,584.50
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$32,435,961.00</b>					<b>\$32,435,961.00</b>	

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006 – continued**

**Expenditures**

	<b>Agency Projects</b>			<b>Totals</b>	<b>Obligations and Disbursements</b>
<b>Lake Tahoe</b>					
Round 5 Approved	\$37,084,900.00			\$37,084,900.00	
Round 6 Approved	44,762,000.00			44,762,000.00	
Disbursements Inception to Date	8,566,894.75			8,566,894.75	8,566,894.75
Transfer of Funds	46,221,106.00			46,221,106.00	46,221,106.00
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	13,362,375.27			13,362,375.27	13,362,375.27
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$13,696,523.98</b>			<b>\$13,696,523.98</b>	
<b>Reserves</b>	<b>NAC Reserve</b>	<b>PPP Reserve</b>	<b>SAR Reserve</b>		
Rounds 1 through 5 Balance	\$3,225,939.90	\$---	\$---	\$3,225,939.90	
Round 6 Approvals	---	25,000,000.00	21,855,729.98	46,855,729.98	
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$3,225,939.90</b>	<b>\$25,000,000.00</b>	<b>\$21,855,729.98</b>	<b>\$50,081,669.88</b>	
<b>Earmarked Funds /c/</b>	<b>Santini-Burton Lake Tahoe</b>	<b>Mesquite</b>	<b>Sloan Canyon NCA</b>	<b>Ivanpah Airport</b>	
Revenue and Interest Collected	\$59,330,155.62	\$11,509,676.07	\$66,639,456.58	\$21,823,895.93	\$159,303,184.20
Disbursements Inception to Date	34,206,068.10	2,164,482.25	3,885,204.75	---	40,255,755.10
Transfer of Funds	277,300.00	660,000.00	---	---	937,300.00
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	4,721.50	1,095,468.79	456,042.62	---	1,556,232.91
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$24,842,066.02</b>	<b>\$7,589,725.03</b>	<b>\$62,298,209.21</b>	<b>\$21,823,895.93</b>	<b>\$116,553,896.19</b>
<b>Project Costs/Transfers – Inception to Date</b>					<b>\$1,217,934,488.84</b>

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006 – concluded**

**Expenditures**

	<b>Payroll</b>	<b>Travel</b>	<b>Contracts</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Totals</b>	<b>Obligations and Disbursements</b>
<b>BLM Operating Costs</b>							
Prior Years' Disbursements and Obligations	\$7,486,590.15	\$266,121.62	\$9,419,315.96	\$60,350.74	\$214,046.63	<b>\$17,446,425.10</b>	\$17,446,425.10
Disbursements and Obligations for FY 2005	2,748,445.39	88,641.90	7,741,607.82	---	274,549.73	<b>10,853,244.84</b>	10,853,244.84
Disbursements and Obligations for FY 2006	2,896,714.59	70,598.44	1,884,804.17	---	1,247,277.55	<b>6,099,394.75</b>	6,099,394.75
Transfer of Funds	---	---	111,814.00	---	---	<b>111,814.00</b>	111,814.00
<b>Operating Costs – Inception to Date</b>	<b>\$13,131,750.13</b>	<b>\$425,361.96</b>	<b>\$19,157,541.95</b>	<b>\$60,350.74</b>	<b>\$1,735,873.91</b>		<b>\$34,510,878.69</b>
<b>Total Receipts Available from Page 2</b>							<b>\$2,595,912,352.25</b>
<b>Less: Obligations, Disbursements, and Transfers Inception to Date</b>							<b><u>\$(1,252,445,367.53)</u></b>
<b>Total Available</b>							<b>\$1,343,466,984.72</b>

Note: To view the financial update at any time, go to the Internet address [www.nv.blm.gov/snplma](http://www.nv.blm.gov/snplma) and then click on Financial Reports.  
FY = Fiscal Year (October 1 through September 30). The 25 percent cap for Capital Improvements is \$608,646,203.18.

/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.

/c/ Earmarked Funds' balances available for Task Orders is included in the Total Available.

**Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT PROCEEDS FROM SALES, EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

	<b>Total Funds Collected</b>	<b>Distribution of Funds Collected</b>		<b>Total Distribution Amount</b>
		<b>BLM Fund (96%)</b>	<b>State Fund (4%)</b>	
<b><u>Sales /a/</u></b>				
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	15,050.00	14,448.00	602.00	15,050.00
Colorado	383,100.00	367,776.00	15,324.00	383,100.00
Idaho	20,400.00	19,584.00	816.00	20,400.00
Montana	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	441,742.45	424,072.75	17,669.70	441,742.45
Nevada	58,693,900.00	56,346,144.00	2,347,756.00	58,693,900.00
Oregon	20,990.00	20,150.40	839.60	20,990.00
Utah	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$59,575,182.45</b>	<b>\$57,192,175.15</b>	<b>\$2,383,007.30</b>	<b>\$59,575,182.45</b>
<b><u>Exchanges /b/</u></b>				
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	188,849.85	181,295.86	7,553.99	188,849.85
Colorado	85,900.00	82,464.00	3,436.00	85,900.00
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Montana	2,113.00	2,028.48	84.52	2,113.00
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
Nevada	1,000.00	960.00	40.00	1,000.00
Oregon	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	10,000.00	9,600.00	400.00	10,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$287,862.85</b>	<b>\$276,348.34</b>	<b>\$11,514.51</b>	<b>\$287,862.85</b>

**Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT PROCEEDS FROM SALES, EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

	<b>Total Funds Collected</b>	<b>Distribution of Funds Collected</b>		<b>Total Distribution Amount</b>
		<b>BLM Fund (96%)</b>	<b>State Fund (4%)</b>	
<b><u>State Total</u></b>				
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	203,899.85	195,743.86	8,155.99	203,899.85
Colorado	469,000.00	450,240.00	18,760.00	469,000.00
Idaho	20,400.00	19,584.00	816.00	20,400.00
Montana	2,113.00	2,028.48	84.52	2,113.00
New Mexico	441,742.45	424,072.75	17,669.70	441,742.45
Nevada	58,694,900.00	56,347,104.00	2,347,796.00	58,694,900.00
Oregon	20,990.00	20,150.40	839.60	20,990.00
Utah	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	10,000.00	9,600.00	400.00	10,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$59,863,045.30</b>	<b>\$57,468,523.49</b>	<b>\$2,394,521.81</b>	<b>\$59,863,045.30</b>

**INTEREST ACQUIRED**

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

**Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT PROCEEDS FROM SALES, EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

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

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

- /a/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713). Purchase money received from these sales is subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).
- /b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756). Purchase money (case equalization payments) received from these exchanges is subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-8, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, for more details.
- /c/ Lands acquired pursuant to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-8, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, for more details.

## PART 4

### RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4-1.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006**

Administrative State <i>/a/</i>	Recreation Sites <i>/b/</i> <i>Thousands</i>		Dispersed Areas <i>/c/</i> <i>Thousands</i>		Recreation Lease Sites <i>/d/</i> <i>Thousands</i>		Recreation Partnership Sites <i>/e/</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	437	360	641	658	0	0	0	0	1,078	1,018
Arizona	1,738	7,933	1,243	1,538	2,539	4,360	208	131	5,728	13,962
California	3,575	8,206	5,440	8,245	0	0	228	44	9,243	16,495
Colorado	2,380	1,636	2,706	2,987	0	0	689	115	5,775	4,738
Eastern States	15	4	0	0	0	0	12	2	27	6
Idaho	2,329	1,303	3,694	3,231	0	0	60	21	6,083	4,555
Montana	1,161	969	2,693	2,100	0	0	3	0	3,857	3,069
Nevada	1,689	988	3,464	6,072	0	0	9	2	5,162	7,062
New Mexico	916	531	1,100	1,236	0	0	0	6	2,016	1,773
Oregon	3,165	2,139	4,490	4,644	19	26	35	31	7,709	6,840
Utah	2,938	3,111	3,505	4,510	18	7	76	387	6,537	8,015
Wyoming	1,197	1,005	990	1,294	0	0	18	13	2,205	2,312
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,540</b>	<b>28,185</b>	<b>29,966</b>	<b>36,515</b>	<b>2,576</b>	<b>4,393</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>55,420</b>	<b>69,845</b>

**Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – 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, to enhance visitor safety. Visitation estimates are based on a variety of methods at these sites and areas, including sampling, fee receipts, registrations, traffic counts, observations, or best estimates based on local knowledge.
- /c/ Dispersed areas are the remaining public lands that are open to recreation use but that do not contain developed or managerially significant recreation sites. Visitation estimates in dispersed areas are generally best estimates based on local knowledge.
- /d/ Recreation Lease Sites are long-term authorizations granted under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) (Sections 302, 303, and 310) to private entities to provide recreation facilities and services to the public. Visitation estimates for recreation leases are based on a variety of methods.
- /e/ These are recreation sites managed primarily by another public entity under the authority of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and similar agreements; the BLM has a significant presence on the leased parcel (e.g., ranger patrols, signs, brochures, etc.). Visitation estimates for partnership sites are based on a variety of methods.
- /f/ A visit is the entry of any person for recreational purposes onto lands and related waters administered by the BLM, regardless of duration.
- /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 2006).

Table 4-2.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS  
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006**

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>
<b>Land-Based Activities</b>								
Camping and Picnicking	7,224	10.34%	557	0.80%	22,028	31.53%	29,809	42.67%
Non-Motorized Travel	624	0.89%	650	0.93%	5,427	7.77%	6,701	9.59%
Off-Highway Travel	1,290	1.84%	161	0.23%	5,380	7.70%	6,831	9.77%
Driving For Pleasure	123	0.18%	2	0.00%	2,511	3.60%	2,636	3.78%
Viewing Public Land Resources	265	0.38%	95	0.14%	2,409	3.45%	2,769	3.97%
Interpretation and Education	164	0.23%	178	0.25%	1,083	1.55%	1,425	2.03%
Hunting	40	0.05%	87	0.13%	5,451	7.80%	5,578	7.98%
Specialized Sports, Events, and Activities	1,500	2.15%	1,870	2.68%	3,349	4.80%	6,719	9.63%

Table 4-2.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS  
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

Recreation Activities	Fee Sites and Areas /a/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /b/		Areas Without Permits or Fees /c/		Total Public Lands	
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>
	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Total Percentage for Activity Group</i>
<b>Water-Based Activities</b>								
Boating/ Motorized	247	0.35 %	44	0.06%	1,220	1.75%	1,511	2.16%
Boating/ Row/Float/Paddle	128	0.18%	298	0.43%	1,746	2.50%	2,172	3.11%
Fishing	363	0.52%	21	0.03%	2,067	3.00%	2,451	3.55%
Swimming and Other Water Activities	93	0.13%	5	0.01%	508	0.72%	606	0.86%
<b>Snow-and Ice-Based Activities</b>								
Snowmobile and Motorized Travel	4	0.00%	5	0.00%	183	0.26%	192	0.26%
Other Winter Activities	15	0.02%	2	0.00%	428	0.62%	445	0.64%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,080</b>	<b>17.26%</b>	<b>3,975</b>	<b>5.69%</b>	<b>53,790</b>	<b>77.05%</b>	<b>69,845</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

Note: This table shows participation levels for various activity groupings. Types of recreational activities and duration (visitor days) are recorded at fee and non-fee sites and areas, as well as for special recreation permits. Visitor days, grouped into Activity Groups (summarized from a list of 87 separate recreational activities), are based on registrations, permit records, observations, post-season permittee reports, and the professional judgment of the field staffs.

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

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

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

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

Source: The BLM's Recreation Management Information System (Fiscal Year 2006).

Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS  
ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

Administrative State /a/	Type of Recreation Permit, Lease, or Passport							Reported Revenue
	Standard Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /b/	Expanded Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /c/	Special Area Permits /d/	Commercial, Competitive, Group, and Event Permits /e/		Leases /f/	Passports /g/	
				Active	Issued			
Alaska	0	9,873	0	123	2	0	7	\$334,842
Arizona	0	34,110	18,894	261	99	16	417	1,379,752
California	1,920	11,022	97,063	485	427	0	372	3,526,761
Colorado	6,660	31,745	0	468	161	0	421	505,124
Eastern States	0	0	0	10	2	0	8	308,645
Idaho	1,185	22,974	555	267	78	0	371	676,695
Montana	0	25,037	0	222	84	0	259	314,751
Nevada	264,068	8,675	7,381	343	201	0	5,117	3,251,698
New Mexico	10,091	44,154	1,110	159	35	0	502	368,095
Oregon	67,410	56,566	19	452	127	0	3,129	2,101,533
Utah	0	60,154	53,047	574	194	0	151	2,454,472
Wyoming	13,061	2,434	112	294	40	1	158	204,370
<b>Total Permits</b>	<b>364,395</b>	<b>306,744</b>	<b>178,181</b>	<b>3,658</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10,912</b>	
<b>Permit Revenue /h/</b>	<b>\$1,617,230</b>	<b>\$3,246,354</b>	<b>\$4,746,170</b>	<b>\$5,182,129</b>		<b>\$416,376</b>	<b>\$218,479</b>	<b>\$15,426,738</b>
<b>Other Revenue /i/</b>								<b>\$130,075</b>
<b>Total Revenue /j/</b>								<b>\$15,556,813</b>

**Table 4-3.**

**RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS  
ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – 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/ The Standard Amenity Fees column shows the number of permits issued for use of some Visitor Centers or Interpretive Centers, National Conservation Areas, and other designated recreation areas.
- /c/ The Expanded Amenity Fees column shows the number of permits issued for recreation use of facilities or services provided by the Federal government, such as campgrounds, boat launches, rentals of cabins, auto tour devices, and stock animals. Auto tour devices include CDs, IPODs, radio stations, or other media that allow a visitor to go on a self-guided interpretative auto tour.
- /d/ Special recreation permits are issued for noncommercial use in certain “special areas,” such as long-term visitor areas, wilderness areas, river use, and backcountry hiking or camping.
- /e/ Commercial special recreation permits are issued to entities conducting business on public lands for the purpose of providing recreational opportunities or services without permanent facilities. These permits are issued for less than 10 years to outfitters, guides, vendors, and commercial competitive event organizers. Special recreation permits for competitive and organized group events are also included in this category. “Active” permits are those issued in previous fiscal years that are still in effect during this reporting year. “Issued” permits are new permits authorized during this reporting year. Revenues encompass both Active and Issued permits for this reporting year.
- /f/ Recreation concession leases are issued to entities conducting business on public lands to provide recreational opportunities or services associated with permanent facilities. This category also includes the remaining recreation resident leases in the Colorado River Corridor in Arizona and California. The revenues reported in this table consist 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 and the Northwest Forest Pass in Oregon. The BLM Passport program will be replaced by the America the Beautiful Pass in Fiscal Year 2007.

**Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

- /h/ The total net revenue recorded in the BLM Collections and Billings System in the recreation commodities associated specifically with permits and lease fees.
- /i/ Additional net revenues recorded in the BLM Collections and Billings System from miscellaneous sources, including administrative fees, trespass, late fees, publication sales, Interagency Passes, and permit sales that were not correctly categorized.
- /j/ The total net revenue recorded in the BLM Collections and Billings System as received by the BLM for recreational use of public lands and subsequently deposited. Recreation fees are collected under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which was signed into law in Fiscal Year 2005.

Source: The BLM's Recreation Management Information System Reports (Fiscal Year 2006) and BLM Collections and Billings System Reports (Fiscal Year 2006). The current terms of Standard Amenities Fees and Expanded Amenities Fees from the 2005 Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act will be incorporated into both of the BLM's reporting systems during Fiscal Year 2007.

Table 4-4.

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LAKE ANGLERS, STREAM ANGLERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 /a/**

State /b/	Lake Anglers (Statewide) /c/	Lake Anglers (BLM) /d/	Stream Anglers (Statewide) /c/	Stream Anglers (BLM) /d/	Average Expenditure per Angler (Statewide) /e/	Estimated Expenditures by Lake Anglers (BLM) /f/	Estimated Expenditures by Stream Anglers (BLM) /f/	Estimated Total Fishing Expenditures (BLM) /f/
Alaska	73,000	17,396	241,000	60,804	\$1,324	\$26,691,293	\$93,294,706	\$119,985,998
Arizona	352,000	14,326	135,000	8,235	6680	11,289,656	6,489,440	17,779,096
California	1,422,000	19,908	916,000	38,472	835	19,264,105	37,227,679	56,491,784
Colorado	678,000	57,223	492,000	37,195	698	46,287,346	30,086,872	76,374,219
Idaho	239,000	19,120	308,000	35,728	718	15,909,153	29,728,149	45,637,302
Montana	200,000	1,540	258,000	13,003	818	1,459,852	12,326,457	13,786,309
Nevada	132,000	15,866	69,000	15,849	1,233	22,671,288	22,646,854	45,318,142
New Mexico	213,000	24,282	166,000	10,906	551	15,504,964	6,964,016	22,468,981
Oregon	388,000	19,400	418,000	41,716	887	19,941,603	42,881,026	62,822,629
Utah	431,000	1,293	228,000	77,429	522	782,175	46,839,015	47,621,189
Washington	441,000	529	411,000	1,233	947	580,770	1,353,156	1,933,926
Wyoming	199,000	2,388	152,000	10,640	714	1,975,910	8,803,889	10,779,799
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,768,000</b>	<b>193,271</b>	<b>3,794,000</b>	<b>351,210</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>\$182,358,115</b>	<b>\$338,641,259</b>	<b>\$520,999,374</b>

**Table 4-4. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LAKE ANGLERS, STREAM ANGLERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – 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., the Great Lakes, freshwater excluding the 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 2006 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 2006 dollars, which were calculated by multiplying the number of lake or stream anglers on BLM lands by the average expenditure per angler values and then multiplying that product by the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator from the Survey of Current Business of October 2006.

Table 4-5.

**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF HUNTING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON  
BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 /a/**

<b>State /b/</b>	<b>Total Hunters (Statewide) /c/</b>	<b>Estimated Hunters (BLM) /d/</b>	<b>Average Expenditure per Hunter (Statewide) /e/</b>	<b>Estimated Expenditures by Hunters (BLM) /f/</b>
Alaska	93,000	13,333	\$2,309	\$22,835,745
Arizona	148,000	24,719	1,380	46,712,870
California	274,000	38,893	1,133	84,882,679
Colorado	454,000	56,467	1,399	159,139,129
Idaho	248,000	56,996	1,136	74,971,512
Montana	229,000	19,571	1,027	24,358,397
Nevada	47,000	32,334	2,689	104,443,735
New Mexico	130,000	22,035	1,164	28,051,320
Oregon	198,000	50,135	1,461	145,249,611
Utah	143,000	56,117	1,437	95,239,120
Washington	227,000	1,088	1,234	2,106,621
Wyoming	133,000	38,123	890	41,168,910
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,324,000</b>	<b>409,811</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>\$829,159,649</b>

**Table 4-5. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF HUNTING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – 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 2006 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 2006 dollars, which were calculated by multiplying the number of hunters on BLM lands by the average expenditure per hunter values and then multiplying that product by the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator from the Survey of Current Business of October 2006.

Table 4-6.

**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WILDLIFE VIEWING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON  
BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 /a/**

<b>State /b/</b>	<b>Total Wildlife Viewers (Statewide) /c/</b>	<b>Estimated Wildlife Viewers (BLM) /d/</b>	<b>Average Expenditure per Wildlife Viewer (Statewide) /e/</b>	<b>Estimated Expenditures by Wildlife Viewers (BLM) /f/</b>
Alaska	420,000	60,215	\$1,175	\$82,831,049
Arizona	1,465,000	244,685	560	158,792,384
California	5,720,000	811,928	451	424,354,492
Colorado	1,552,000	193,031	402	101,558,928
Idaho	643,000	147,775	354	68,843,232
Montana	687,000	58,712	510	34,700,180
Nevada	543,000	373,565	461	199,572,973
New Mexico	671,000	113,733	832	109,659,046
Oregon	1,680,000	425,392	458	225,782,049
Utah	806,000	316,295	690	252,916,068
Washington	2,496,000	11,965	392	5,435,383
Wyoming	498,000	142,748	532	88,006,583
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,181,000</b>	<b>2,900,044</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>\$1,752,452,367</b>

**Table 4-6. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WILDLIFE VIEWING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

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

- /a/ The estimated number of wildlife viewers 16 years old and older is for calendar year 2001. Wildlife watchers, including sportsmen, enjoy wildlife-related recreation other than hunting or fishing. These nonharvesting activities include observing, feeding, or photographing fish and other wildlife, as well as wildlife watching activities. Because some people participate in more than one type of wildlife watching activity (i.e., nonresidential and residential), the sum of participants in each type is greater than the total number of wildlife watching participants. Only those engaged in activities whose primary purpose was wildlife watching are included. Trips to fish or hunt or scout, as well as trips to zoos, circuses, aquariums, or museums, are not considered wildlife watching activities. Wildlife viewing expenditures (BLM) are expressed in calendar year 2006 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 2006 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 October 2006.

## PART 5

### PRESERVE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

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

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

#### **National Landscape Conservation System**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5-9. The BLM, other Federal agencies, and local governments in Clark and Lincoln Counties use 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act for parks, trails, and natural areas; capital improvements; conservation initiatives; a multi-species habitat conservation plan for Clark County, Nevada; environmentally sensitive land acquisitions; and Lake Tahoe restoration projects. Table 5-9 shows specific acquisitions, accomplishments, and funding levels. For additional information, please visit the SNPLMA website at <http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/lvfo/snplma.html> .

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

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

Table 5-14. The BLM is steward for the Federal government's largest, most culturally diverse, and scientifically most important body of cultural resources. To carry out this stewardship responsibility, the Bureau's cultural resource management program is designed to inventory, evaluate, and manage cultural and paleontological resources on public lands under its jurisdiction. The BLM has inventoried over 17.8 million acres for cultural resources and has recorded over 286,000 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 numerous types of areas on the public lands having Special Management designations that are not encompassed by the NLCS.

Table 5-1.

**NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:  
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006**

NLCS Area	Type of Designation	Number	Total BLM Acres /a/	Total BLM Miles
National Monuments	Presidential or Congressional	15	4,807,997	0
National Conservation Areas	Congressional	13	14,002,227	0
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Congressional	1	428,156	
White Mountains National Recreation Area	Congressional	1	998,702	0
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	100	0
Wilderness Areas /b/	Congressional	177	7,327,632	0
Wilderness Study Areas	Administrative	608	14,183,082	0
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	Congressional	38	1,001,876	2,052 /c/
National Historic Trails	Congressional	10	0	5,355
National Scenic Trails	Congressional	3	0	624
Headwaters Forest Reserve	Congressional	1	7,472	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>868</b>	<b>42,757,244</b>	<b>8,031</b>

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

/b/ 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.

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

**Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006**

<b>Unit Name – State</b>	<b>BLM Administered Lands</b>	<b>Other Federal Lands Managed In Unit</b>	<b>Total Federal Lands In Unit</b>	<b>State Lands Included In Unit</b>	<b>Private Lands Included In Unit</b>	<b>Total Acreage In Unit</b>
Agua-Fria - Arizona	71,100	0	71,100	0	1,444	72,544
Grand Canyon-Parashant - Arizona	808,724	208,453 /a/	1,017,177	23,205	7,920	1,048,302
Ironwood Forest - Arizona	129,022	0	129,022	54,697	6,012	189,731
Vermilion Cliffs - Arizona	279,568	0	279,568	13,438	683	293,689
Sonoran Desert - Arizona	486,603	0	486,603	3,867	5,867	496,337
California Coastal - California	883	0	883	0	0	883
Santa Rosa & San Jacinto Mountains - California (Public Law 106-351)	86,400	87,400 /b/	173,800	44,300 /c/	76,900 /d/	295,000
Carrizo Plain - California	204,107	0	204,107	9,273	32,668	246,048
Canyons of the Ancients - Colorado	163,892	0	163,892	0	18,530	182,422
Craters of the Moon - Idaho	274,800	462,880 /e/	737,680	7,950	6,860	752,490 /f/
Pompeys Pillar - Montana	51	0	51	0	0	51
Upper Missouri River Breaks - Montana	374,976	0	374,976	38,760	81,715	495,451
Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks - New Mexico	4,124	0	4,124	521	757	5,402
Cascade-Siskiyou - Oregon	52,947	4 /g/	52,951	0	32,222	85,173
Grand Staircase-Escalante - Utah	1,870,800	0	1,870,800	0	15,000	1,885,800
<b>Total Acres (National Monuments)</b>	<b>4,807,997</b>	<b>758,737</b>	<b>5,566,734</b>	<b>196,011</b>	<b>286,578</b>	<b>6,049,323</b>

**Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006 – concluded**

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

/a/ National Park Service.

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

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

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

/e/ National Park Service.

/f/ The acreage for this unit has remained the same for Fiscal Year 2005 and Fiscal Year 2006; however, in Fiscal Year 2005, the total in the Total Acreage In Unit section was incorrect. The total shown in the Total Acreage In Unit section for Fiscal Year 2006 is the corrected figured.

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

Table 5-3a.

**NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS (NCAs) WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006**

Unit Name – State	BLM Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed In Unit	Total Federal Lands In Unit	State Lands Included In Unit	Private Lands Included In Unit	Total Acreage In Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Steese - Alaska	1,208,624	0	1,208,624	14,074	40	1,222,738
San Pedro Riparian - Arizona	56,920 /a/	0	56,920	0	1,080	58,000
Gila Box Riparian - Arizona	22,905	0	22,905	0	585	23,490
Las Cienegas - Arizona	41,972	0	41,972	5,307	0	47,279
King Range - California	58,151	0	58,151	0	5,735	63,886
California Desert Conservation Area - California	10,671,080 /b/	8,658,814	19,329,894	1,019,546 /c/	5,557,646	25,907,086
Gunnison Gorge - Colorado	62,844	0	62,844	0	2,225	65,069
McInnis Canyons - Colorado/Utah	122,929	0	122,929	0	1,236	124,165
Birds of Prey - Idaho	484,034	1,616 /d/	485,650 /e/	41,152	64,233	591,035
Red Rock Canyon - Nevada	198,065 /f/	0	198,065	0	0	198,065
Sloan Canyon - Nevada	48,438	0	48,438	0	81	48,519
Black Rock Desert, High Rock Canyon, Emigrant Trails - Nevada and California	799,165	0	799,165	0	16,320	815,485
El Malpais - New Mexico	227,100	2,500 /g/	229,600	0	34,705	264,305
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,002,227</b>	<b>8,662,930</b>	<b>22,665,157</b>	<b>1,080,079</b>	<b>5,683,886</b>	<b>29,429,122</b>

**Table 5-3a. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS (NCAs) WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006  
– concluded**

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

Table 5-3b.

**OTHER CONSERVATION UNITS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION  
SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006**

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

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

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006**

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

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006 – continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
<b>Arizona - continued</b>		
Muggins Mountains	Yuma Field Office	7,711
Needles Eye	Tucson Field Office	8,760
New Water Mountains	Yuma Field Office	24,600
North Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix Field Office	63,200
North Santa Teresa	Safford Field Office	5,800
Paiute	Arizona Strip Field Office	87,900
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (20,000 in UT)	Arizona Strip Field Office	89,400
Peloncillo Mountains	Safford Field Office	19,440
Rawhide Mountains	Lake Havasu Field Office	38,470
Redfield Canyon	Safford Field Office	6,600
Sierra Estrella	Phoenix Field Office	14,400
Signal Mountain	Phoenix Field Office	13,350
South Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix Field Office	60,100
Swansea	Lake Havasu Field Office	16,400
Table Top	Phoenix Field Office	34,400
Tres Alamos	Kingman Field Office	8,300
Trigo Mountains	Yuma Field Office	30,300
Upper Burro Creek	Kingman Field Office	27,440
Wabayuma Peak	Kingman Field Office	38,944
Warm Springs	Kingman Field Office	112,400
White Canyon	Tucson Field Office	5,790
Woolsey Peak	Phoenix Field Office	64,000
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Arizona: (47 areas)</b>		<b>1,396,466</b>
<b>California</b>		
Argus Range	California Desert District	61,995

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006 – continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
<b>California - continued</b>		
Big Maria Mountains	California Desert District	45,367
Bigelow Cholla Garden	California Desert District	13,548
Bighorn Mountain	California Desert District	26,573
Black Mountain	California Desert District	20,537
Bright Star	California Desert District	8,190
Bristol Mountains	California Desert District	70,026
Cadiz Dunes	California Desert District	19,308
Carrizo Gorge	California Desert District	14,735
Chemehuevi Mountains	California Desert District	85,801
Chimney Peak	California Desert District	13,105
Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	86,527
Cleghorn Lakes	California Desert District	33,475
Clipper Mountain	California Desert District	33,905
Coso Range	California Desert District	49,274
Coyote Mountains	California Desert District	18,622
Darwin Falls	California Desert District	8,176
Dead Mountains	California Desert District	46,822
Dome Land	California Desert District	39,273
El Paso Mountains	California Desert District	23,659
Fish Creek Mountains	California Desert District	21,425
Funeral Mountains	California Desert District	25,696
Golden Valley	California Desert District	36,464
Grass Valley	California Desert District	30,048
Hollow Hills	California Desert District	22,037
Ibex	California Desert District	28,809

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006 – continued**

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

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006 – continued**

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

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006 – continued**

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

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006 – continued**

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

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006 – continued**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>BLM Acres</u>
<b>Nevada - concluded</b>		
White Rock Range	Ely Field Office	24,413
Worthington Range	Ely Field Office	30,664
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Nevada (38 areas)</b>		<b>1,758,613</b>
<b>New Mexico</b>		
Bisti/De-Na-Zin	Farmington Field Office	38,381
Cebolla	Albuquerque Field Office	61,500
Ojito	Rio Puerco Field Office	11,298
West Malpais	Albuquerque Field Office	39,400
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in New Mexico (4 areas)</b>		<b>150,579</b>
<b>Oregon</b>		
Hells Canyon	Vale District	1,038
Steens Mountain	Burns District	170,025
Table Rock	Salem District	5,500
Wild Rogue	Medford District	10,160
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Oregon (4 areas)</b>		<b>186,723</b>
<b>Utah</b>		
Beaver Dam Mountains (15,000 in AZ)	Cedar City District	2,600
Black Ridge Canyons (70,319 in CO)	Moab Field Office	5,120
Cedar Mountain	Salt Lake Field Office	101,400
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (89,400 in AZ)	Kanab Field Office	20,000
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Utah (4 areas)</b>		<b>129,120</b>
<b>Washington</b>		
Juniper Dunes	Spokane District	7,140
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Washington (1 area)</b>		<b>7,140</b>
<b>TOTAL BLM WILDERNESS ACRES IN UNITED STATES: (177 designated areas) /b/</b>		<b>7,327,632</b>

**Table 5-4.**

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006 – concluded**

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

Table 5-5.

**WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006**

<b>State</b>	<b>Number of WSAs</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
Alaska	1	784,238
Arizona	2	63,930
California	77	974,769
Colorado	54	621,737
Idaho	66	1,321,298
Montana	40	450,823
Nevada	71	2,877,917
New Mexico	59	959,629
Oregon	97	2,337,762
Utah	98	3,209,620
Washington	1	5,518
Wyoming	42	575,841
<b>Total</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>14,183,082</b>

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006**

(Listed In Order of Designation)

<b>River</b>	<b>Public Law Number and Date of Designation</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Wild</b>	<b>Scenic</b>	<b>Recreational</b>	<b>Total Miles</b>	<b>Acreage Protected</b>
Rio Grande	PL 90-542; 10/02/68 PL 103-242; 05/04/94	New Mexico	49.30	12.00	2.50	63.80	20,416
Rogue	PL 90-542; 10/02/68	Oregon	20.60		26.40	47.00	15,040
Upper Missouri	PL 94-986; 10/12/76	Montana	64.00	26.00	59.00	149.00	89,300
North Fork American	PL 95-625; 11/10/78	California	12.00			12.00	3,840
Beaver Creek	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	111.00			111.00	71,040
Birch Creek	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	126.00			126.00	80,640
Delta	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	20.00	24.00	18.00	62.00	39,680
Fortymile	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	179.00	203.00	10.00	392.00	250,000
Gulkana	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	181.00			181.00	115,840
Unalakleet	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	80.00			80.00	51,200
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California			1.50	1.50	480

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006  
– continued**

<b>River</b>	<b>Public Law Number and Date of Designation</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Wild</b>	<b>Scenic</b>	<b>Recreational</b>	<b>Total Miles</b>	<b>Acreage Protected</b>
Trinity	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California			17.00	17.00	5,440
Eel	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California	21.00	4.50	6.50	32.00	10,240
Tuolumne	PL 98-425; 09/28/84	California	3.00			3.00	960
Owyhee	PL 98-494; 10/19/84	Oregon	120.00			120.00	38,400
Merced	PL 100-149; 11/02/87 PL 102-432; 10/23/92	California	3.00		9.00	12.00	3,840
North Fork Owyhee	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	9.60			9.60	3,072
West Little Owyhee	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	57.60			57.60	18,432
North Fork Crooked	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	11.90	2.20	4.70	18.80	6,016
Crooked (Middle and Lower)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			17.80	17.80	5,696
Deschutes (Middle and Lower)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		20.00	100.00	120.00	38,400

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006  
– continued**

<b>River</b>	<b>Public Law Number and Date of Designation</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Wild</b>	<b>Scenic</b>	<b>Recreational</b>	<b>Total Miles</b>	<b>Acreage Protected</b>
Donner und Blitzen	PL 100-557; 10/28/88 PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	78.50			78.50	25,120
Grande Ronde	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	9.00		15.90	24.90	7,968
John Day (Main Stem)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			147.50	147.50	47,200
John Day (South Fork)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			47.00	47.00	15,040
North Umpqua	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			8.40	8.40	2,688
Powder	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		11.70		11.70	3,744
Quartzville Creek	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			9.70	9.70	3,104
Salmon	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		4.80	3.20	8.00	2,560
Sandy	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		3.80	8.70	12.50	4,000
White	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		17.80	6.90	24.70	7,904

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006  
– concluded**

<b>River</b>	<b>Public Law Number and Date of Designation</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Wild</b>	<b>Scenic</b>	<b>Recreational</b>	<b>Total Miles</b>	<b>Acreage Protected</b>
Clackamas	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			.50	.50	160
Rio Chama	PL 100-663; 11/07/88	New Mexico	7.20			7.20	2,304
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior; 09/22/94	Oregon		11.00		11.00	3,520
Wallowa	Secretary of the Interior; 07/23/96	Oregon			10.00	10.00	3,200
Elkhorn Creek	PL 104-333; 11/12/96	Oregon	2.40	0.60		3.00	960
Wildhorse Creek	PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	9.60			9.60	3,072
Kiger Creek	PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	4.25			4.25	1,360
<b>Total BLM-Administered Rivers (38)</b>			<b>1,179.95</b>	<b>341.40</b>	<b>530.20</b>	<b>2,052 /a/</b>	<b>1,001,876</b>

Note: There are minor acreage changes compared to Fiscal Year 2005 resulting from improved measurement and mapping techniques, or arising from final or updated comprehensive or resource management plans. In addition, private and state lands are excluded within designated river corridors or areas when making mileage and acreage calculations.

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

Table 5-7.

**NATIONAL HISTORIC AND SCENIC TRAILS  
AS OF OCTOBER 2006**

National Trail Name	Type of Designation	State(s)	Total Miles
Iditarod	Historic	Alaska	418
Juan Bautista De Anza California	Historic	Arizona, California California, Idaho, Nevada Oregon, Utah, Wyoming	116 1,493 /a/
Nez Perce	Historic	Idaho, Montana, Wyoming	70
Lewis & Clark	Historic	Idaho, Montana	369
Pony Express	Historic	Nevada, Utah, Wyoming	596 /a/
Oregon	Historic	Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming	848 /a/
Mormon Pioneer	Historic	Wyoming	498 /a/
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro	Historic	New Mexico, Texas	60
Old Spanish	Historic	Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah	887
<b>Subtotal – Historic (10)</b>			<b>5,355</b>
Continental Divide	Scenic	Idaho, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming	389
Pacific Crest	Scenic	California, Oregon	233
Potomac Heritage	Scenic	Maryland	2
<b>Subtotal – Scenic Trails (3)</b>			<b>624</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,979</b>

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

/a/ Variations between annual totals are attributed to improved measurement.

**Table 5-8a. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006**

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

<b>State</b>	<b>Number of Patents or Deeds Issued</b>	<b>Number of Acres Patented or Deeded Out</b>	<b>Approved Appraised Value</b>	<b>Cash Equalization Payment Received by the BLM</b>
<b><u>FLPMA</u></b>				
California	24	8,012	\$7,503,779	\$183,866
Colorado	2	4,139	1,364,900	85,900
Idaho	5	1,009	1,391,300	65,000
Montana	13	2,553	468,705	2,113
Nevada	1	38	424,000	1,000
Washington	10	2,470	3,037,800	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>18,221</b>	<b>\$14,190,484</b>	<b>\$337,879</b>
<b><u>FLPMA (Minerals Only)</u></b>				
California	2	1,021	\$4,385	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>\$4,385</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total FLPMA</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>19,242</b>	<b>\$14,194,869</b>	<b>\$337,879</b>
<b><u>Act of Congress</u></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b><u>Act of Congress (Minerals Only)</u></b>				
New Mexico /a/	1	9,155	\$183,100	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9,155</b>	<b>\$183,100</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total Act of Congress</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9,155</b>	<b>\$183,100</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>28,397</b>	<b>\$14,377,969</b>	<b>\$337,879</b>

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

/a/ Act of February 6, 2002 (Public Law 107-138; 116 Stat. 6).

**Table 5-8b. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006**

Non-Federal Land Acquired through Exchange				
State	Number of Deeds Received	Number of Acres Acquired	Approved Appraised Value	Cash Equalization Payment Made by BLM
<b><u>FLPMA</u></b>				
California	2	1,000	\$946,500	\$4,964
Colorado	5	1,708	1,323,000	44,000
Idaho	5	731	1,341,300	0
Montana	1	2,320	466,592	0
Nevada	1	4	423,000	0
Washington	6	8,067	2,135,600	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13,830</b>	<b>\$6,635,992</b>	<b>\$48,964</b>
<b><u>FLPMA (Minerals only)</u></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total FLPMA</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13,830</b>	<b>\$6,635,992</b>	<b>\$48,964</b>
<b><u>Act of Congress</u></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b><u>Act Of Congress (Minerals Only)</u></b>				
New Mexico /a/	1	12,836	\$256,720	\$0
<b>Total Act of Congress</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12,836</b>	<b>\$256,720</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26,666</b>	<b>\$6,892,712</b>	<b>\$48,964</b>

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

/a/ Act of February 6, 2002 (Public Law 107-138; 116 Stat. 6).

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006**

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

State	Interest Acquired					
	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Purchase</u></b>						
<b>LWCF /a/</b>						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	3	316,360	637.11	1	48,000	50.00
California	8	1,732,126	416.28	0	0	0
Colorado	1	520,000	520.00	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	4	200,400	705.10	2	426,000	230.00
Montana	5	7,296,586	5,530.26	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	20	4,539,916	7,693.46	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	4	505,904	355.34	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	3	541,000	2,073.88	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>\$15,652,292</b>	<b>17,931.43</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>\$474,000</b>	<b>280.00</b>
<b><u>Non LWCF /b/</u></b>						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	3	90,500	239.96	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	1	0	0.44
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	8	2	73.79
Montana	0	0	0	2	0	4.63
Nevada	3	917,000	128.83	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	1	391,526	261.20	8	1,000	12.86
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>\$1,399,026</b>	<b>629.99</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>\$1,002</b>	<b>91.72</b>

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

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

State	Interest Acquired					
	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Purchase</u></b>						
<b>SNPLMA /c/</b>						
Nevada	3	\$917,000	128.83	0	\$0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>\$917,000</b>	<b>128.83</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FLTFA /d/</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Purchases</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>\$17,968,318</b>	<b>18,690.25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>\$475,002</b>	<b>371.72</b>
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Donation</u></b>						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	18	6,741,390	4,712.32	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	5	505,000	150.31
Montana	0	0	0	1	40,510	59.00
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>\$6,741,390</b>	<b>4,712.32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>\$545,510</b>	<b>209.31</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>\$24,709,708</b>	<b>23,402.57</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>\$1,020,512</b>	<b>581.03</b>

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

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

Table 5-9.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT  
BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

**SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY**

<b>Allowable Expenditure Categories /a/</b>	<b>Number of Projects /b/</b>	<b>Approved Budget /c/</b>
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	46	\$468,708,922
Capital Improvements	37	169,538,170
Conservation Initiatives	30	80,331,758
Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisitions	8	83,359,332
Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plans	59	30,706,817
Lake Tahoe Restoration Act Projects	104	91,511,065
<b>Total</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>\$924,156,064</b>

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. Of the remaining 15 percent, 5 percent goes to the State of Nevada general education program and 10 percent goes to the Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission infrastructure. The Special Account is not allocated as part of the Federal Budget Process, so any revenue in the account remains available until expended.

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

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

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

- Acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada, with priority given to lands in Clark County.

**Table 5-9. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT  
BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

- Capital improvements at the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Desert National Wildlife Refuge, Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, and other areas administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Clark and Lincoln Counties, and the Spring Mountain National Recreation Area.
- Development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark and Lincoln Counties pursuant to a cooperative agreement with a unit of local or regional government.
- Conservation initiatives on Federal land in Clark and Lincoln Counties, Nevada, administered by the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture.
- Development of a multi-species habitat conservation plan in Clark County.
- Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects.
- Reimbursement of costs incurred by the BLM for implementation of the Act.

/b/ Fiscal Year 2006 included the approval of Round 6, under which the following categories received budget authority: parks, trails, and natural areas; capital improvements; conservation initiatives; environmentally sensitive land acquisitions; multi-species habitat conservation plans; and Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects. Also included in Fiscal Year 2006 was the Round 7 approval for Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects.

A round corresponds to the Recommendation Development Process, which governs the steps involved in assembling a recommendation for the Secretaries as to how the revenue in the Special Accounts would be spent with approval. Round 7 funding recommendations for parks, trails, and natural areas, capital improvements, conservation initiatives, and environmentally sensitive land acquisitions are expected to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior in late March 2007 for approval.

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

A detailed listing of specific projects is available at <http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/lvfo/snplma.html> .

Table 5-10.

**FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED OR ENDANGERED  
AND CANDIDATE PLANT SPECIES, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

Administrative State	Threatened or Endangered (T/E) Plant Species	Candidate Plant Species	Recovery Plans /a/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	0	0	0
Arizona	14	4	0
California	79	3	12
Colorado	13	6	4
Eastern States	10	13	0
Idaho	5	1	3
Montana	3	1	0
Nevada	7	1	8
New Mexico	11	0	4
Oregon	22	6	5
Utah	18	4	10
Wyoming	5	0	3

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 2006**

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

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

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

**Table 5-11.            FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED OR ENDANGERED  
AND CANDIDATE ANIMAL SPECIES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

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

/a/ Includes marine mammals and reptiles.

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

Table 5-12.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO  
POPULATIONS AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2006**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Horses</b>	<b>Burros</b>	<b>Total</b>
Arizona	230	1,542	1,772
California	3,166	889 /a/	4,055
Colorado	884	0	884
Idaho	594	0	594
Montana	159	0	159
Nevada	13,665	998 /a/	14,663
New Mexico	62	0	62
Oregon	2,113	15	2,128
Utah	2,545	169	2,714
Wyoming	4,175	0	4,175
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,593</b>	<b>3,613</b>	<b>31,206</b>

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

/a/ Numbers were revised downward this year as a result of a reinventory of population numbers.

Table 5-13.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO REMOVAL  
AND ADOPTION BY OFFICE, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

Administrative Office /a/	Animals Adopted				Animals Removed	
	FY 1971 - FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2006	
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>
Arizona	3,074	2,822	198	79	0	192
California	17,144	6,109	617	191	1,355	72
Colorado	6,381	779	202	20	278	0
Eastern States	55,734	14,227	1,420	178	0	0
Idaho	4,043	293	12	0	1	0
Montana	9,813	1,274	57	6	19	0
Nevada	3,864	283	71	4	3,876	873
New Mexico	18,968	3,861	930	90	5	0
Oregon	13,076	1,324	294	0	1,006	0
Utah	5,395	390	175	54	628	0
Wyoming	16,055	1,124	217	14	1,621	0
National Program Office /b/	20,958	1,071	211	132	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>174,505</b>	<b>33,557</b>	<b>4,404</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>8,789</b>	<b>1,137</b>
<b>Total Adopted, Fiscal Years 1971 through 2005:</b>			<b>208,062</b>			
<b>Total Adopted, Fiscal Year 2006:</b>			<b>5,172</b>			
<b>Total Removed, Fiscal Year 2006:</b>			<b>9,926</b>			

Note: The table reflects reassignments, which occur when adopted animals are returned to the Federal government and then re-adopted. In 2004, historical adoption numbers were adjusted to avoid double counting in the case of reassignments (approximately 300 per year). Numbers will not add up when comparing previous years' data because of returns and reassignments. Mules are reported as burros.

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

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

/b/ These numbers include 245 animals removed from USDA Forest Service lands: 86 in California; 6 in Montana; 3 in New Mexico; 136 in Nevada; 12 in Oregon; and 2 in Utah.

**Table 5-14. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Acres Inventoried</b>	<b>Properties Recorded</b>	<b>Number of Study/Management Permits Issued or in Effect /a/</b>
Alaska	4,095	170	5
Arizona	23,164	310	75
California	19,062	354	87
Colorado	45,331	989	84
Eastern States	796	202	2
Idaho	130,179	646	36
Montana	33,705	301	33
Nevada	44,836	778	67
New Mexico	39,087	740	85
Oregon	59,821	399	22
Utah	84,837	961	59
Wyoming	121,449	1,234	68
<b>Total for Fiscal Year 2006</b>	<b>606,362</b>	<b>7,084</b>	<b>623</b>
<b>TOTAL TO DATE</b>	<b>17,820,822</b>	<b>286,032</b>	

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

Table 5-15.

**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACECs) AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Acres</b>
Alaska	42	4,435,170
Arizona	50	638,110
California	160	4,672,868
Colorado	68	648,166
Eastern States	1	54
Idaho	95	580,973
Montana	51	331,489
Nevada	36	1,358,234
New Mexico	149	590,727
Oregon	187	986,240
- Washington	15	14,931
Utah	59	1,267,389
Wyoming	38	696,894
<b>Total</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>16,221,245</b>

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

**Table 5-16. NUMBER AND SIZE OF OTHER DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS (NON-NLCS UNITS) AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2006**

<b>Special Management Area</b>	<b>Designation Type</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>Total Miles</b>
Lake Todatonten Special Management Area	Congressional	1	37,579	
Herd Management Areas	Administrative	199	29,082,217	
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	Administrative	951	16,221,245	
National Natural Landmarks	Administrative	46	419,958	
Research Natural Areas	Administrative	193	502,504	
National Recreation Trails	Administrative	34		491.1
National Back Country Byways	Administrative	54		2,906 /a/
Globally Important Bird Areas	Administrative	2	56,500 /b/	

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

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

## 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 2006 fire season on lands protected by the Bureau of Land Management or lands protected under a cooperative agreement with local fire agencies. Nationally, all agencies experienced a long and arduous fire season in 2006 and the BLM was no exception. Across the West, 3,848 fires burned 2.4 million acres on BLM land, representing nearly 1,000 fires and one million acres above the 10-year average. Although Alaska had accounted for much of the BLM fire activity in recent years, that state had a below-average season in 2006, while Nevada experienced far more BLM fires and acres burned than usual. Fire activity was heavy across most of the western BLM states, but Nevada's 848 fires and 1 million acres burned were both nearly double that of any other state. Among all land management agencies, the BLM's 2.4 million acres burned was eclipsed only by the acres burned on state, county, and private jurisdictions, with most of the latter occurring in Texas and Oklahoma during the 2005-2006 winter months. In spite of the active fire year, BLM firefighters successfully contained nearly 95 percent of all fire starts during initial attack before those fires became large incidents.

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

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

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

**Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

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

**Force Account Protection**

State	Fires Suppressed		Causes		Commercial Forest /a/		Noncommercial Forest /b/		Nonforest Watershed /c/		Total Area	
	BLM Fires	Non-BLM Fires	Lightning Fires	Human Fires	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	431	42	328	145	2,706	35	777	944	42,276	8,012	45,759	8,991
California	130	44	64	110	1	2	1,812	7,048	7,549	3,452	9,362	10,502
Colorado	538	29	513	54	1,979	2,240	3,495	3,554	2,231	428	7,705	6,222
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	259	69	135	193	85	298	1,423	2,584	454,254	104,178	455,762	107,060
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	47	26	65	8	4	47	49,487	173,435	5,094	4,464	54,585	177,947
Nevada	662	50	543	169	35	0	129,085	6,542	759,704	192,726	888,824	199,268
New Mexico	88	20	68	40	0	0	5,596	12,037	591	1,475	6,187	13,512
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	251	36	254	33	4,714	11,596	31,124	23,874	271,092	57,120	306,930	92,590
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	598	50	543	105	47	6	137,635	54,794	42,265	14,713	179,947	69,513
Washington	7	3	3	7	15	0	1,578	762	887	6,416	2,480	7,178
Wyoming	113	59	105	67	777	14,462	16,248	98,628	6,369	15,372	23,394	128,462
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,124</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>10,363</b>	<b>28,686</b>	<b>378,260</b>	<b>384,202</b>	<b>1,592,312</b>	<b>408,356</b>	<b>1,980,935</b>	<b>821,245</b>

**Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

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

**Contract Protection**

State	Fires Suppressed		Causes		Commercial Forest /a/		Noncommercial Forest /b/		Nonforest Watershed /c/		Total Area	
	BLM	Non-	Lightning	Human	BLM	Non-	BLM	Non-	BLM	Non-	BLM	Non-
	<i>Fires</i>	BLM			<i>Fires</i>	<i>Fires</i>	<i>Fires</i>	<i>Fires</i>	<i>Fires</i>	<i>Fires</i>	<i>Fires</i>	<i>Fires</i>
Alaska	14	61	31	44	0	305	14,389	79,740	3,097	6,195	17,486	86,240
Arizona	1	5	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
California	94	34	46	82	1	283	6,078	7,812	38,138	152,642	44,217	160,737
Colorado	17	42	52	7	741	1,488	78	715	0	23	819	2,226
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	3	32	8	27	0	2	0	9	187	4,105	187	4,116
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	17	63	73	7	7,023	96,079	176	139,321	1,524	36,163	8,723	271,563
Nevada	37	83	91	29	0	15	99	40,477	68,393	77,671	68,492	118,163
New Mexico	40	68	35	73	0	0	7	1	2,249	6,508	2,256	6,509
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	126	44	96	74	421	15,509	4	13	0	3,209	425	18,731
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	54	135	151	38	0	109	42	10,400	539	4,286	581	14,795
Washington	5	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	1,017	1,419	1,018	1,419
Wyoming	3	7	7	3	2,139	9,876	0	0	136	461	2,275	10,337
<b>Total</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>10,326</b>	<b>123,666</b>	<b>20,873</b>	<b>278,488</b>	<b>115,280</b>	<b>292,691</b>	<b>146,479</b>	<b>694,845</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,535</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>3,217</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>20,689</b>	<b>152,352</b>	<b>399,133</b>	<b>662,690</b>	<b>1,707,592</b>	<b>701,047</b>	<b>2,127,414</b>	<b>1,516,090</b>

**Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

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

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Wildland Fire Management Information System.

Table 6-2.

## CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006

Administrative State or Office	Number of Buildings /a/	Number of Administrative Sites /a/	Number of Recreation Sites /a/	Miles of Roads /b/	Miles of Trails	Number of Bridges
Alaska	521	54	125	34 /c/	2,444	16
Arizona	287 /d/	86 /e/	249	1,787	755	2 /f/
California	653 /d/	128	361	4,952	4,517	239
Colorado	317	57	351	4,090	1,204	27
Eastern States	18	1 /g/	2 /g/	0	8 /h/	0
Idaho	381	46	279	8,377	3,946	59
Montana	316	50	258	3,256	289	25
National Interagency Fire Center	19	1	0	0	0	0
Nevada	275 /d/	60	114	10,288	431	11
New Mexico	156 /d/	10 /e/	64	5,819	134	0
Eastern Oregon	475	67	219	9,825	757	34
Western Oregon	514	64	135	14,156	445	395
Utah	536	54	325	9,517	3,424	14
Wyoming	148	33	76	3,987	66	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,616</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>2,558</b>	<b>76,088</b>	<b>18,420</b>	<b>856</b>

**Table 6-2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

- /a/ Baseline comprehensive condition assessment surveys of all administrative sites and recreation sites, including on-site buildings and structures, were completed in 2005. Verification of inventory was part of the survey. Inventory and condition assessment data are tracked in the BLM’s Facility Asset Management System (FAMS).
- /b/ Baseline comprehensive condition assessment surveys of BLM-maintained roads are underway and are expected to be completed in 2007. Verification of miles of road and maintenance levels is part of the survey. Inventory and condition assessment data are tracked in the BLM’s FAMS.
- /c/ The BLM revised its data definition and business rules for roads. Roads on administrative sites and recreation sites are now defined as other structures within the asset categories of Administrative Sites and Recreation Sites. They are no longer counted separately within the Roads asset category. Alaska is reporting 16 fewer miles of roads than in 2005. The roads still exist, but they are now part of BLM administrative sites and recreation sites.
- /d/ The BLM revised its data definition and business rules for buildings. Certain types of buildings such as vault toilet buildings and equipment buildings on radio communication sites had not previously been entered into FAMS as buildings. Increases in the number of buildings in Arizona, California, Nevada, and New Mexico are mainly the result of modifying the inventory to conform with the revised data definition and business rules for buildings.
- /e/ Arizona and New Mexico “created” new administrative sites to conform to business rules and FAMS data templates and to accurately account for assets in FAMS. For example, Arizona “created” the Weaver Mountain Fire and Aviation Administrative Site in FAMS to attach water and septic systems and other assets to a major asset category (Administrative Site).
- /f/ Arizona has not replaced two bridges that washed away during heavy rains and flooding.
- /g/ Eastern States reduced the number of administrative sites to one to conform to the revised data definition and business rules for administrative sites. Douglas Point, formerly designated as an administrative site, is now the Douglas Point Special Recreation Management Area.
- /h/ Eastern States cleared four more miles of trail at the Meadowood Special Recreation Management Area.

Table 6-3.

**RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006**

Geographic State	Total as of September 30, 2006 /a/		Activities this Fiscal Year /b/		
	Hazardous Substances and Other Pollutants Reported /c/	No Further Action Planned /d/	Studies and Searches /e/	Removal Actions /f/	Remedial Actions /g/
	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska /h/	50	47	1	6	2
Arizona	591	589	5	7	0
California /h/ /i/	1,234	883	13	32	0
Colorado	131	81	24	22	0
Idaho	509	466	88	43	2
Montana	95	62	47	20	0
Nevada	494	442	93	125	0
New Mexico	115	112	13	9	2
Oregon	377	377	1	20	1
Utah	118	90	31	73	0
Washington	23	21	1	0	0
Wyoming	9	4	0	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,746</b>	<b>3,174</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>7</b>

**Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

- /a/* Includes sites reported and sites archived both in previous years and during Fiscal Year 2006.
- /b/* Includes work done by the BLM, other Federal and State agencies, and responsible parties during this fiscal year only.
- /c/* Cases opened and potentially actionable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund.
- /d/* The No Further Action Planned designation is commonly given to cases closed and administratively archived.
- /e/* Includes CERCLA multiphase investigations, monitoring, and searches for responsible parties.
- /f/* Removal actions are relatively short-term, rapid responses to a release or threat of release.
- /g/* Remedial actions are longer-term responses consistent with a permanent remedy.
- /h/* Does not include 2006 data.
- /i/* Petroleum products are CERCLA hazardous substances under California State Law; data for California includes oil spills.

## GLOSSARY

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

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

**Acquired lands:**

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

**Administrative site:**

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

**Administrative State:**

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

**Allocation of receipts:**

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

**ANCSA:**

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

**Animal unit:**

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

**Application:**

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

**Archaeological and historical site:**

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

**AUM (Animal Unit Month):**

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

**Big game habitat:**

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

**Boating:**

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

**Bonus:**

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

**Cadastral survey:**

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

**Camping:**

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

**Candidate species:**

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

**Carey Acts:**

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

**CCF:**

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

**Ceded Indian lands:**

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

**Certification:**

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

**Chaining:**

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

**CFR:**

Code of Federal Regulations.

**Color-of-Title Act:**

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

**Color-of-title entry:**

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

**Competitive leasing:**

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

**Concession leases:**

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

**Contract fire protection:**

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

**Crossing permit:**

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

**Cultural resources:**

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

**Desert Land Entry:**

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

**Disposition:**

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

**Eastern States:**

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

**Early seral:**

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

**Emergency fire rehabilitation projects:**

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

**Endangered species:**

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

**Entry:**

An application to acquire title to public lands.

**Entry, allowed:**

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

**Ephemeral streams:**

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

**Exchange:**

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

**Exchange lease (coal):**

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

**Federal land:**

All classes of land owned by the Federal government.

**Field examination:**

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

**Fire suppression:**

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

**Fishable stream:**

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

**Fishing:**

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

**FLPMA:**

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

**Force account fire protection:**

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

**Free-use permit:**

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

**Global Important Bird Areas:**

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

**GPD (gross domestic product):**

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

**Grazing district:**

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

**Grazing-fee year:**

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

**Grazing lease:**

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

**Grazing lease lands:**

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

**Grazing permit:**

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

**Habitat disking and chaining:**

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

**Hardrock minerals:**

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

**Herd Management Areas:**

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

**Homestead entry, original:**

An original entry under the homestead laws; also, the first homestead entry that was made by an individual; also, a homestead entry that was made pursuant to the first homestead law, the Act of May 20, 1862

(12 Stat. 392) as codified in Sec. 2289 of the Revised Statutes. (Also see Entry, original; Stockraising homestead.)

**Hunting:**

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

**Indian allotment:**

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

**Inholdings:**

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

**Inland water area:**

Includes permanent inland water surface, such as lakes, ponds, and reservoirs having 40 acres or more of the area; streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals 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.

**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.

**Late seral:**

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

**Leasable minerals:**

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

**Lease:**

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

**License:**

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

**LMU (Logical mining unit):**

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

**Locatable minerals:**

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

**Lode claim:**

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

**LU project lands:**

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

**MBF:**

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

**Mid seral:**

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

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

**Mineral:**

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

**Mineral materials:**

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

**Mineral permit:**

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

**Mineral reservation:**

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

**Mining claim:**

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

**Mining claim location:**

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

**Multiple use:**

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

**National Back Country Byways:**

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

**National Conservation Areas:**

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

**National Historic Trails:**

Trails established to identify and protect historic routes; they follow as closely as possible the original

trails or routes of travel of national historic significance.

**National Monument:**

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

**National Natural Landmarks:**

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

**National Outstanding Natural Areas:**

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

**National Recreation Area:**

An area designated by Congress to assure the conservation and protection of natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of recreational values.

**National Recreation Trails:**

Trails established administratively by the Secretary of the Interior to provide for a variety of outdoor recreation uses in or reasonably close to urban areas. They often serve as connecting links between the National Historic Trails and National Scenic Trails.

**National Scenic Areas:**

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

**National Scenic Trails:**

Trails established by an Act of Congress that are intended to provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of nationally significant scenic, historical, natural, and cultural qualities of the areas through which these trails pass. National Scenic Trails may be located to represent desert, marsh, grassland, mountain, canyon, river, forest, and other areas, as well as land forms that exhibit significant characteristics of the physiographic regions of the Nation.

**National Wild and Scenic Rivers:**

Rivers designated in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System that are classified in one of three categories, depending on the extent of development and accessibility along each section. In addition to being free flowing, these rivers and their immediate environments must possess at least one outstandingly remarkable value: scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values.

**NLCS (National Landscape Conservation System):**

A single system that encompasses some of the BLM's premier land designations. By putting these lands into an organized system, the BLM hopes to increase public awareness of these areas' scientific, cultural, educational, ecological, and other values.

**Noncompetitive leasing:**

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

**Nonconsumptive trips:**

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

**Nonexclusive sites:**

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

**Nonoperating revenue:**

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

**Nonuse:**

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

**O&C lands:**

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

**Obligations:**

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

**Operator:**

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

**Original survey:**

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

**Paleontology:**

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

**Patent:**

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

**Permit:**

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

**Placer claim:**

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

**PLO (public land order):**

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

**Plugged and abandoned:**

Refers to new wells that have been drilled to total depth during the reporting period and did not encounter oil or gas in paying quantities. (Approved plugging and abandonment may or may not have yet occurred.)

**Potential natural community:**

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

**Prescribed burning:**

See Prescribed Fire Projects.

**Prescribed fire projects:**

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

**Private leases (acquired):**

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

**Producible and service holes:**

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

**Producible completions (oil and gas):**

Separate completions existing on producible (i.e., physically and mechanically capable of production of oil 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.

**Protraction diagram:**

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

**Public auction:**

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

**Public domain lands:**

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

**Public lands:**

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

**Public Land States:**

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

**R&PP:**

See Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

**Receipts:**

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

**Reclamation homestead entry:**

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

**Recreation and Public Purposes Act:**

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

**Recreation concession lease:**

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

**Recreation visit:**

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

**Reforestation:**

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

**Rental:**

The amount paid periodically (usually annually) by the holder of a lease or right-of-way grant for the right to use land or resources for the purposes set out in the lease or grant.

**Research Natural Areas:**

Special management areas designated either by Congress or by a public or private agency to preserve and protect typical or unusual ecological communities, associations, phenomena, characteristics, or natural features or processes for scientific and educational purposes. They are established and managed to protect ecological processes, conserve biological diversity, and provide opportunities for observation for research and education.

**Reserved lands:**

Federal lands that are dedicated or set aside for a specific public purpose or program and that are, therefore, generally not subject to disposition under the operation of all of the public land laws. (See Revocation and Withdrawal.)

**Reservoir:**

A man-made, standing body of water whose water levels may be controlled.

**Resurvey:**

A cadastral survey to identify and re-mark the boundaries of lands that were established by a prior survey.

**Revocation:**

Generally, an action that cancels a previous official act; specifically, an action that cancels a withdrawal. Revocation is usually done in conjunction with restoration, which opens the public lands.

**Right-of-way:**

A permit or an easement that authorizes the use of lands for certain specified purposes, such as the construction of forest access roads or a gas pipeline.

**Riparian areas:**

Lands adjacent to creeks, streams, and rivers where vegetation is strongly influenced by the presence of water. Excluded are such sites as ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent upon free water in the soil. Riparian areas may constitute less than 1 percent of the land area in the western part of the United States, but they are among the most productive and valuable of all lands.

**Saleable minerals:**

Sand, gravel, stone, soil, and other common-variety mineral materials disposed of through sales at not less than their appraised price or through free-use permits (see definition).

**Sale of materials:**

A competitive or noncompetitive sale by contract at not less than the appraised price of materials (timber and mineral) under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

**Santini-Burton Act:**

Act of December 23, 1980 (Public Law 96-586, 94 Stat. 3381), that provides for the orderly disposal of Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and also provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

**Sawtimber:**

Logs of sufficient size and quality to be suitable for conversion into lumber or veneer.

**Section 3:**

Lands administered under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act. (See Grazing permit.)

**Section 15:**

Lands administered under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act. (See Grazing lease.)

**Service completion or hole:**

Separate service completions that are for the benefit of oil and gas operations, e.g., water disposal, salt water disposal, water injection, gas injection, water source, steam injection, or monitoring.

**Site-based recreation activities (other than camping, hunting, or non-motorized travel):**

Includes sightseeing (the viewing of scenery; natural, historic, and archaeological sites; landscapes; or other features), picnicking, nature study and photography, mountain climbing and caving, gathering and collecting activities (mushrooms, rocks, and flowers), interpretation (guided and unguided touring, talks, and programs), and other environmental education events.

**Small game habitat:**

Habitat areas used by small game animals (including upland game species) at some time during their yearly life cycle.

**Small tract lease:**

A parcel of public lands of 5 acres or less that has been found to be chiefly valuable for sale or lease as a home, cabin, camp, recreational, convalescent, or business site under the Act of June 1, 1938.

**SNPLMA (Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act):**

Approved October 1998 (Public Law 105-263). Provides for the disposal of public land within a specific area in the Las Vegas Valley and creates a special account into which 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales or exchanges in the Las Vegas Valley is deposited. The remaining 15 percent goes to state and local governments. Revenue in the Special Account can be used for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; capital improvements; development of a multispecies habitat conservation plan in Clark County; and development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County.

**Spawning bed development:**

Consists of efforts made to improve spawning conditions for fish. May include additional of appropriate natural materials, cleaning of gravels, creating shelter, etc.

**Special land use permit:**

A permit that authorizes the use of public land for a purpose not specifically authorized under other regulation or statute.

**Special recreation permit:**

A permit that authorizes the recreational use of an area and is issued pursuant to the regulations contained in 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Subpart 8372, and 36 CFR Part 71. Under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, implemented by these regulations, special recreation permits are required for all commercial use, for most competitive events, and for the individual, noncommercial use of special areas where permits are required.

**Special surveys:**

Cadastral surveys that involve unusual application of, or departure from, the rectangular system. They often carry out the provisions of a special legislative act and include such work as small tract surveys; townsite surveys; island and omitted land surveys; homestead, homesite, trade and manufacturing site surveys; also the survey and resurvey of portions of sections. Alaska special surveys are metes and bounds surveys of areas settled upon or applied for under certain special land laws applicable to the State of Alaska.

**State Office:**

The first-level administrative unit of the Bureau of Land Management field organization. It comprises a geographic area consisting of one or more States.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**Wetland improvements:**

Consists of techniques to restore wetlands to their proper functioning condition. Improvements may consist of establishing vegetation, such as willow, to reduce erosion and improve water retention.

**Wetlands:**

Permanently wet or intermittently flooded areas where the water table (fresh, saline, or brackish) is at, near, or above the soil surface for extended intervals, where hydric wet soil conditions are normally exhibited, and where water depths generally do not exceed 2 meters (about 6 ½ feet). Marshes, shallows, swamps, muskegs, lake bogs, and wet meadows are examples of wetlands.

**Wild free-roaming horses and burros:**

All unbranded and unclaimed horses and burros using public lands as all or part of their habitat.

**Wilderness:**

An area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement or human habitation, that is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

**Winter sports:**

Includes ice skating, skiing (downhill and cross-country), snowshoeing, sledding, snowmobiling, and tobogganing as well as activities such as snow sculpture and general snow play.

**Withdrawal:**

An action that restricts the disposition of public lands and that holds them for specific public purposes; also, public lands that have been dedicated to public purposes. (See also Reserved lands and Revocation.)

**Woodlands:**

Forest lands usually supporting open-grown, widely scattered trees of marginal merchantability and generally more valuable for watershed or wildlife protection purposes than for the production of timber for commercial purposes.

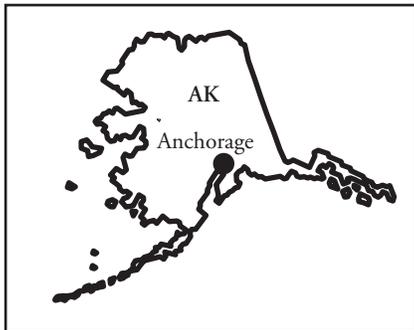
**WSAs (Wilderness Study Areas):**

An area having the following characteristics: (1) Size, roadless areas of at least 5,000 acres of public lands or of a manageable size, (2) Naturalness, generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, and (3) Opportunities, provides outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 directed the Bureau to inventory and study its roadless areas for wilderness characteristics.

Note: The tables presented in this report provide summary statistics at the geographic state level, in most cases, for all Bureau of Land Management lands. For additional information, contact the Office of External/Public Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, at the address or telephone number below.

<b>Office</b>	<b>Area of Responsibility</b>	<b>Address and Telephone</b>
Headquarters	National	U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management 1849 C Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20240 (202) 208-6913
Alaska State Office	Alaska	222 West 7th Avenue, #13 Anchorage, AK 99513-7599 (907) 271-4418
Arizona State Office	Arizona	One North Central Avenue Phoenix, AZ 85004 (602) 417-9504
California State Office	California	2800 Cottage Way, Suite W-1834 Sacramento, CA 95825-0451 (916) 978-4611
Colorado State Office	Colorado	2850 Youngfield Street Lakewood, CO 80215-7076 (303) 239-3670
Eastern States Office	All States bordering on and east of the Mississippi River	7450 Boston Blvd. Springfield, VA 22153 (703) 440-1713
Idaho State Office	Idaho	1387 S. Vinnell Way Boise, ID 83709-1657 (208) 373-4016
Montana State Office	Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota	5001 Southgate Drive Billings, MT 59101 (406) 896-5011
Nevada State Office	Nevada	1340 Financial Boulevard Reno, NV 89502 (775) 861-6586
New Mexico State Office	New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas	1474 Rodeo Drive Santa Fe, NM 87505 P.O. Box 27115 Santa Fe, NM 87505 (505) 438-7514
Oregon State Office	Oregon and Washington	333 S.W. 1st Avenue Portland, OR 97204 (503) 808-6027
Utah State Office	Utah	440 W. 200 S., Suite 500 Salt Lake City, UT 84101 (801) 539-4021
Wyoming State Office	Wyoming and Nebraska	5353 Yellowstone Road P.O. Box 1828 Cheyenne, WY 82003 (307) 775-6015
National Interagency Fire Center	National	3833 South Development Ave. Boise, ID 83705 (208) 387-5458

## *The Bureau of Land Management State Offices and Their Administrative Jurisdictions*



National Headquarters	★
State Offices	●
National Centers	▲
National Interagency Fire Center	∧
Administrative Boundaries	—

