

## WELCOME TO PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2002

Welcome to the 2002 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). We have once again designed the cover of this year's publication to convey the Bureau's complex and varied mission using visual imagery. The 80-plus tables inside the document tell the story of the BLM's mission, programs, and accomplishments using numerical data and detailed footnotes.

This year's edition includes two new tables: Table 3-10a, Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District Lands and Grazing Lease Lands for Billing Year 2000 and Table 3-10b, Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District Lands and Grazing Lease Lands for Billing Year 2001.

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

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

Note that the data presented in the 2002 Public Land Statistics tables may not exactly match the data in other BLM publications covering Fiscal Year 2002 operations and accomplishments. This occurs because the databases that provide table data are not static; they are constantly being updated to provide the latest information, sometimes many months after the end of the fiscal year. We have presented the most current data available in this edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

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

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

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## PART 1

### LAND RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

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

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

Congress recognized the need to protect the Nation's natural, historical, and cultural resources while providing opportunities for recreation. Special acts withdrew millions of acres of public lands from settlement for national parks, national forests, national monuments, national wildlife refuges, national trails, and national wild and scenic rivers. Some of the best-known Congressional withdrawals include Yellowstone National Park, Grand Canyon National Park, and Death Valley National Monument.

The Nation's expanding population and mobile society created a demand for a variety of public land uses. Changes in public attitudes and a concern for environmental values and open space began to compete with the need for development and increased production. Congress, recognizing the value of the remaining public domain lands, enacted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). This Act declares that, with the exception 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 use, while protecting the long-term health of the land. Today, the Bureau of Land Management administers just over 261.4 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 this Nation.

Table 1-1, Acquisition of the Public Domain, contains summary data on territories acquired by the

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

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

Table 1-3, Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, contains summary data of mineral estate administration by the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This table replaces the table entitled "U.S. General Services Administration Table: Comparison of Federally Owned Land with Total Acreage by States," which was last published in the Fiscal Year 2000 edition.

Table 1-4, Public Lands Under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, contains summary data for public lands in each State that are currently under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. By law, Maryland, Texas, and Virginia are not public land States. By virtue of the Articles of Confederation and later the Constitution, the State 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. The 2002 edition marks the first time that lands located in these States have been included in this table.

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. Withdrawals are for a specific duration that can vary from less than 1 year to as many as 50 years, with a provision for extension if the withdrawal is still needed.

Table 1-7, Cadastral Survey Actions Completed, contains a summary of cadastral surveys completed on public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management during the past year. In order to effectively manage the public lands, areas must be identified both by graphic representation and by monumentation on the ground. This is accomplished by cadastral surveys, an exclusive and major responsibility of the Bureau of Land Management. Cadastral surveys create and establish on-the-ground boundaries for public land subdivisions in units suitable for management; these are identified 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 2002, 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

Acquisition	Area			Percent of Total U.S. Land /a/	Cost /b/
	Land	Water	Total		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>		
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.

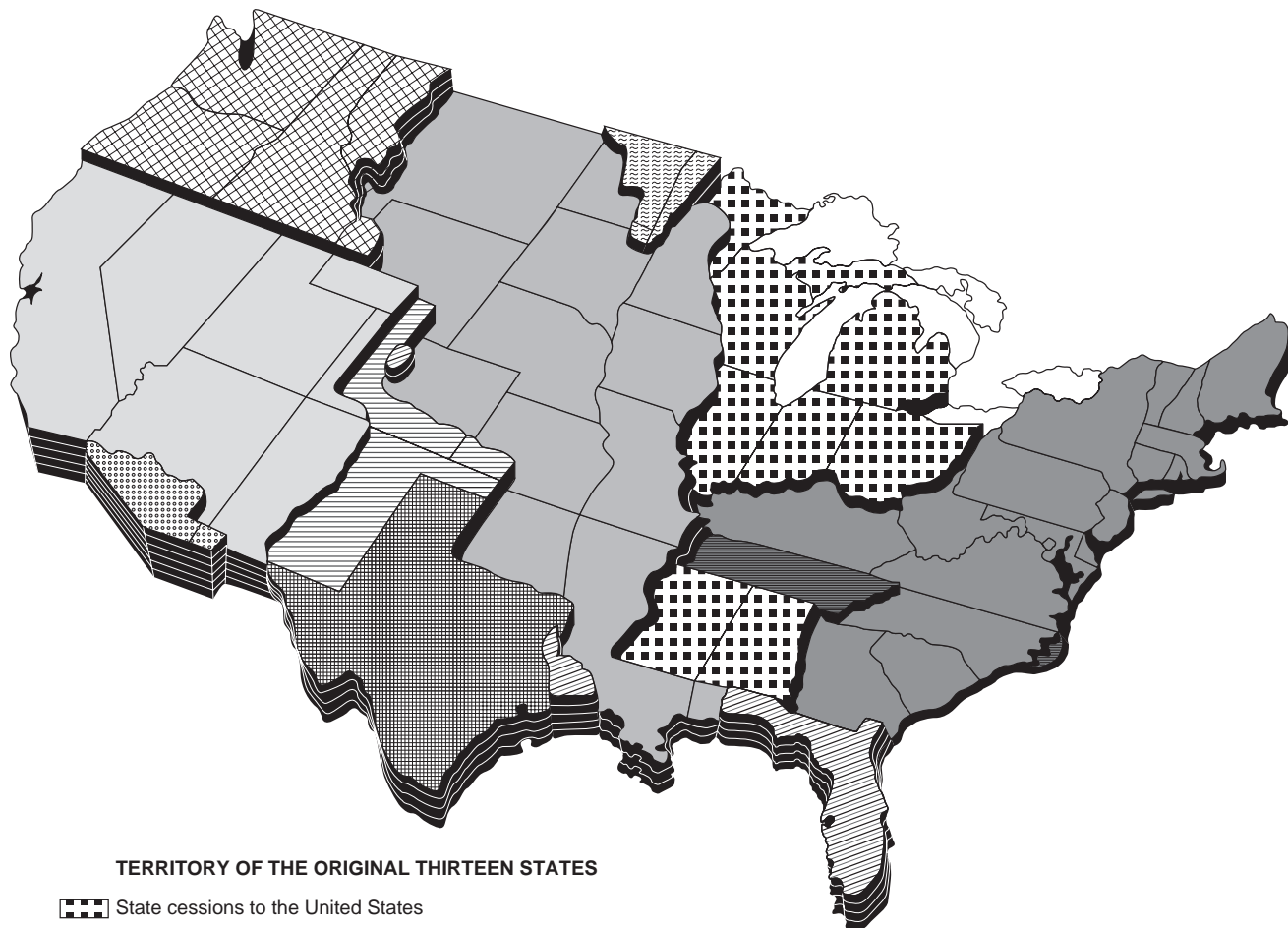
/c/ Georgia Cession, 1802 (56,689,920 acres), See Donaldson, Thomas, *The Public Domain, Its History, with Statistics* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1884), p.11.

/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

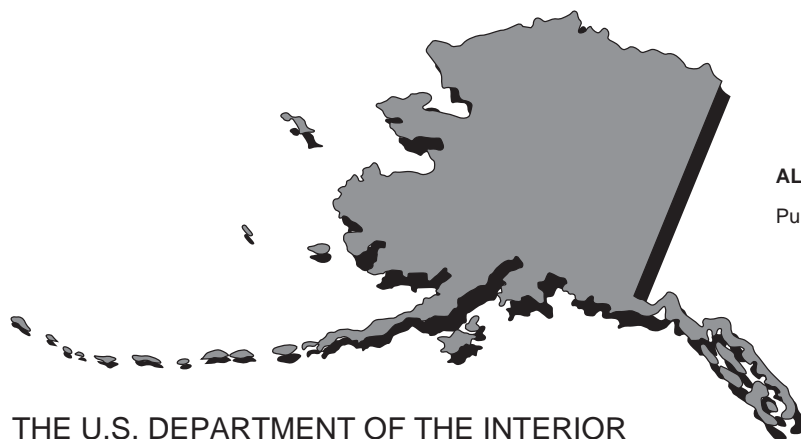
-  State cessions to the United States
-  North Carolina cession to the United States, 1790  
United States cession to Tennessee, 1806 and 1846
-  The Original Thirteen States (present area) plus the District of Columbia

## 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, 1781-2002**

Type of Disposition	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	
State Selections /i/	90,100,000
Native Selections /j/	37,400,000
<b>Total Granted to State of Alaska</b>	<b>127,500,000</b>
<hr/>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,271,880,000</b>

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781-2002 – concluded**

Note: Data are estimated from available records.

- /a/ Chiefly public, private, and preemption sales, but includes mineral entries, scrip locations, and sales of townsites and townlots.
- /b/ The homestead laws generally provided for the granting of lands to homesteaders who settled upon and improved vacant agricultural public lands. Payment for the lands was sometimes permitted, or required, under certain conditions.
- /c/ Universities, hospitals, asylums, etc.
- /d/ For construction of various public improvements (individual items not specified in the granting acts), reclamation of desert lands, construction of water reservoirs, etc.
- /e/ The government has confirmed title to lands claimed under valid grants made by foreign governments prior to the acquisition of the public domain by the United States.
- /f/ The timber and stone laws provided for the sale of lands valuable for timber or stone and unfit for cultivation.
- /g/ The timber culture laws provided for the granting of public lands to settlers if they planted and cultivated trees on the lands granted. Payments for the lands were permitted under certain conditions.
- /h/ The desert land laws provided for the sale of arid agricultural public lands to settlers who irrigated them and brought them under cultivation. Some desert land patents are still being issued (refer to Table 3-1, Patents Issued).
- /i/ Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 338), as amended.
- /j/ Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601).

Table 1-3.

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

<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	86.5	1.2
Arizona	72.69	35.8	33.0	3.0	14.3	20.7 /f/
California	100.21	47.5	45.0	2.5	14.6	0.6
Colorado	66.49	29.0	24.1	5.2	8.4	0.8 /g/
Eastern States /h/	-----	40.0	40.0	0.3	1.0	2.3
Hawaii	4.11	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	52.93	36.5	33.1	3.4	11.9	0.6
Kansas	52.51	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Montana	93.27	37.8	26.1	11.7	8.0	5.5
Nebraska	49.03	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nevada	70.26	58.7	58.4	0.3	47.9	1.2
New Mexico	77.77	36.0	26.5	9.5	13.4	8.4 /f/
North Dakota	44.45	5.6	1.1	4.5	0.1	0.9
Oklahoma	44.09	2.3	1.7	0.5	0.0	1.1
Oregon	61.60	33.9	32.4	1.5	16.2	0.8
South Dakota	48.88	3.7	2.1	1.6	0.3	5.0
Texas	168.22	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Utah	52.70	35.2	34.0	1.2	22.8	2.3 /f/
Washington	42.69	12.5	12.2	0.3	0.4	2.6
Wyoming	62.34	41.6	30.0	11.6	18.4	1.9
<b>Total</b>		<b>699.7</b>	<b>643.2</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>264.2</b>	<b>56.0</b>

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

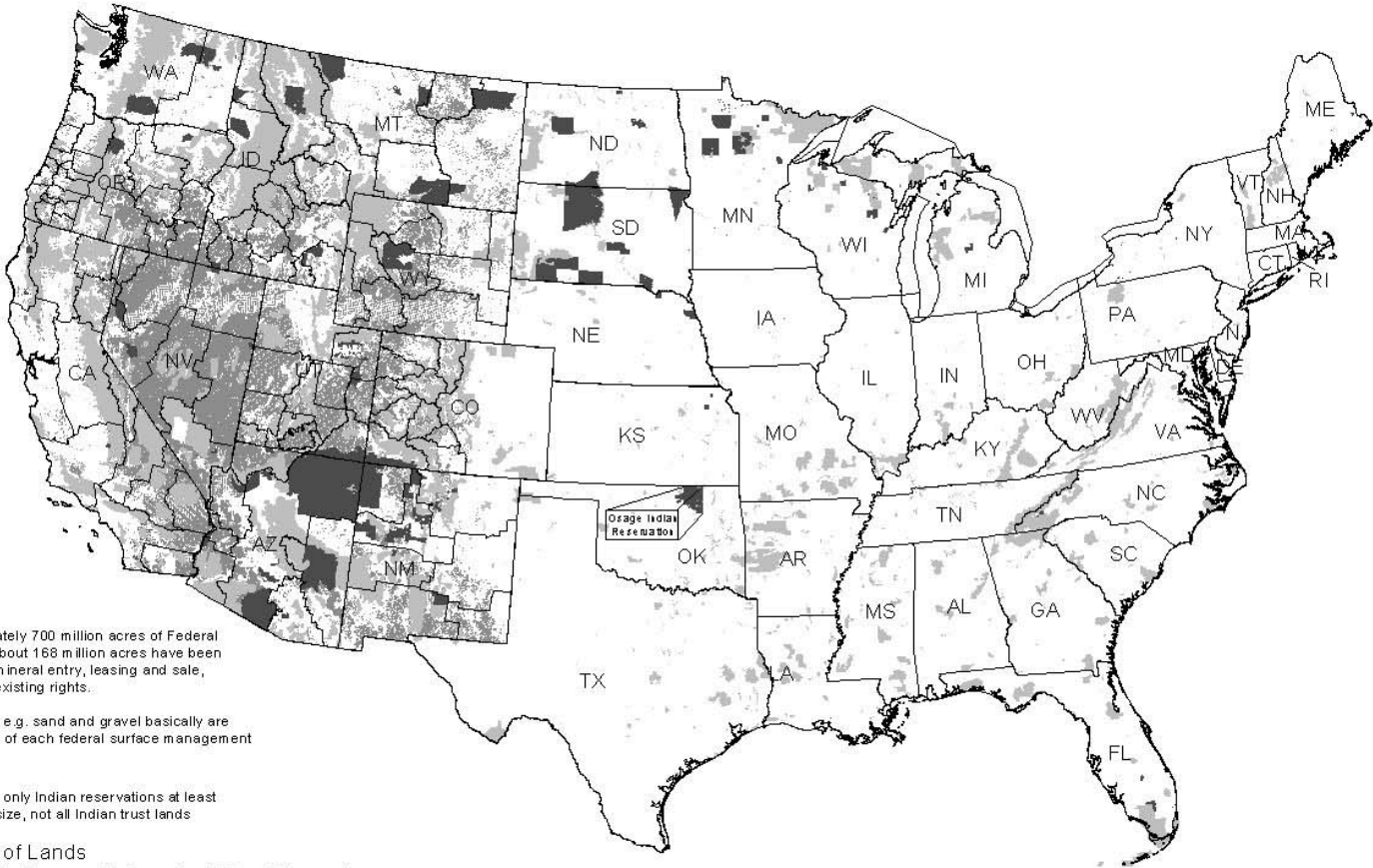
Note: This table and the accompanying maps represent 2 years of effort involved in researching, collecting, analyzing, and verifying data from numerous sources, and then coordinating and consulting with BLM State staff and other agencies. It presents a “snapshot” of data as of 1999. Because of the scope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

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

- /a/ The term Federal Minerals refers to on-shore Federal minerals that are part of BLM’s responsibilities. The on-shore Federal mineral acreage approximates the sum of Federal Surface Lands acres and Split-Estate Federal Minerals acres shown in the next two columns. As of 1999, the total was *approximately* 700 million acres.
- /b/ Federal Surface Lands include both the public domain and acquired lands of all Federal agencies. With the exception of an estimated 4 million acres of the acquired lands, Federal mineral rights exist in all Federal lands.
- /c/ The term Split-Estate Federal Minerals refers to Federal mineral rights under private surface lands. These are patented lands with minerals reserved to the U.S. Reservations may be for single, multiple, or all minerals. The 58 million acres is the mid-point of estimates ranging from 55 to 60 million acres (provided by the Colorado State Office). This results in a significantly lower acreage than that shown in Table 3-2; future updates will address this inconsistency.
- /d/ On these public lands, the BLM manages both surface resources and subsurface minerals. The surface acreage is part of the Federal Surface Lands shown in the third column. The mineral acreage is part of the Federal Mineral estate included in the second column. As of 1999, BLM’s public lands comprised 264 million surface acres. For an annual update, refer to Table 1-4 of *Public Land Statistics*.
- /e/ As part of its trust management responsibility, the BLM provides technical supervision of mineral development on 56 million acres of American Indian trust lands except for Osage lands. All minerals in Indian trust lands are “leasable.” Acreage information was obtained in 1999 from the Real Estate Services staff of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- /f/ Navajo and Hopi oil and gas in Arizona and Utah are managed by New Mexico BLM.
- /g/ Ute Mountain Ute oil and gas in New Mexico are managed by Colorado BLM.
- /h/ BLM’s Eastern States 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 168 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 (262 million ac)
- Other Federal Land - 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 Administrative 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 , Pat Green/Leonard Gore, Jr. (Graphics)  
 WO-300 , Sie Ling Chiang (Data)  
 Documentation available in file  
 December 2002

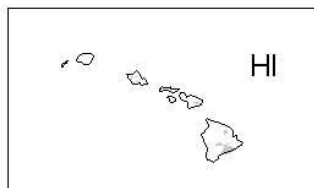
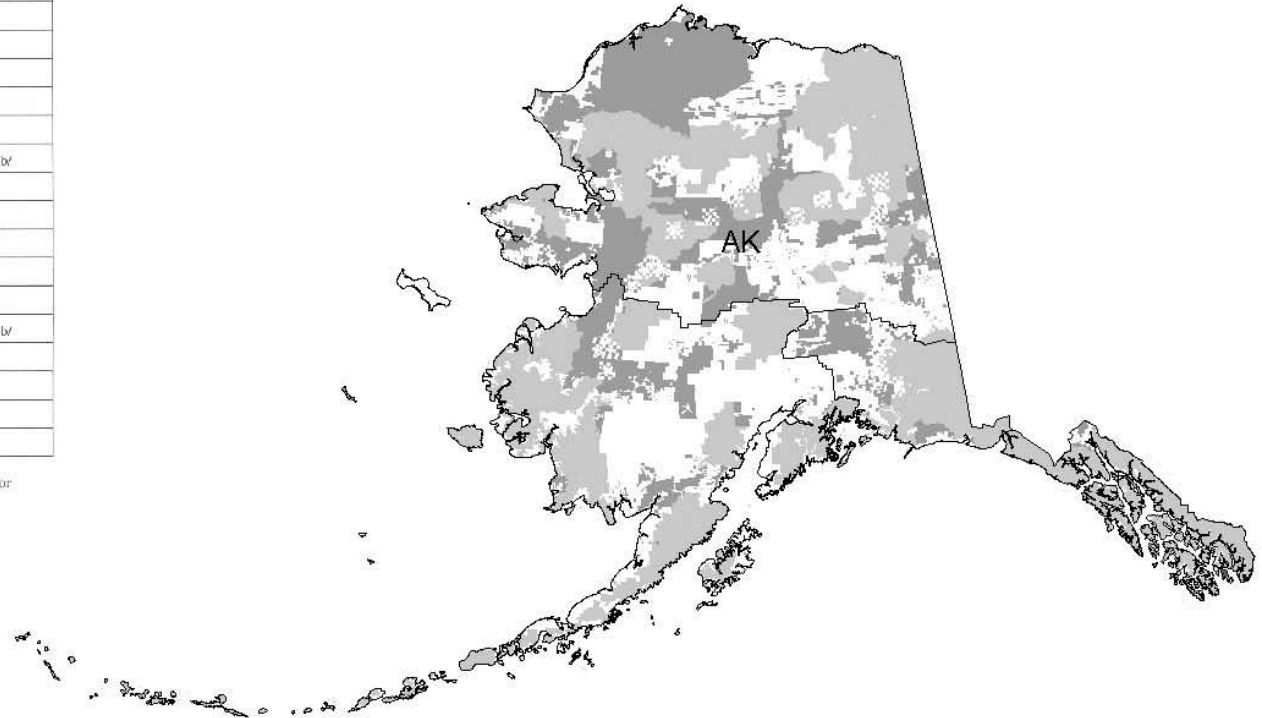
Estimated Acreage <sup>d/</sup> for Categories of Lands by BLM State (in million acres)

State	Federal Minerals	Federal Lands	Split Estate-Fed. Mineral	BLM Public Lands	Indian Trust Minerals
AK	237.0	237.0	0.0	86.5	1.2
AZ	35.8	33.0	3.0	14.3	20.7 <sup>b/</sup>
CA	47.5	45.0	2.5	14.6	0.6
CO	29.0	24.1	5.2	8.4	0.8 <sup>c/</sup>
ES <sup>a/</sup>	40.0	40.0	0.3	1.0	2.3
ID	36.5	33.1	3.4	11.9	0.6
MT	37.8	26.1	11.7	8.0	5.5
ND	5.6	1.1	4.5	0.1	0.9
SD	3.7	2.1	1.6	0.3	5.0
NV	58.7	58.4	0.3	47.9	1.2
NM	36.0	26.5	9.5	13.4	8.4 <sup>b/</sup>
OK	2.3	1.7	0.5	0.0	1.1
TX	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
KS	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
OR	33.9	32.4	1.5	16.2	0.8
WA	12.5	12.2	0.3	0.4	2.6
UT	35.2	34.0	1.2	23.8	2.3 <sup>b/</sup>
WY	41.6	30.0	11.6	18.4	1.9
NE	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
HI	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>699.7</b>	<b>643.2</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>264.2</b>	<b>56.0</b>

<sup>a/</sup> BLM's Eastern States (ES) is responsible for federal minerals in the 31 States east of, or bordering on, the Mississippi River.  
<sup>b/</sup> Navajo and Hopi oil and gas in Arizona and Utah is managed by New Mexico.  
<sup>c/</sup> The Mountain Ute oil and gas in New Mexico is managed by Colorado.  
<sup>d/</sup> Estimated acreage were based on various sources of published and unpublished data.

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

## Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management - Alaska



### NOTE:

The Federal lands in Alaska shown here include about 20 million acres 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 2002**

State	Vacant Public Lands /a/			Reserved Lands		Grand Total
	Outside Grazing District	Within Grazing District	Total	LU /b/	Other /c/	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Alabama /d/	3,523	0	3,523	0	107,846	111,369
Alaska /e/	85,953,625	0	85,953,625	0	0	85,953,625
Arizona /f/	1,072,406	7,384,821	8,457,227	32,321	3,162,410	11,651,958
Arkansas /g/	6,078	0	6,078	0	289,107	295,185
California /h/	7,902,878	1,739,236	9,642,114	0	5,486,371	15,128,485
Colorado /i/	481,481	7,121,464	7,602,945	36,206	734,353	8,373,504
Florida /j/	3,134	0	3,134	0	23,765	26,899
Idaho /k/	422,810	10,718,359	11,141,169	72,276	633,486	11,846,931
Illinois /l/	0	0	0	0	224	224
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	378	378
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana /m/	16,474	0	16,474	0	305,260	321,734
Maryland /n/	548	0	548	0	0	548
Michigan /o/	0	0	0	0	74,807	74,807
Minnesota /p/	1,447	0	1,447	0	145,211	146,658
Mississippi /q/	241	0	241	0	55,971	56,212



Table 1-4.

**PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

State	Vacant Public Lands /a/			Reserved Lands		Grand Total
	Outside Grazing District	Within Grazing District	Total	LU /b/	Other	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Missouri /r/	0	0	0	0	2,094	2,094
Montana /s/	1,106,020	4,914,120	6,020,140	1,772,909	171,574	7,964,623
Nebraska /t/	6,354	0	6,354	0	0	6,354
Nevada /u/	3,099,097	44,564,771	47,663,868	3,127	207,299	47,874,294
New Mexico /v/	1,345,941	10,995,534	12,341,475	229,500	791,563	13,362,538
North Dakota	59,461	0	59,461	0	181	59,642
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma /w/	2,136	0	2,136	0	0	2,136
Oregon /x/	585,425	12,355,691	12,941,116	78,124	3,105,905	16,125,145
South Dakota /y/	267,559	0	267,559	0	7,401	274,960
Texas /z/	11,833	0	11,833	0	0	11,833
Utah /aa/	0	21,145,259	21,145,259	45,033	1,677,604	22,867,896
Virginia /bb/	805	0	805	0	0	805
Washington /cc/	399,130	0	399,130	0	3,225	402,355
Wisconsin /dd/	2,366	0	2,366	0	157,616	159,982
Wyoming /ee/	3,881,187	11,273,526	15,154,713	10,434	3,189,004	18,354,151
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,631,959</b>	<b>132,212,781</b>	<b>238,844,740</b>	<b>2,279,930</b>	<b>20,322,655</b>	<b>261,457,325</b>

**Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

Note: Lands under BLM's exclusive jurisdiction are those lands (and resources) managed solely by the Bureau of Land Management. Table includes all unperfected entries except for those involving reclamation and forest homesteads.

- /a/ The following types of surveyed and unsurveyed public and ceded Indian lands are included: Areas withdrawn under the Executive Orders of November 26, 1934, and February 5, 1935 (43 CFR 2400.0-3 et seq.); areas embraced in mineral withdrawals and classifications; areas withdrawn for survey; and areas restored to entry within national forests (Act of June 11, 1906, 34 Stat. 233, 16 U.S.C. 506-509), within reclamation projects (Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388), and within power site reserves (Act of June 10, 1920, 41 Stat. 1063; 16 U.S.C. 791). These lands are not covered by any non-Federal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unreported mining claims.
- /b/ "Land Utilization Project" lands, purchased by the Federal government under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and subsequently transferred by various Executive Orders between 1941 and 1958 from jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the U.S. Department of the Interior, now administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Acreages are within grazing districts unless otherwise noted.
- /c/ Includes all other public lands under the jurisdiction of the BLM which have been withdrawn or reserved in any manner (other than under the Multiple Use Act, and general withdrawals under Executive Order 6910 of 1934 and Executive Order 6964 of 1935) for a specific public purpose or program and not subject to disposition under the operation of all of the public land laws.
- /d/ Alabama: Increase of 446 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to the adjudication of title resolution cases where it was determined title to the lands vested in the United States.
- /e/ Alaska: Decrease of 339,088 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to lands patented out by the BLM under various public land laws.
- /f/ Arizona: Increase of 768 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to 3,957 acres of lands acquired by the BLM under various public land laws, and 3,189 acres of lands patented out by the BLM under various public land laws.
- /g/ Arkansas: Increase of 4,076 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to the adjudication of title resolution cases where it was determined title to the lands vested in the United States.

**Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

- /h/ California: Increase of 121,010 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 110,907 acres of lands acquired by the BLM under various public land laws; 13,819 acres of lands received by the BLM through exchange; 2,656 acres of lands patented out (surface estate only) by the BLM through exchange; and 1,060 acres of lands patented out by the BLM under various public land laws.
- /i/ Colorado: Increase of 3,992 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 2,626 acres of lands acquired by the BLM under various public land laws; 2,500 acres of lands received by the BLM through exchange; 800 acres of lands patented out (surface estate only) by the BLM through exchange; 557 acres of lands patented out by the BLM under various public land laws; and 223 acres of lands added as a result of and adjustments from resurveys. The 3,992 increase added 308 acres to the “Vacant Public Lands - Outside Grazing District” column and added 3,684 acres to the “Vacant Public Lands - Within Grazing District” column. An oil shale withdrawal was revoked, which resulted in 487,723 acres being removed from the "Reserved Lands - Other " column; this was then added to the "Vacant Public Lands-Within Grazing District" column.
- /j/ Florida: Increase of 1,622 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to the adjudication of title resolution cases where it was determined title to the lands vested in the United States.
- /k/ Idaho: Increase of 97 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to 232 acres of lands acquired by the BLM under various public land laws; 660 acres of lands received by the BLM through exchange; 715 acres of lands patented out (surface estate only) by the BLM through exchange; and 80 acres of lands patented out by the BLM under various public land laws.
- /l/ Illinois: Decrease of 1 acre in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to the adjudication of a title resolution case where it was determined title to the land was not vested in the United States
- /m/ Louisiana: Increase of 12,123 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to the adjudication of title resolution cases where it was determined title to the lands vested in the United States.
- /n/ Maryland: The BLM acquired the lands under Sec. 205 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1715, as amended. Maryland is not a public land State by law. This is the first time lands in the State of Maryland have been included in this table.

**Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

- /o/ Michigan: Decrease of 47 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to the adjudication of title resolution cases where it was determined title to the lands was not vested in the United States.
- /p/ Minnesota: Decrease of 4,470 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to the adjudication of title resolution cases where it was determined title to the lands was not vested in the United States.
- /q/ Mississippi: Decrease of 959 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to the adjudication of title resolution cases where it was determined title to the lands was not vested in the United States.
- /r/ Missouri: Decrease of 67 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to the adjudication of title resolution cases where it was determined title to the lands was not vested in the United States.
- /s/ Montana: Decrease of 19,636 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to lands patented out (surface estate only) by the BLM through exchange.
- /t/ Nebraska: Decrease of 80 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to lands patented out by the BLM under various public land laws.
- /u/ Nevada: Increase of 2,983 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to 6,843 acres of lands received by the BLM through exchange; 189 acres of lands patented out (surface estate only) by the BLM through exchange; and 3,673 acres of lands patented out by the BLM under various public land laws. Additionally, 1 acre of land was added as a result of an audit and review of the acreage data.
- /v/ New Mexico: Decrease of 15,860 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to 850 acres of lands acquired by the BLM under various public land laws; 3,848 acres of lands received by the BLM through exchange; 19,871 acres of lands patented out (surface estate only) by the BLM through exchange; 687 acres of lands patented out by the BLM under various public land laws; 183 acres of withdrawn lands for which the BLM relinquished exclusive jurisdiction; and 183 acres of withdrawn lands restored to BLM jurisdiction.
- /w/ Oklahoma: Increase of 10 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to title to lands in a Recreation and Public Purpose patent reverting to the United States.

**Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

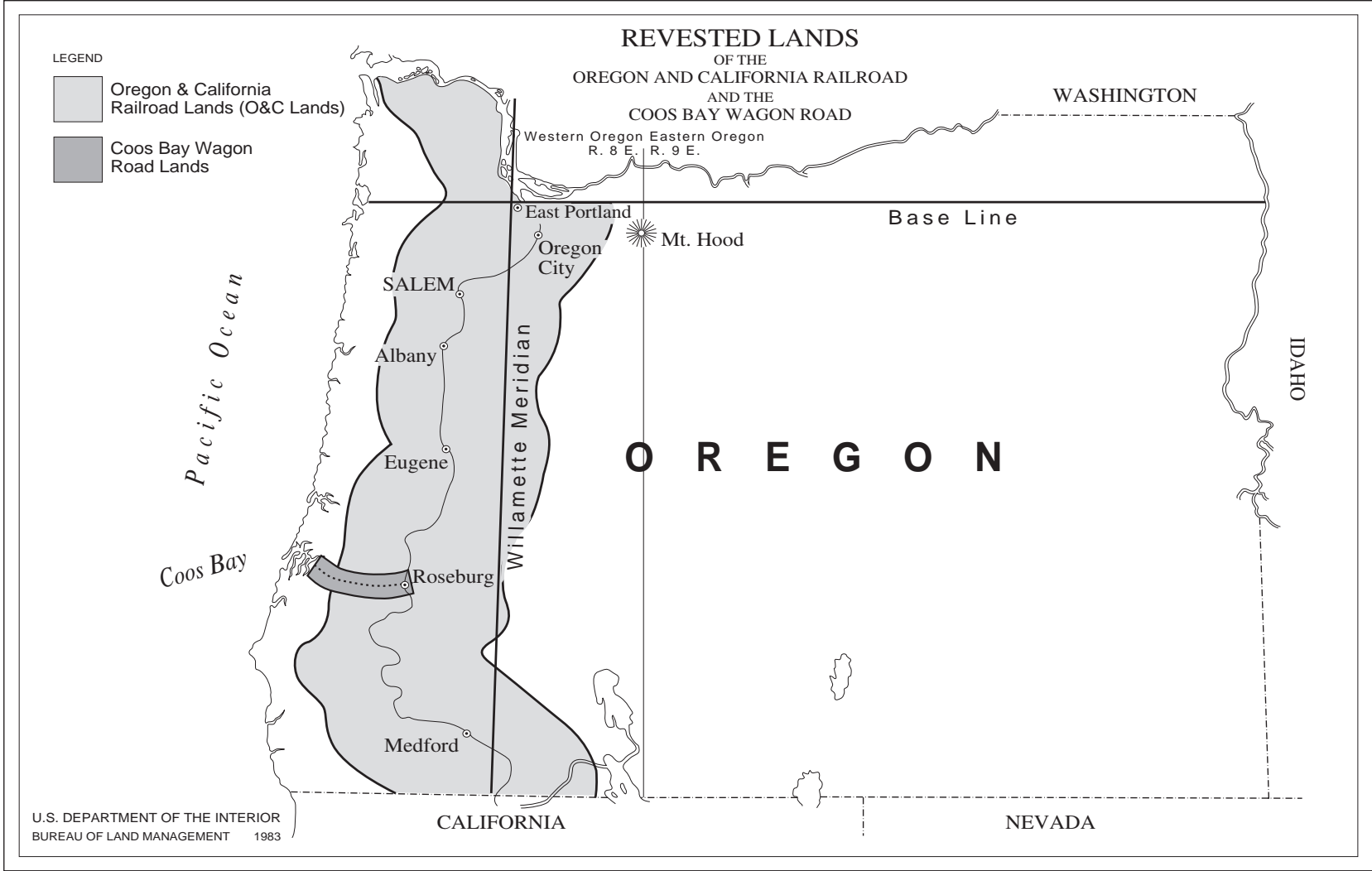
- /x/ Oregon: Decrease of 74,948 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to 738 acres of lands acquired by the BLM under various public land laws; 10,808 acres of lands received by the BLM through exchange; 85,197 acres of lands patented out (surface estate only) by the BLM through exchange; and 336 acres of lands patented out by the BLM under various public land laws. Additionally, 961 acres of lands were subtracted as a result of an audit and review of the acreage data.
- /y/ South Dakota: Decrease of 46 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to an audit and review, which resulted in a reduction of the acreage figure.
- /z/ Texas: The BLM acquired the lands by Secretarial Order 3198 dated March 12, 1996. Texas is not a public land State by law. This is the first time lands in the State of Texas have been included in this table.
- /aa/ Utah: Increase of 322 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to lands acquired by the BLM under various public land laws.
- /bb/ Virginia: The BLM acquired the lands under Sec. 205 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1715, as amended. Virginia is not a public land State by law. This is the first time lands in the Commonwealth of Virginia have been included in this table.
- /cc/ Washington: Increase of 2,405 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to 1,008 acres of lands acquired by the BLM under various public land laws; 6,240 acres of lands received by the BLM through exchange; and 4,122 acres of lands patented out (surface estate only) by the BLM through exchange. Additionally, 721 acres of lands were subtracted as a result of an audit and review of the acreage data.
- /dd/ Wisconsin: Decrease of 124 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to the adjudication of title resolution cases where it was determined title to the lands was not vested in the United States.
- /ee/ Wyoming: Decrease of 11,784 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to 9,249 acres of lands received by the BLM through exchange; 20,884 acres of lands patented out (surface estate only) by the BLM through exchange; and 149 acres of lands patented out by the BLM under various public land laws.

**Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

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 /e/	617,679	95,641	0	14,633	727,953
Jackson	389,564	25,332	20,971	0	435,867
Josephine	259,123	109,244	182	0	368,549
Klamath	46,202	20,962	0	0	67,164
Lane	279,557	95,293	0	0	374,850
Lincoln	8,773	0	0	0	8,773
Linn	85,265	520	0	0	85,785
Marion	20,707	0	0	0	20,707
Multnomah	4,208	0	0	0	4,208
Polk	40,491	0	1,160	0	41,651
Tillamook	38,307	0	0	0	38,307
Washington	11,380	0	0	0	11,380
Yamhill	33,003	0	0	0	33,003
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,084,825</b>	<b>462,678</b>	<b>29,721</b>	<b>74,547</b>	<b>2,651,771</b>

**Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

- /a/ These lands are administered by the Bureau of Land Management. They include O&C timber on non-Federal land on 322 acres in Columbia County and 243 acres in Yamhill County.
- /b/ Under the provisions of the Act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271), these lands were declared to be revested O&C railroad grant lands. They were placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture to be administered with National Forest lands, with all revenues derived from such lands to be handled in accordance with the provisions of Title II of the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), as amended by the Act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271).
- /c/ Certain O&C areas were set aside by various Acts of Congress to be administered by the Forest Service without losing their O&C identity. The lands in Benton, Clackamas, Jackson, and Polk Counties are watershed lands, while the land in Josephine County is an administrative site.
- /d/ Administered by the Bureau of Land Management; excludes Coos Bay Wagon Road timber on 87 acres of non-Federal land in Coos County.
- /e/ Decrease of 31 acres in the "O&C Lands" column from the previous year is due to lands that were conveyed to Douglas County under the Miwaleta Park Expansion Act of 2000.



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 2002**

	<u>Withdrawals</u>	<u>Revocations</u>	<u>Modifications</u>	<u>Extensions</u>
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>Alaska</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	0	1,892	0	0
Federal Aviation Administration	0	158	0	0
U.S. Air Force	1	304	0	0
U.S. Army	0	1	0	3,340
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,355</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,340</b>
<b>Arizona</b>				
Bureau of Reclamation	0	960	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	1,060	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>California</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	40	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	20	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Colorado</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	0	900,485	456	0
Bureau of Reclamation	0	10,119	0	0
Department of Energy	0	640	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	837	60	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>911,304</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Florida</b>				
U.S. Navy	0	0	50	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Idaho</b>				
Bureau of Reclamation	0	0	202	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,  
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	<u>Withdrawals</u>	<u>Revocations</u>	<u>Modifications</u>	<u>Extensions</u>
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>Montana</b>				
U.S. Forest Service	0	50	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Nevada</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	1	0	0	0
Department of Energy	0	0	0	4,255
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,255</b>
<b>New Mexico</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	0	4,113	0	0
U.S. Army	0	0	0	53
U.S. Forest Service	14	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Oklahoma</b>				
U.S. Army	0	0	0	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Oregon</b>				
Bureau of Reclamation	0	0	98	0
U.S. Army Corp of Engineers	0	314	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	40	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>South Dakota</b>				
U.S. Forest Service	0	728	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,  
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

	<u>Withdrawals</u>	<u>Revocations</u>	<u>Modifications</u>	<u>Extensions</u>
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>Utah</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	40
Bureau of Reclamation	0	22,336	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	14,200	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,536</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Washington</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	0	1,136	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	1,265	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Wyoming</b>				
U.S. Forest Service	21	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>958,576</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>7,703</b>
<b>Summary by Agency</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	1	907,626	496	40
Bureau of Reclamation	0	33,415	300	0
Department of Energy	0	640	0	4,255
Federal Aviation	0	158	0	0
U.S. Air Force	1	304	0	0
U.S. Army	0	1	0	3,403
U.S. Army Corp of Engineers	0	314	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	2,177	16,118	0	5
U.S. Navy	0	0	50	0
<b>Agency Totals</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>958,576</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>7,703</b>

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



Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2002

### Bureau of Land Management Lands Field Accomplishments /a/

	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	1,527	1,025	101	1,977
Arizona	83	77	0	702
Arkansas	0	8	12	10
California	0	194	58	350
Colorado	13	367	360	884
Florida	0	0	1	12
Idaho	0	392	0	505
Illinois	0	15	0	9
Montana	0	37	0	47
Nevada	0	149	0	314
New Mexico	4	16	15	47
Oregon	0	231	0	308
Utah	0	354	0	485
Wyoming	0	406	0	636
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>3,271</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>6,286</b>

**Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

<b>Bureau of Land Management Lands Office Accomplishments /b/</b>				
	<b>Original Surveys</b>	<b>Resurveys</b>	<b>Special Surveys</b>	<b>Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed</b>
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	593,640	0	69,064	3,539
Arizona	0	11,360	0	103
California	0	9,748	0	129
Colorado	1,121	16,751	1,237	252
Florida	0	0	0	1
Idaho	0	24,604	0	374
Michigan	0	0	16	3
Minnesota	21	0	0	2
Montana	0	1,280	0	15
Nevada	0	25,962	0	156
New Mexico	0	12,048	0	157
Oklahoma	78	608	0	14
Oregon	0	45,120	0	282
South Dakota	0	74,381	0	736
Utah	0	18,562	0	159
Wisconsin	0	0	1	1
Wyoming	0	102,470	0	437
<b>Total</b>	<b>594,860</b>	<b>342,894</b>	<b>70,318</b>	<b>6,360</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued

	USDA Forest Service Lands Field Accomplishments /a/			
	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Arizona	8	8	0	26
California	0	128	15	146
Colorado	0	49	9	56
Idaho	0	24	0	31
Montana	7	15	0	22
New Mexico	0	63	0	45
Oregon	0	23	0	95
South Dakota	0	90	0	113
Utah	0	23	0	31
Washington	0	3	0	20
Wyoming	0	32	0	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>614</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued

	USDA Forest Service Lands Office Accomplishments /b/			
	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Arizona	0	12,000	0	114
California	0	13,411	0	96
Colorado	2,560	1,868	346	59
Idaho	0	1,120	0	20
Kansas	0	31,992	0	148
Michigan	0	0	0	89
Nebraska	0	6,040	0	16
South Dakota	0	9,200	0	107
Wyoming	0	1,280	0	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>76,911</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>711</b>



Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued

	Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands Field Accomplishments /a/			
	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	68	55	1	95
Arizona	638	504	0	1,489
California	0	32	0	59
Colorado	0	0	186	260
Idaho	0	208	0	354
Maine	6	18	11	47
Minnesota	0	2	22	0
Montana	0	74	0	194
Nebraska	0	153	0	472
New Mexico	31	89	33	288
Oklahoma	108	171	55	676
Oregon	0	13	0	102
South Dakota	0	32	0	90
Utah	0	89	0	126
Washington	0	22	1	40
Wisconsin	0	26	42	148
Wyoming	0	29	0	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>4,509</b>

**Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	<b>Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands Office Accomplishments /b/</b>			
	<b>Original Surveys</b>	<b>Resurveys</b>	<b>Special Surveys</b>	<b>Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed</b>
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Arizona	134,592	66,320	0	722
California	0	7,793	0	73
Colorado	0	400	0	6
Idaho	0	4,380	0	139
Maine	0	0	0	30
Nevada	0	1,280	0	9
New Mexico	30	0	0	2
Oklahoma	0	17,005	0	191
Oregon	0	2,720	0	17
Washington	0	5,920	0	37
Wisconsin	0	0	0	217
Wyoming	0	0	0	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>134,622</b>	<b>105,818</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,453</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued

**Other Lands**  
**Field Accomplishments /a/**

	<b>Original Surveys</b>	<b>Resurveys</b>	<b>Special Surveys</b>	<b>Monuments Set</b>
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska /d/	2	29	0	43
Alaska /e/	1,258	153	0	370
Arizona /d/	11	17	0	32
Arkansas /d/	0	39	51	114
California /d/	0	6	3	14
California /f/	0	20	0	19
California /g/	0	0	0	17
Colorado /h/	0	0	9	7
Colorado /i/	0	48	0	16
Colorado /d/	5	0	18	20
Colorado /j/	0	29	0	89
District of Columbia /d/	0	0	1	7
Idaho /h/	0	7	0	65
Illinois /k/	0	16	20	190
Maryland /d/	0	6	11	78
Missouri /k/	0	3	31	245
Montana /d/	0	7	0	9
Nevada /l/	14	2	0	25
New Mexico /d/	17	19	3	96
Oregon /h/	0	25	0	22
Oregon /m/	0	5	0	13
Virginia /d/	0	1	7	29
Washington /d	0	14	0	52
Washington /n/	0	31	0	79
Washington /o/	0	10	0	18
Washington /p/	0	6	0	6
Washington /i/	0	18	0	3
West Virginia /d/	0	8	11	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>1,703</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued

	Other Lands Office Accomplishments /b/			Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Arizona	0	3,040	0	23
Arkansas	0	0	0	88
California	0	4,400	0	42
District of Columbia	0	0	0	4
Idaho	20	0	0	3
Illinois	0	0	0	9
Missouri	0	0	0	46
Nevada	11,332	0	0	47
New Mexico	0	6,080	0	60
Oklahoma	0	961	0	9
Utah	0	8,320	0	62
Washington	0	2,400	0	15
West Virginia	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,352</b>	<b>25,201</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>410</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued

	Grand Totals			
	Field Accomplishments /a/			
	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	2,855	1,262	102	2,485
Arizona	740	606	0	2,249
Arkansas	0	47	63	124
California	0	380	76	605
Colorado	18	493	582	1,332
District of Columbia	0	0	1	7
Florida	0	0	1	12
Idaho	0	631	0	955
Illinois	0	31	20	199
Maine	6	18	11	47
Maryland	0	6	11	78
Minnesota	0	2	22	0
Missouri	0	3	31	245
Montana	7	133	0	272
Nebraska	0	153	0	472
Nevada	14	151	0	339
New Mexico	52	187	51	476
Oklahoma	108	171	55	676
Oregon	0	297	0	540
South Dakota	0	122	0	203
Utah	0	466	0	642
Virginia	0	1	7	29
Washington	0	104	1	218
West Virginia	0	8	11	25
Wisconsin	0	26	42	148
Wyoming	0	467	0	734
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>5,765</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>13,112</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued

	Grand Totals			Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	Office Accomplishments /b/			
	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	593,640	0	69,064	3,539
Arizona	134,592	92,720	0	962
Arkansas	0	0	0	88
California	0	35,352	0	340
Colorado	3,681	19,019	1,583	317
District of Columbia	0	0	0	4
Florida	0	0	0	1
Idaho	20	30,104	0	536
Illinois	0	0	0	9
Kansas	0	31,992	0	148
Maine	0	0	0	30
Michigan	0	0	16	92
Minnesota	21	0	0	2
Missouri	0	0	0	46
Montana	0	1,280	0	15
Nebraska	0	6,040	0	16
Nevada	11,332	27,242	0	212
New Mexico	30	18,128	0	219
Oklahoma	78	18,574	0	214
Oregon	0	47,840	0	299
South Dakota	0	83,581	0	843
Utah	0	26,882	0	221
Washington	0	8,320	0	52
West Virginia	0	0	0	2
Wisconsin	0	0	1	218
Wyoming	0	103,750	0	509
<b>Total</b>	<b>743,394</b>	<b>550,824</b>	<b>70,644</b>	<b>8,934</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued

	Plats Accepted		
	Field Surveys	Supplemental Plats	Protraction Diagrams Approved /c/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	506	50	0
Arizona	27	0	0
Arkansas	2	1	0
California	45	6	12
Colorado	46	11	11
District of Columbia	5	0	0
Florida	1	2	0
Idaho	49	2	0
Illinois	3	0	0
Kansas	2	0	0
Maine	4	0	0
Michigan	2	0	0
Minnesota	2	0	0
Missouri	8	0	0
Montana	1	12	21
Nebraska	1	0	0
Nevada	20	3	0
New Mexico	17	2	7
Oklahoma	14	0	0
Oregon	35	1	0
South Dakota	51	0	0
Utah	13	13	222
Washington	13	2	0
West Virginia	1	0	0
Wisconsin	5	0	0
Wyoming	19	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>273</b>

Table 1-7.

**CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

**Mineral Surveys**

<b>Number of Surveys</b>	<b>Lode Claims</b>	<b>Placer Claims</b>	<b>Millsite Claims</b>
None	None	None	None



Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued

Geographic Coordinate Data Base /q/  
Cumulative Accomplishments

	<b>Total in State</b>	<b>Number Planned</b>	<b>Number Computed</b>	<b>GIS Validated</b>
	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>/r/</i>	<i>/s/</i>
	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>
Alaska /t/	18,656	18,656	860	860
Arizona	3,363	3,257	3,343	3,223
California	4,815	4,665	3,111	721
Colorado	3,059	2,905	2,779	2,755
Eastern States /u/	0	0	0	0
Idaho	2,490	2,490	2,099	1,608
Montana/North Dakota	4,357	4,357	4,119	2,595
Nevada	3,359	3,219	3,108	371
New Mexico	3,288	3,288	3,185	3,167
Oregon	2,897	2,897	2,431	2,392
Utah	2,565	2,515	2,449	572
Washington	2,087	2,087	456	61
Wyoming	2,889	2,748	2,639	2,639
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,825 /v/</b>	<b>53,084 /w/</b>	<b>30,579 /v/</b>	<b>20,964 /x/</b>

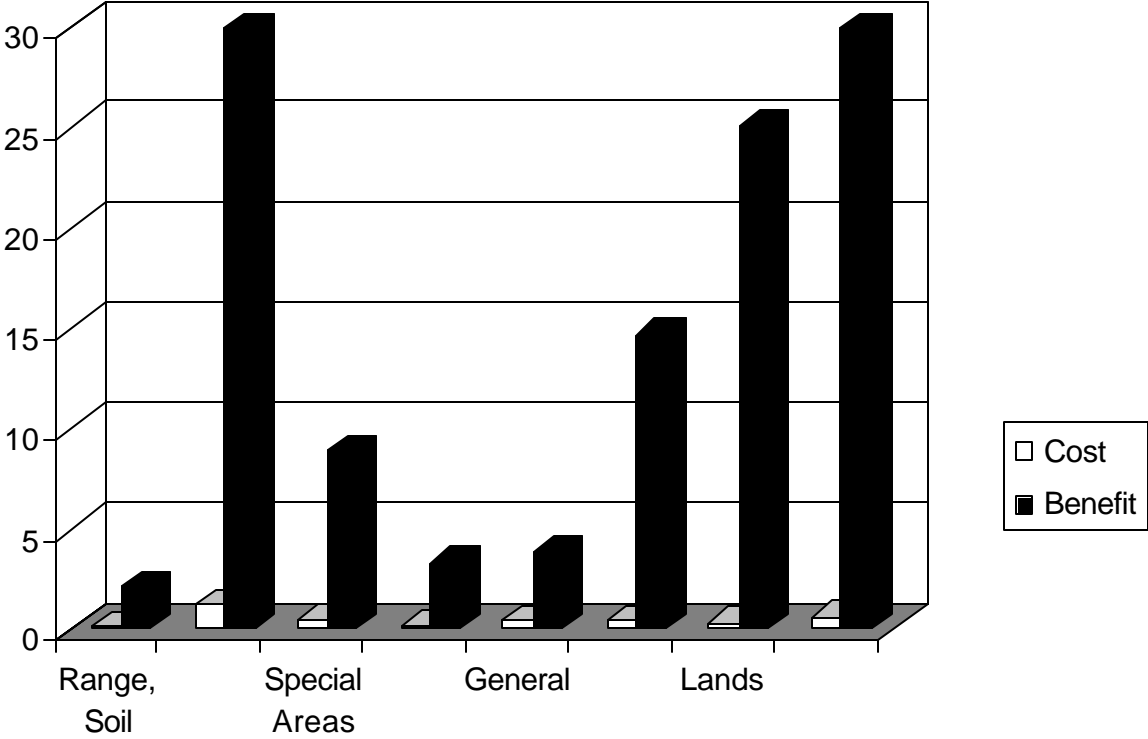
**Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

- /a/ The accomplishments reported under Field Accomplishments are those miles and monuments that are reported during the actual field survey process.
- /b/ The accomplishments reported under Office Accomplishments are those acres and miles that are reported after the approval of the survey plat and field notes.
- /c/ Protraction diagrams are generally produced for the Forest Service.
- /d/ National Park Service
- /e/ State of Alaska
- /f/ Federal Highway Administration
- /g/ Minerals Management Service
- /h/ Bureau of Reclamation
- /i/ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- /j/ Boulder County, Colorado
- /k/ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- /l/ U.S. Navy
- /m/ Bonneville Power Administration
- /n/ Colville Indian Nation

**Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

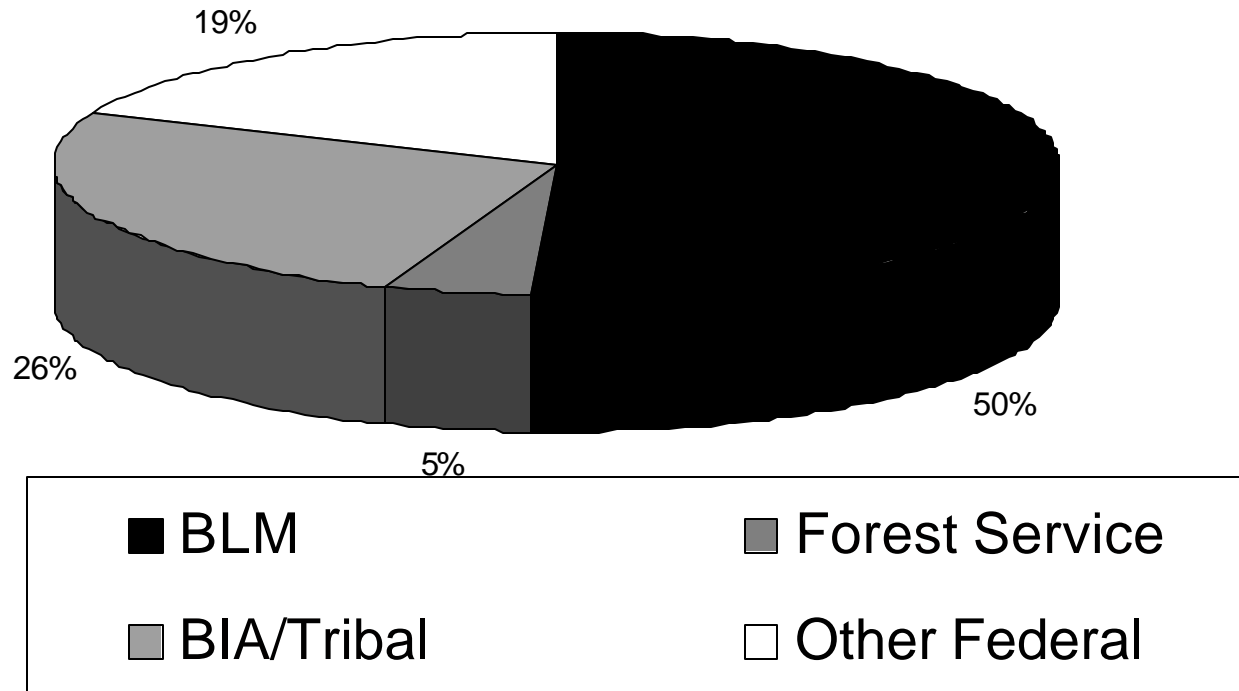
/o/	Quinault Indian Nation
/p/	Spokane Indian Nation
/q/	The Geographic Coordinate Date Base (GCDB) involves the computation of coordinates, in latitude and longitude, for corners of the Public Land Survey system and is intended for use in a land or geographic information system, not for boundary determination.
/r/	Townships for which all coordinate data has been computed.
/s/	Geographic Information System (GIS) validated refers to townships that have the entire GCDB process completed and have been submitted for posting on the Land Survey Information National Homepage ( <a href="http://www.geocommunicator.gov/lsi/">http://www.geocommunicator.gov/lsi/</a> ).
/t/	Alaska is collecting digital information in a different format. Alaska's progress is included with GCDB for reporting purposes.
/u/	Eastern States is not included in the totals. Eastern States primarily dedicates time to provide training and technical assistance to other organizations in their data collection efforts.
/v/	This cumulative total decreased from last year's because of a revision in Alaska's previous totals.
/w/	This figure increased because of an increase in Alaska's reported total.
/x/	This column has been changed to reflect "GIS validated" townships (rather than "LLD linked" townships), so figures cannot be directly compared with previous years.

**Cadastral Survey Costs & Benefits to BLM-FY 2002**  
Reported in  
millions of dollars

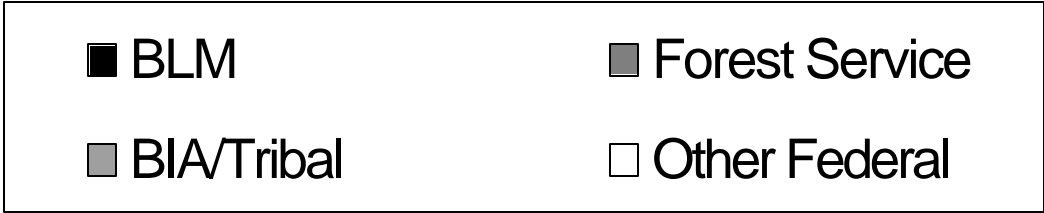
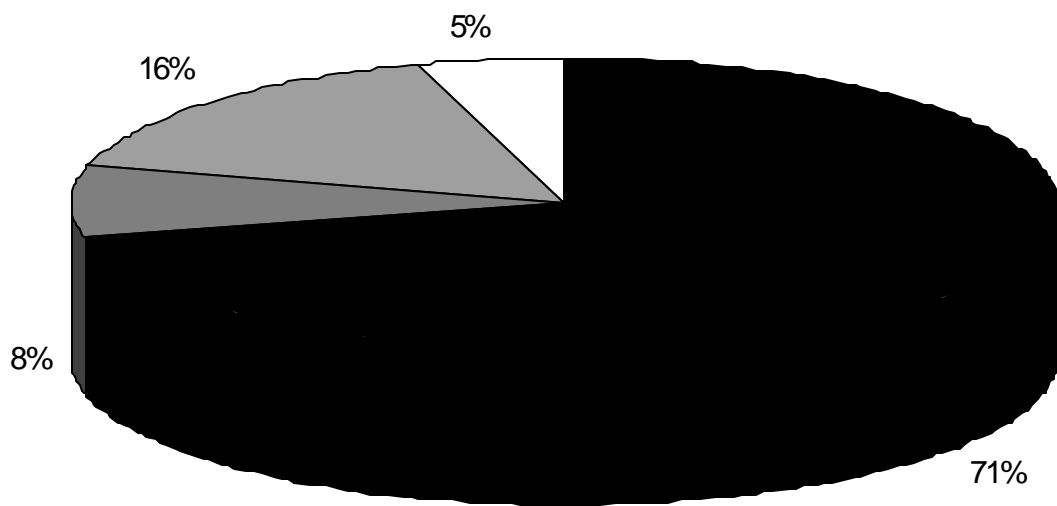


**Actual reported value to BLM's Fish, Forestry, and Wildlife programs exceeds \$76 million. Reported value to Energy & Mineral Development programs exceeds \$193 million**

## Cadastral Survey Field Accomplishments Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



### Cadastral Survey Office Accomplishments Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002**

**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	\$ 864,524,678
Federal Firefighting	537,260,389
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	210,451,999
Payments to States	202,570,424
Oregon and California Grant Lands	109,680,096
Southern Nevada Public Land Management /a/	61,352,590
Land Acquisition	46,961,439
Working Capital	30,201,714
Cost Recovery	16,373,194
Trust	15,764,760
Construction and Access	14,739,529
Recreation, Support of Public Lands /b/	9,597,126
Forest Recovery and Restoration	9,498,136
Range Improvements	9,036,782
Haida Corporation /c/	8,434,682
Helium	8,198,853
Calista Corporation Property Act /d/	6,045,037
Hazardous Materials	4,010,095
Road Maintenance	2,503,110
Quarters	356,518
Federal Infrastructure Improvement, from LWCF /e/	92,581
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act /f/	35,146
Lincoln County Land Act Land Sales /g/	115
<b>Total of BLM Appropriations Obligated</b>	<b>\$ 2,167,688,993</b>

**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>
Forest Protection and Utilization	\$ 744,545
Natural Resource Damage Assessment /h/	260,919
<b>Total of Transferred Appropriations Obligated</b>	<b>\$ 1,005,464</b>
<b>Grand Total of Obligations</b>	<b>\$ 2,168,694,457</b>

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

- /a/ Public Law 105-263 authorizes the sale of 27,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, with the proceeds distributed as follows: 5 percent for education in the State of Nevada; 10 percent to the Southern Nevada Water Authority; and 85 percent for (1) the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada, (2) capital improvements to areas in Clark County, (3) development of a multispecies habitat conservation plan in Clark County, (4) development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County, and (5) BLM costs incurred for arranged sales and exchanges.
- /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/ Public Law 102-415 requires the Department of Treasury to set up a property account for Haida Corporation to facilitate land exchanges.
- /d/ The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANASA) requires the Department of Treasury to establish a property account for Calista Corporation to facilitate land exchanges.
- /e/ For activities authorized by law for the acquisition, conservation, and maintenance of Federal lands and resources, and for Payments in Lieu of Taxes; PL 106-291 (114 Stat. 1025), as amended, and by PL 106-554, Sec.121 (114 Stat. 2763A-229).
- /f/ Public Law 106-248, Sec. 202 authorizes the BLM to sell land identified for disposal under its land use planning system and to exchange Federal land for non-Federal land if the exchange would be in the public interest.
- /g/ Public Law 106-298 authorizes the gross proceeds of sales of land to be distributed as follows: 5 percent for general education in the State of Nevada and Lincoln County; 10 percent for normal county budgeting procedures, with emphasis given to schools; and 85 percent of collections and the subsequent interest from investment for retention by the BLM and any other participating agencies.
- /h/ Used to identify potential hazardous waste locations and to restore land and resource health at known hazardous waste sites.



## PART 2

### HEALTHY PRODUCTIVE LANDS

Healthy and productive public lands and waters support and sustain natural ecological communities that provide numerous benefits for the American people, including open space, recreational opportunities, wildlife habitat, clean water, clean air, energy and minerals, livestock forage, and other economic, environmental, and social benefits. Under its multiple use mandate, the BLM manages a range of activities to ensure the long-term health and productivity of the public lands and waters under its jurisdiction.

To effectively fulfill its mission, the BLM implements sound management prescriptions to (1) assess the conditions and trends of public land resources, (2) identify risks to these resources and their condition, (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 for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

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 manages the public lands by balancing resource use with resource protection to achieve long-term public land health and stability.

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 resource management objectives.

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

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

Table 2-4, Forest Development Accomplishments in Acres, shows the numerous reforestation and improvement projects completed during Fiscal Year 2002 for restoring forest health conditions on the BLM public lands.

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

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

Table 2-7, Fish and Wildlife Habitat Improvements Completed, portrays the variety of improvement projects used to enhance fish and wildlife habitats on public lands over the past year. Habitat quality and quantity are the key 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 after wildfires have occurred. 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 2-9, Prescribed Fire Projects, outlines the BLM's efforts to use prescribed fire as a critical natural process to maintain and restore fire-dependent ecosystems, to reduce the hazardous buildup of wildland fuels threatening healthy lands, and to ensure the safety of firefighters and general public. Responding to the 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, the BLM has revised Fire Management Plans and land use plans, as appropriate, to incorporate the use of prescribed fire as a management tool to protect, maintain, and enhance natural resources. Prescribed fire projects are often accomplished in cooperation with other Federal agencies, as well as State and local partners.

Table 2-10, Non-Fire Fuels Treatment, shows additional fuels treatments. The BLM's Fuels Management Program is not limited to prescribed fire. Some fuels management projects are accomplished through chemical, mechanical, or hand treatments. These types of treatments are usually a precursor to the use of prescribed fire. Often, they occur in areas where the use of prescribed fire is not appropriate.

Table 2-1.

**PERCENT OF RANGELAND ACREAGE BY ECOLOGICAL STATUS BY STATE,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002**

	Percent by Ecological Status /a/					
	Percent Acres Inventoried	Potential Natural Community	Late Seral	Mid Seral	Early Seral	Unclassified /b/
Arizona /c/	78	6	30	24	7	33
California	16	3	20	42	30	4
Colorado /d/	58	5	20	30	18	27
Idaho	43	4	31	36	23	6
Montana, North and South Dakota	78	7	57	21	1	14
Nevada /e/	53	3	27	32	8	30
New Mexico	82	4	30	41	22	3
Oregon and Washington	82	1	21	45	11	22
Utah	62	12	28	42	12	6
Wyoming	52	6	43	33	6	12
<b>Total Bureauwide</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>

**Table 2-1. PERCENT OF RANGELAND ACREAGE BY ECOLOGICAL STATUS BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

Note: The first column is 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.

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

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

/c/ Arizona field offices completed 388,000 acres of new inventory, increasing the total percent inventoried.

/d/ Colorado field offices completed 291,000 acres of new inventory, increasing the total percent inventoried.

/e/ Nevada field offices completed 937,000 acres of new inventory, increasing the total percent inventoried.

Table 2-2.

**CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002**

**Condition of Riparian Areas – Miles /a/**

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	Trend Down	Total			
Alaska	107,405 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	60 (0%)	100 (0%)	107,565
Arizona	334 (37%)	180 (20%)	144 (16%)	45 (5%)	369 (41%)	21 (2%)	171 (19%)	895
California	1071 (42%)	464 (18%)	529 (21%)	93 (4%)	1,086 (43%)	81 (3%)	303 (12%)	2,541
Colorado	2,346 (53%)	484 (11%)	726 (16%)	145 (3%)	1,355 (31%)	689 (16%)	36 (1%)	4,426
Eastern States	5 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5
Idaho	385 (29%)	139 (11%)	513 (39%)	22 (2%)	674 (51%)	236 (18%)	26 (2%)	1,321
Montana	1,465 (38%)	107 (3%)	1,684 (43%)	53 (1%)	1,844 (48%)	532 (14%)	37 (1%)	3,878
Nevada	846 (33%)	419 (16%)	514 (20%)	284 (11%)	1,217 (47%)	473 (18%)	63 (2%)	2,599
New Mexico	175 (38%)	105 (23%)	80 (17%)	20 (4%)	205 (45%)	62 (14%)	17 (4%)	459
Oregon	1,937 (46%)	1,037 (25%)	731 (17%)	261 (6%)	2,029 (48%)	169 (4%)	53 (1%)	4,188
Utah	2,513 (57%)	427 (10%)	707 (16%)	335 (8%)	1,469 (33%)	412 (9%)	24 (1%)	4,418
Wyoming	1,586 (35%)	974 (22%)	830 (18%)	649 (14%)	2,453 (55%)	287 (6%)	170 (4%)	4,496
<b>Total Lower 48</b>	<b>12,663 (43%)</b>	<b>4,336 (15%)</b>	<b>6,458 (22%)</b>	<b>1,907 (7%)</b>	<b>12,701 (43%)</b>	<b>2,962 (10%)</b>	<b>900 (3%)</b>	<b>29,226</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>120,068</b>	<b>4,336</b>	<b>6,458</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>12,701</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>136,79</b>

Table 2-2.

**CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 - continued**

**Condition of Wetland Areas – Acres //**

State	Proper Functioning Condition /b/	Functioning-At-Risk /c/				Non- Functional /d/	Unknown /e/	Total
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down	Total			
Alaska	12,362,938 (98%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	189,360 (2%)	12,552,298
Arizona	93 (0%)	17,830 (81%)	15 (0%)	96 (0%)	17,941 (82%)	3,027 (14%)	838 (4%)	21,899
California	5,176 (34%)	2,702 (18%)	6,332 (41%)	711 (5%)	9,745 (63%)	315 (2%)	237 (2%)	15,473
Colorado	6,784 (72%)	65 (1%)	755 (8%)	130 (1%)	950 (10%)	10 (0%)	1,734 (18%)	9,478
Eastern States	119 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	119
Idaho	1,208 (43%)	28 (1%)	974 (35%)	50 (2%)	1,052 (37%)	187 (7%)	368 (13%)	2,815
Montana	5,597 (47%)	0 (0%)	2,317 (19%)	20 (0%)	2,337 (20%)	312 (3%)	3,643 (31%)	11,889
Nevada	8,044 (48%)	437 (3%)	1,394 (8%)	542 (3%)	2,373 (14%)	230 (1%)	6,146 (37%)	16,793
New Mexico	910 (25%)	526 (14%)	285 (8%)	202 (5%)	1,013 (28%)	17 (0%)	1,734 (47%)	3,674
Oregon	127,408 (86%)	1,887 (1%)	1,559 (1%)	450 (0%)	3,896 (3%)	462 (0%)	15,937 (11%)	147,703
Utah	8,183 (48%)	3,078 (18%)	886 (5%)	293 (2%)	4,257 (25%)	1,481 (9%)	3,060 (18%)	16,981
Wyoming	5,426 (37%)	261 (2%)	4,085 (28%)	2,129 (14%)	6,475 (44%)	351 (2%)	2,564 (17%)	14,816
<b>Total Lower 48</b>	<b>168,948 (65%)</b>	<b>26,814 (10%)</b>	<b>18,602 (7%)</b>	<b>4,623 (2%)</b>	<b>50,039 (19%)</b>	<b>6,392 (2%)</b>	<b>36,261 (14%)</b>	<b>261,640</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,531,886 (98%)</b>	<b>26,814 (0%)</b>	<b>18,602 (0%)</b>	<b>4,623 (0%)</b>	<b>50,039 (0%)</b>	<b>6,392 (0%)</b>	<b>225,621 (2%)</b>	<b>12,813,938</b>

**Table 2-2.                   CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 - concluded**

Note: The BLM's definition of riparian areas excludes stream reaches where water flows for only brief periods during storm runoff events (ephemeral streams). Original estimates of riparian extent were based on generalized United States Geological Survey stream network information. Intensive field assessments have provided additional data that has been used to exclude ephemeral stream reaches and refine estimates, thereby reducing the total number of riparian areas. The reduction in wetland area estimates is a result of advances in mapping technology used in Alaska. Greater accuracy in classifying and measuring resources is possible using remote sensing techniques, various sources of imagery, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) computer technology.

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

**RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002**

**Table 2-3.**

Practice	Units	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon	Utah	Wyoming	Total
<b>Soil Stabilization &amp; Improvement</b>												
Brush Control	Acres	2	113	5,472	81,400	3,500	22,710	3,805	12,328	20,150	4,514	153,994
Seeding/Planting	Acres	0	0	5,392	48,556	115	3,000	57,146	9,098	600	327	124,234
Soil Stabilization	Acres	2	0	3,071	43,770	0	0	65,479	43	0	4	112,369
Weed Control	Acres	0	60	49	32,278	2,255	0	700	435	0	297	36,074
<b>Water Management</b>												
Detention & Diversion	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipelines - Waters	Quantity	13	4	18	21	207	13	7	2	10	20	315
Length	Miles	18	4	6	11	36	1	11	0	5	17	109
Reservoirs	Quantity	3	0	66	0	30	0	0	5	4	16	124
Springs	Quantity	53	1	25	1	10	10	0	7	0	22	129
Water Catchments	Quantity	5	0	3	4	0	10	1	0	2	0	25
	Gallons	75,000	0	11,000	12,000	0	30,600	6,000	0	0	0	134,600
Wells	Quantity	3	0	9	3	15	0	1	2	3	7	43
Storage/Drinking	Quantity	16	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
	Gallons	30,000	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,000
<b>Program Facilities</b>												
Cattleguards	Quantity	12	12	12	10	9	2	0	10	2	0	69
Fences	Miles	17	15	21	37	67	132	0	173	11	151	624

Source: The Bureau of Land Management's Rangeland Improvement Project System (RIPS); this data was derived from RIPS backups received by January 22, 2003.



**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002**

Administrative State	Reforestation /a/				Stand Productivity	Genetic Tree Improvement		Stand Improvement			Stand Conversion
	Seeding	Planting	Site Preparation	Protection	/b/	/c/		Release	Pre-Commercial Thinning	Commercial Thinning	/d/
					Fertilization	Seeded	Planted				
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	890	415	520	0	0	0	34	853	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	440	0
Idaho	0	97	100	15	0	0	45	25	35	1,548	0
Montana	123	656	886	526	0	0	0	0	1,093	183	69
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	0	0
Oregon	0	3,169	738	4,412	0	0	862	14,339	11,965	5,855	0
Eastern /e/	0	909	0	130	0	0	0	0	840	452	0
Western /f/	0	2,260	738	4,282	0	0	862	14,339	11,125	5,403	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	250	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>4,812</b>	<b>2,139</b>	<b>5,473</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>14,398</b>	<b>14,306</b>	<b>8,276</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Group Totals</b>	<b>12,547 (Reforestation)</b>				<b>36,980 (Stand Improvement)</b>						

**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – 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 Conversion” is a change from one silvicultural system to another or from one tree species to another.
- /e/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
- /f/ 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 2002**

Administrative State	Lakes	Reservoirs	Fishable Streams	Riparian/ Wetland /a/
	<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>	

Administrative State	Big Game	Small Game	Waterfowl
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	62,243,000	58,522,000	29,430,000
Arizona	13,426,985	13,460,585	32,225
California	1,719,500	2,130,250	9,455
Colorado	8,225,014	8,582,671	55,330
Eastern States	1,557	1,600	3,157
Idaho	9,226,816	11,310,336	80,780
Montana	7,483,000	5,632,098	308,000
Nevada	20,887,867	58,264,529	44,776
New Mexico	11,070,610	12,720,610	22,319
Oregon	9,452,859	8,134,220	92,983
Utah	19,221,912	15,788,040	91,524
Wyoming	18,713,215	18,713,215	86,249
<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. The next formal update will be published in 2004.

/a/ Riparian miles and wetland acreages are now reported in Table 2-2.

Table 2-6.

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BIG GAME ANIMALS ON PUBLIC LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002**

<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	3,0460	0	
California	405	0	675	400	0	
Colorado	13,219	31	2,055	1,8300	0	
Eastern States	0	0	4	0	0	0
Idaho	14,000	0	1,350	2,2820	0	
Montana	90,000	0	600	1,2750	0	
Nevada	11,690	0	0	6,6690	0	
New Mexico	8,635	756	260	1650	0	
Oregon	11,650	50	2,440	1,2900	0	
Utah	11,335	0	422	1,930350	0	
Wyoming	246,501	0	479	1,28425	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>408,695</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>15,981</b>	<b>20,511</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>990,000</b>

Table 2-6.

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BIG GAME ANIMALS ON PUBLIC LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 B 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
Montana	91,500	20,700	0	500	285	2,500
Nevada	113,800	3,300	0	0	0	70
New Mexico	28,500	5,715	4,765	0	0	1,230
Oregon	182,110	11,533	0	67	100	12,960
Utah	185,820	27,090	0	77	0	2,560
Wyoming	250,294	73,828	0	3,155	100	1,470
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,202,269</b>	<b>234,340</b>	<b>16,615</b>	<b>30,337</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>32,245</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 numbers of wildlife on public lands, this table will be updated on a 5-year basis unless a significant change in population numbers is observed, in which case any state may update its information for any year. The next formal update will be in Fiscal Year 2004.

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

Table 2-7.

**FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED  
DURING FISCAL YEAR 2002**

<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	0	0	0	0
Arizona	6	0	3	62
California	N/A /a/	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	7.8	0	.55	9,045
Eastern States	0	0	0	0
Idaho	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montana	25	0	3	0
Nevada	101	0	0	3,165
New Mexico	17.5	0	22	735
Oregon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Utah	19	1.5	13	5,733
Wyoming	36.2	0	2.5	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>212.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>44.05</b>	<b>19,040</b>

Table 2-7.

**FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED  
DURING FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

Administrative State	Lake Improvement	Seeding	Prescribed Burning	Wetland Improvements
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	177	127	3,905	8
California	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	5	6,293	1,602	150
Eastern States	0	0	0	0
Idaho	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montana	75	25	4,911	250
Nevada	0	65,395	2,625	150
New Mexico	246	104	10,981	487
Oregon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Utah	0	3,375	12,362	205
Wyoming	0	367	4,530	665
<b>Total</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>75,686</b>	<b>40,916</b>	<b>1,915</b>

/a/ 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 2002**

	<b>Number /a/</b>	<b>Acres Treated /b/</b>	<b>Funding /c/</b>
California	19	8,300	574,591
Colorado	16	12,942	2,816,202
Idaho	85	716,700	2,292,252
Montana	3	2,050	1,064,471
Nevada	103	2,774,026	17,061,510
Oregon	50	343,941	4,794,421
Utah	27	101,148	2,309,559
Wyoming	5	27,840	423,125
<b>Total</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>3,986,947</b>	<b>31,336,131</b>

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

/b/ Includes acres of weed inventory, treatments, and treatment evaluations; acres of fire rehabilitation treatments; and acres of treatments monitoring. (Note: Some of these activities may occur on the same acreage.)

/c/ Expenditures in the "Funding" column represent activities that were approved when the ESR plans were written in 2000, 2001, and 2002, but that were actually funded in Fiscal Year 2002. ESR plans are 3-year plans, but funding is approved on an annual basis. Some of the money represented in the "Funding" column is "carry-over" funding from earlier years.



Table 2-9.

## PRESCRIBED FIRES, FISCAL YEAR 2002

## Acreage by Benefitting Program

State	Number of Projects	Acreage by Benefitting Program								Total
		Forestry	Range	Wildlife	Hazard Reduction	Watershed	Ecosystem Health	Other	Not Specified	
Alaska	3	0	0	0	73	0	0	0	0	73
Arizona	6	0	1,364	1,362	6,844	0	3,235	0	0	12,805
California	27	35	0	148	1,444	0	0	40	65	1,732
Colorado	17	0	0	136	5,827	0	0	0	0	5,963
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	28	524	5,205	82	7,388	0	1,435	8	0	14,642
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	23	20	506	510	1,644	61	264	0	0	3,005
Nevada	14	0	204	1,176	5,457	0	0	0	0	6,837
New Mexico	28	0	2,320	2,491	3,463	2,414	2,287	0	0	12,975
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	259	392	1,700	1,695	39,169	580	11,516	0	0	55,052
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	20	130	1	1,246	3,329	0	2	10	0	4,718
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	17	86	744	1,922	1,125	571	561	0	0	5,009
<b>Total</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>12,044</b>	<b>10,768</b>	<b>75,763</b>	<b>3,626</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>122,811</b>

**Table 2-10. NON-FIRE FUELS TREATMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2002**  
**Acres by Benefitting Program**

<b>State</b>	<b>Number of Projects</b>	<b>Forestry</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Wildlife</b>	<b>Hazard Reduction</b>	<b>Watershed</b>	<b>Ecosystem Health</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Not Specified</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alaska	2	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	5	25
Arizona	20	0	2,000	1,125	3,521	182	3,597	1,040	0	11,465
California	85	0	0	0	3,371	27	20	10	46	3,474
Colorado	39	0	0	1,250	13,694	0	0	0	0	14,944
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	45	80	3,700	3,149	37,565	680	9,051	675	1,436	56,336
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	14	20	0	0	3,516	30	90	0	90	3,746
Nevada	36	0	62	10	9,177	10	611	80	0	9,950
New Mexico	49	0	3,316	1,945	21,684	7,863	2,140	15	0	36,963
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	316	455	0	300	32,904	0	5,848	15	0	39,522
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	28	0	0	0	14,446	0	1,201	0	0	15,647
Washington	3	140	0	0	155	0	0	0	0	295
Wyoming	23	70	1,420	3,937	4,516	64	3,336	0	0	13,343
<b>Total</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>10,498</b>	<b>11,716</b>	<b>144,569</b>	<b>8,856</b>	<b>25,894</b>	<b>1,835</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>205,710</b>

Note: Non-fire fuels treatments include mechanical (e.g., chaining), hand (e.g., thinning and piling), and chemical (e.g., herbicide) treatments.

## 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 over 261 million surface acres of public land and approximately 700 million acres of Federal subsurface mineral estate underlying both Federal surface ownerships and privately owned lands. The BLM also provides technical supervision of mineral development on 56 million acres of American Indian trust lands.

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

Please note that only receipts and payments collected by the BLM are listed. For revenues derived from BLM energy and mineral activities, refer to Mineral Revenues in the Annual Report of the Minerals Management Service, a Department of the Interior agency. The onshore Federal mineral revenues generated by the BLM and collected by the Minerals Management Service, including royalties, rents, and bonus bids, totaled \$1,397 million for Fiscal Year 2002. This does not include oil and gas bonus bids of \$63.7 million from Alaska's NPR-A, which is reflected in Table 3-13. However, this amount will be included in the Fiscal Year 2003 reporting of total mineral revenues but will disappear from Table 3-13 of Fiscal Year 2003 *Public Land Statistics*. Mineral operations on Indian trust lands generated \$185 million in royalties for Indian mineral owners.

Table 3-1.

## PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2002

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<b><u>DESERT LAND</u></b>			
Nevada	4	1,039	\$ 1,280
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>\$ 1,280</b>
<b><u>LAND SALES</u></b>			
Alaska	1	7	\$ 31,649
Arizona	3	43	24,050
California	6	2,539	137,500
Colorado	10	117	314,156
Idaho	1	80	116,000
Minnesota	2	6	377
Nebraska	1	80	72
Nevada	5	75	178,500
New Mexico	1	40	9,000
Oregon	6	292	40,135
Utah	1	26	177,000
Wyoming	2	110	2,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3,415</b>	<b>\$ 1,031,139</b>
<b><u>MINERALS</u></b>			
Alaska	1	194	\$ 488
Arizona	1	29	0
California	4	578	0
Idaho	1	75	0
Montana	11	946	0
Nevada	2	239	1,205
Wyoming	2	119	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>\$ 1,693</b>

**Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

<b>Type by State</b>	<b>Patents Issued</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Purchase Money</b>
<b><u>INDIAN NEW TRUST</u></b>			
None	0	0	\$ 0
<b><u>INDIAN FEE AND REISSUE TRUST</u></b>			
Minnesota	2	120	\$ 0
Montana	51	7,615	0
North Dakota	1	712	0
Oklahoma	16	520	0
South Dakota	44	5,688	0
Washington	20	1,674	0
Wyoming	4	86	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>16,415</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b><u>MISCELLANEOUS CASH SALES</u></b>			
<b><u>Color of Title</u></b>			
Montana	1	160	\$ 3,900
New Mexico	3	5	8
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>\$ 3,908</b>
<b><u>Recreation and Public Purposes</u></b>			
Arizona	4	2,958	\$ 1,109
California	3	476	0
Colorado	2	440	3,203
Montana	1	5	0
Nevada	4	187	1,750
New Mexico	6	320	50
Oregon	1	13	128
Utah	2	63	50
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4,462</b>	<b>\$ 6,290</b>

**Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

<b>Type by State</b>	<b>Patents Issued</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Purchase Money</b>
<b><u>Other</u></b>			
Alaska	2	57 /a/	\$ 1,500
Montana	66	34 /b/	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>\$ 1,500</b>
<b>Total Miscellaneous Cash Sales</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>4,718</b>	<b>\$ 11,698</b>
<b><u>CONVEYANCE OF FEDERALLY OWNED MINERALS</u></b>			
Arizona	1	61	\$ 0
California	4	2,660	140,410
Florida	2	21	2,495
Nevada	1	10	100
South Carolina	2	80	5,290
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,832</b>	<b>\$ 148,295</b>
<b><u>EXCHANGES</u> /c/</b>			
Arizona	1	141	\$ 0
California	6	2,656	0
Colorado	7	1,137	196,000
Florida	1	272	0
Idaho	4	894	0
Montana	130	95,102	2,500
Nevada	3	189	210,000
New Mexico	17	19,941	307
Oregon	12	85,197	0
South Dakota	2	209	0
Utah	4	1,423	46,995
Washington	5	4,132	0
Wyoming	2	20,884	85,705
<b>Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>232,177</b>	<b>\$ 541,507</b>
<b><u>STATE GRANTS</u></b>			
Alaska	29	327,531 /d/	\$ 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>327,531</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>

Table 3-1.

## PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<b><u>CORRECTIONS</u></b>			
Alaska	5	325	\$ 0
Arizona	1	0	0
Arkansas	1	1	0
Colorado	1	0 /e/	0
Florida	1	80	0
Louisiana	2	214	0
Mississippi	2	513	0
Ohio	1	162	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,295</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b><u>OTHER</u></b>			
Alaska	80	11,299 /f/	\$ 0
Arizona	2	160 /g/	0
Montana	2	7,784 /h/	0
Nevada	50	2,133 /i/	74,741,611
New Mexico	5	857 /j/	0
Oregon	1	31 /k/	0
Wisconsin	1	34 /l/	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>22,298</b>	<b>\$74,741,611</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>599,190 /m/</b>	<b>\$76,477,223</b>

**Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

- Note: “Purchase money” includes all revenues collected during the reporting fiscal year from all ongoing cases leading to patent; however, this money is not always received in the same year that the patent is issued. Purchase money enters into the land exchange process because exchanges must result in equal value given and received by both parties; this means that cash payments are sometimes made or received by the Bureau of Land Management to ensure an equitable exchange.
- /a/ One patent (55 acres/\$0), Native Townsites pursuant to Section 11 of the Act of March 3, 1891, as amended, Section 3 of the Act of May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 629), and the Act of February 26, 1948 (62 Stat. 35; 43 U.S.C. 737); and one patent (2 acres/\$1,500), sale of restored Alaskan lands pursuant to the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 898; 43 U.S.C. 971a).
- /b/ Title X of the Canyon Ferry Act of October 22, 1998 (Public Law 105-277; 112 Stat. 2681-710), as amended by the Act of November 29, 1999 (Public Law 106-113; 113 Stat. 1501A-135 Appendix C) and the Act of October 27, 2000 (Public Law 106-377; 114 Stat. 1441).
- /c/ Includes National Forest Service Forest exchanges under the Act of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465; 16 U.S.C. 485) as amended; Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) exchanges under the Act of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2756; 43 U.S.C. 1716); and other exchanges. Refer to Table 5-8, Land Exchanges, for more detailed information.
- /d/ Twenty-seven tentative approvals (326,981 acres/\$0) issued to the State of Alaska pursuant to the Alaska Statehood act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339), as amended and supplemented; and two original patents (550 acres/\$0) previously transferred under tentative approval pursuant to the Alaska Statehood act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339).
- /e/ Corrective quit claim deed issued that deleted 20 acres of land inadvertently included in National Forest Exchange quit claim deed.
- /f/ Seventy-seven native allotments (7,857 acres/\$0) pursuant to the Act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197), as amended, and the Act of August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 954; 43 U.S.C. 270-1 to 270-3); and three native selections (3,442 acres/\$0) pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (85 Stat. 688; 43 U.S.C. 1601), as amended.
- /g/ Airport patents pursuant to the Airport Improvement Act of 1982, 49 U.S.C. 47125.
- /h/ One patent (160 acres/\$0) pursuant to 32 Stat 300 Reclamation Homestead; and one patent (7,624 acres/\$0) pursuant to the Act of November 14, 1997 (Public Law 105-83; 111 Stat. 1), which transferred Federal mineral interests to the State of Montana as part of the Crown Butte/New World Mine settlement.
- /i/ Fifty patents (2,133 acres/\$74,741,611) land sales pursuant to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343).



**Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

- /j/ Two conveyance documents were issued (1 patent and 1 quit claim deed /312 acres/\$0) pursuant to the Airport Improvement Act of 1982, 49 U.S.C. 47125; one patent (10 acres/\$0), Public Law 106-66 Special Legislation, which transferred title to San Juan College; one patent (480 acres/\$0), Supplemental Indian Allotment pursuant to the Mescal Settlement Agreement CIV-83-1408- LH/WWD (D. New Mex) approved November 28, 1997 (the 480 acres is not added to the Grand Total); and one patent (55 acres/\$0) issued to remove reversionary interest from a Recreation and Public Purposes patent (the 55 acres is not added to the Grand Total).
- /k/ Conveyance to Douglas County, Oregon, for park purposes pursuant to the Miwaleta Park Expansion Act of November 6, 2000 (Public Law 106-432; 114 Stat. 1908).
- /l/ Swamp patent pursuant to the Swamp Act of 1850.
- /m/ Grand Total for Acres does not include “Indian Fee and Reissue Trust” (16,415 acres) and “Corrections” (1,295 acres), and footnote /j/ (480 acres) and (55 acres), for a total of 18,245 acres.

Table 3-2.

**PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES  
THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2002**

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>	<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

Table 3-2.

**PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES  
THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2002 – 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>1909-1949 /a/ – concluded</b>							
Oklahoma	48,781	0	10,917	0	0	0	59,698
Oregon	1,639,742	5,598	14,369	0	480	0	1,660,189
South Dakota	1,565,802	187,722	6,328	0	0	0	1,759,852
Utah	856,083	215,528	98,922	21,576	8,157	1,680	1,201,946
Washington	262,444	14,535	2,518	0	384	400	280,281
Wisconsin	1,546	0	0	0	0	0	1,546
Wyoming	9,541,179	2,297,363	376,906	32,037	17,341	257	12,265,083
<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
<b>Total 1949-2002</b>	<b>9,763,690</b>	<b>170,490</b>	<b>2,357,212</b>	<b>8,604</b>	<b>1,064,428</b>	<b>342,860</b>	<b>13,713,284</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>45,036,198</b>	<b>16,245,874</b>	<b>4,448,592</b>	<b>415,575</b>	<b>1,443,138</b>	<b>2,542,006</b>	<b>70,137,383 /c/</b>

**Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

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

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

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

/c/ Does not include 165,712 stockraising homesteads comprising 70,362,925 acres that reserved all minerals to the United States. Some of these homesteads were entered but not patented.

**Table 3-3. RIGHTS-OF-WAY WORKLOAD, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Actions Processed /a/</b>	<b>Grants Issued /b/</b>	<b>Total Workload /c/</b>
Alaska	14	13	27
Arizona	115	91	206
California	128	127	255
Colorado	285	175	460
Eastern States	0	2	2
Idaho	95	148	243
Montana	77	80	157
Nevada	220	283	503
New Mexico	389	947	1,336
Oregon	159	186	345
Utah	295	218	513
Wyoming	547	888	1,435
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,324</b>	<b>3,158</b>	<b>5,482</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,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Mineral Leasing Act</b>	<b>FLPMA/Other /a/</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alaska	11	1,243	1,254
Arizona	286	4,217	4,503
California	238	5,462	5,700
Colorado	1,142	4,694	5,836
Eastern States	18	46	64
Idaho	109	4,776	4,885
Montana	280	3,166	3,446
Nevada	97	6,965	7,062
New Mexico	16,851	7,958	24,809
Oregon	21	8,689	8,710
Utah	737	4,077	4,814
Wyoming	8,879	5,068	13,947
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,669</b>	<b>56,361</b>	<b>85,030</b>

/a/ FLPMA refers to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-579).

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

Table 3-5.

## NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2002

		FY 2002 Authorizations							
Geographic State	Type	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 9/30/2002		
		Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres	
Alaska	Permits	28	370	\$ 32,900	22	38	147	1,282	
	Leases	0	0	25,190	1	1	21	181	
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arizona	Permits	17	16,856	\$ 31,230	15	16,860	39	222	
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
California	Permits	242	1,741	\$ 126,047	227	4,350	383 /a/	18,843 /a/	
	Leases	142	3,854	11,065	0	0	142 /a/	3,854 /a/	
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Colorado	Permits	14	67	\$ 4,504	11	36	24	215	
	Leases	0	0	11,695	0	3	8	562	
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Idaho	Permits	14	63	\$ 30,988	50	510	274	7,412	
	Leases	2	17	16,364	0	0	15	524	
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

**Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

		FY 2002 Authorizations							
Geographic State	Type	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 9/30/2002		
		Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres	
Montana	Permits	1	1	\$ 11,448	2	14	56	2,365	
	Leases	0	0	45,415	0	0	22	1,302	
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nevada	Permits	51	1,471	\$ 64,835	56	1,963	37 /a/	1,753 /a/	
	Leases	0	0	4,103	0	0	9	230	
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0 /a/	0 /a/	
New Mexico	Permits	13	4,134	\$ 9,419	9	4,127	12	37	
	Leases	2	4	12,270	1	7	7	5	
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North Dakota	Permits	0	0	\$ 0	0	0	7	48	
	Leases	0	0	150	0	0	1	25	
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oregon	Permits	6	29,591	\$ 11,013	15	1,329	66	97,653	
	Leases	0	0	9,198	1	3	50	151 /a/	
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	



**Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

		FY 2002 Authorizations						
Geographic State	Type	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 9/30/2002	
		Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Utah	Permits	92	714	\$ 69,547	101	1,125	44 /a/	3,268 /a/
	Leases	0	0	10,730	3	1	16 /a/	538 /a/
	Easements	6	150	0	0	0	95 /a/	56,185 /a/
Washington	Permits	1	60	\$ 3,060	1	60	8	29
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Permits	9	72	\$ 5,052	3	19	34 /a/	560 /a/
	Leases	0	0	2,000	0	0	17 /a/	107 /a/
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0 /a/	0 /a/
<b>Totals</b>	<b>Permits</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>55,140</b>	<b>\$ 400,043</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>30,431</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>133,687</b>
	<b>Leases</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>3,875</b>	<b>148,180</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>7,479</b>
	<b>Easements</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>56,190</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>634</b>	<b>59,165</b>	<b>\$ 548,223</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>30,446</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>197,356</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.

/a/ This figure was reported incorrectly in Fiscal Year 2001; therefore, Fiscal Year 2002 totals cannot be compared with Fiscal Year 2001 totals.

Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2002

	FY 2002 Authorizations						Cumulative	
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Authorizations as of 9/30/2002		
	<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	0	0	\$ 1,060	2	70	13 /a/	231 /a/	
Arizona	3	141	20,204	4	286	111	11,574	
California	1	5	8,230	0	0	109 /a/	13,146 /a/	
Colorado	0	0	991	0	284	22	3,075	
Idaho	0	0	1,814	3	143	54	5,765	
Montana	0	0	170	0	0	16	676	
Nevada	13	735	188,697	10	351	199	22,116	
New Mexico	2	176	926	5	525	69	3,142	
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	1	40	
Oregon	0	0	705	0	0	37	7,252 /a/	
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	5	642	
Utah	0	0	225	0	0	63	7,786	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	16	1,945	
Wyoming	3	298	380	0	0	81 /a/	6,700 /a/	
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>\$ 223,402</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>84,090</b>	

Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued

	FY 2002 Authorizations						Cumulative	
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Authorizations as of 9/30/2002		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b><u>Airport Leases</u></b>								
Alaska	0	0	\$ 5,875	0	0	8	1,414	
Arizona	0	0	882	1	10	7	1,368	
California	0	0	291	0	0	7	13,333	
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	1	3 /a/	
Idaho	0	0	895	1	440	7	1,143	
Nevada	0	0	926,715	0	0	21 /a/	8,012 /a/	
New Mexico	1	83	600	1	83	5	592	
Oregon	0	0	535	0	0	3	173	
Utah	0	0	4,428	0	0	4	527	
Wyoming	0	0	125	0	0	2	169	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>\$ 940,346</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>26,734</b>	
<b><u>Small Tract Leases</u></b>								
Nevada	0	0	\$ 216	0	0	1	5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$ 216</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	

Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued

	FY 2002 Authorizations						Cumulative	
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Authorizations as of 9/30/2002		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b><u>Public Works Leases</u></b>								
Idaho	0	0	\$ 0	0	0	1	60	
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	1	13,767	
Oregon	0	0	0	1	/b/	1	1	
Washington	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	1 /a/	1 /a/	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13,829</b>	
<b><u>Special Land Use Permits</u></b>								
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	1	/c/	
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	1	310	
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	4 /a/	1,526 /a/	
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	1 /a/	200 /a/	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,036</b>	

Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued

	FY 2002 Authorizations						Cumulative	
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Authorizations as of 9/30/2002		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b><u>Other Authorizations</u></b>								
Alaska	0	0	\$ 181,424	0	0	171 /d/	9,442	
Arizona	30 /e/	8	6,419	12 /f/	12	134 /g/	22,293	
California	0	0	1,108	1	0	17 /h/	5,642	
Colorado	0	0	12,087	0	0	1 /i/	1	
Utah	1	1	10,845	0	0	7 /a/	69 /a/	
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>\$ 211,883</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>37,447</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>\$ 1,375,847</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2,216</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>164,141</b>	

/a/ This figure was reported incorrectly in Fiscal Year 2001; therefore, Fiscal Year 2002 totals cannot be compared with Fiscal Year 2001 totals.

/b/ 0.024 acres.

**Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

- /c/ 0.003 acres.
- /d/ Rights-of-way issued in accordance with the Trans-Alaska Gasline System (TAGS) under Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), and 43 Code of Federal Regulations Subpart 2880; Trans-Atlantic Pipeline System (TAPS) temporary use permits or rights-of-way, Section 202 of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorizations Act, (Public Law 93-153; 87 Stat. 584); and the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System (ANGTS) under the Act of October 22, 1976 (15 U.S.C. 719).
- /e/ Twenty-eight Recreation Use Authorizations under the Act of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701, et seq.); 2 Administrative Land Use Compliance under various authorities.
- /f/ Twelve Recreation Use Authorizations under the Act of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701, et seq.).
- /g/ Eighteen Administrative Land Use Compliance under (various public land laws); 11 Reclamation Leases, Licenses, and Deeds under the Act of August 4, 1939 (953 Stat. 1198; 43 U.S.C. 387), the Act of July 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 628), the Act of August 18, 1950 (64 Stat. 463; 43 U.S.C. 387), and Section 10 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 ( includes public purpose leases and licenses); 2 Reconveyed Permits/Leases under various authorities; and 103 Recreation Use Authorizations under the Act of the FLPMA of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2743 U.S.C., et.seq.).
- /h/ One Mining Claim Occupancy Lease under the Act of October 23, 1962 (76 Stat. 1129); 2 Hot Springs Leases under the Act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1133); 2 Recreation Use Authorizations under the Act of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701, et seq.); 2 Administrative Land Use Compliances under various authorities; and 10 Reclamation Leases, Licenses, and Deeds under the Act of August 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 1198; 43 U.S.C. 387), the Act of July 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 628), the Act of August 18, 1950 (64 Stat. 463; 43 U.S.C. 387), and the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, Section 10 (includes public purpose leases and licenses).
- /i/ Water Well Lease under Section 40 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1925 (41 Stat. 437).

Table 3-7a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING  
DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2001**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Operators</b>				
Arizona	293	69	3	296
California	172	3	13	183
Colorado	907	39	85	975
Idaho	1,173	93	108	1,245
Montana	2,573	108	146	2,618
Nevada	489	48	53	519
New Mexico	1,216	345	106	1,256
Oregon	653	36	6	659
Utah	1,150	49	178	1,276
Wyoming	901	138	114	963
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,527</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>9,990</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	358,490	3,000	1,491	362,981
California	115,235	14	4,290	119,539
Colorado	289,678	2,227	55,621	347,526
Idaho	824,784	4,034	70,742	899,560
Montana	942,088	3,933	30,493	976,514
Nevada	1,190,571	4,747	83,039	1,278,357
New Mexico	1,174,659	13,537	87,012	1,275,208
Oregon	699,269	2,298	4,002	705,569
Utah	537,151	2,073	139,169	678,393
Wyoming	851,006	7,836	139,349	998,191
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>6,982,931</b>	<b>43,699</b>	<b>615,208</b>	<b>7,641,838</b>

**Table 3-7a.**

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING  
DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 –  
concluded**

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

/b/ These AUMs were calculated for grazing which occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2001 (October 2000 - September 2001).

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.



Table 3-7b.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE  
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2001**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Operators</b>				
Arizona	316	13	3	321
California	253	13	27	281
Colorado	361	16	48	393
Idaho	385	26	22	410
Montana	1,472	45	84	1,531
Nevada	7	0	0	7
New Mexico	728	19	31	742
Oregon	662	21	6	677
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,511	132	168	1,587
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,695</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>5,949</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/</b>				
Arizona	118,012	740	640	119,392
California	76,484	458	7,232	84,174
Colorado	30,502	515	6,926	37,943
Idaho	25,357	477	3,791	29,625
Montana	199,096	929	13,048	213,073
Nevada	26,424	0	0	26,424
New Mexico	162,447	474	34,662	197,583
Oregon	68,537	802	1,058	70,397
Utah /b/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	394,472	5,018	51,319	450,809
<b>Total /d/</b>	<b>1,101,331</b>	<b>9,413</b>	<b>118,676</b>	<b>1,229,420</b>

**Table 3-7b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE  
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded**

- /a/ This is not a sum of the operators. It is a count of the operators, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees run more than one kind of livestock and may be represented in more than one livestock column. They are counted only once in this column.
- /b/ There are no Section 15 lands in Utah.
- /c/ These AUMs were calculated for grazing which occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2001 (October 2000 - September 2001).
- /d/ Totals do not include authorized non-use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-7c.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING  
DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2001**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Operators</b>				
Arizona	609	82	6	617
California	425	16	40	464
Colorado	1,268	55	133	1,368
Idaho	1,558	119	130	1,655
Montana	4,045	153	230	4,149
Nevada	496	48	53	1,998
New Mexico	1,944	364	137	526
Oregon	1,315	57	12	1,336
Utah	1,150	49	178	1,276
Wyoming	2,412	270	282	2,550
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,222</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>15,939</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	476,502	3,740	2,131	482,373
California	191,719	472	11,522	203,713
Colorado	320,180	2,742	62,547	385,469
Idaho	850,141	4,511	74,533	929,185
Montana	1,141,184	4,862	43,541	1,189,587
Nevada	1,216,995	4,747	83,039	1,304,781
New Mexico	1,337,106	14,011	121,674	1,472,791
Oregon	767,806	3,100	5,060	775,966
Utah	537,151	2,073	139,169	678,393
Wyoming	1,245,478	12,854	190,668	1,449,000
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>8,084,262</b>	<b>53,112</b>	<b>733,884</b>	<b>8,871,258</b>

**Table 3-7c. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded**

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

/b/ These AUMs were calculated for grazing which occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2001 (October 2000 - September 2001).

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System

Table 3-8a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING  
DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2002  
AS OF DECEMBER 17, 2002**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Operators</b>				
Arizona	291	58	0	293
California	170	2	7	175
Colorado	912	37	77	970
Idaho	1,181	94	110	1,253
Montana	2,602	100	144	2,644
Nevada	490	49	53	523
New Mexico	1,252	357	228	1,405
Oregon	641	36	6	647
Utah	1,204	57	175	1,320
Wyoming	884	126	115	952
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,627</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>10,182</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	258,262	2,507	0	260,769
California	104,930	57	6,814	111,801
Colorado	244,505	2,542	57,906	304,953
Idaho	738,863	3,713	69,594	812,170
Montana	835,047	3,989	27,829	866,865
Nevada	1,023,605	3,940	82,187	1,109,732
New Mexico	1,031,873	13,214	75,662	1,120,749
Oregon	636,973	1,642	3,709	642,324
Utah	590,717	1,939	153,580	746,236
Wyoming	635,220	6,287	122,493	764,000
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>6,099,995</b>	<b>39,830</b>	<b>599,774</b>	<b>6,739,599</b>

**Table 3-8a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING  
DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2002  
AS OF DECEMBER 17, 2002 – concluded**

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

/b/ These AUMs were calculated for grazing which occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2002 (October 2001 - September 2002). Some bills are issued after the grazing period, so some bills for use during the fiscal year may not have been issued when this report was prepared.

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-8b.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE  
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2002  
AS OF DECEMBER 17, 2002**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Operators</b>				
Arizona	325	11	3	331
California	246	9	21	269
Colorado	366	16	46	395
Idaho	398	27	25	427
Montana	1,475	43	84	1,531
Nevada	7	0	0	7
New Mexico	748	18	29	760
Oregon	659	21	6	675
Utah /b/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	1,527	128	164	1,606
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,751</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>6,001</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/</b>				
Arizona	107,002	544	849	108,395
California	61,852	241	4,985	67,078
Colorado	29,305	527	6,966	36,798
Idaho	27,005	540	4,222	31,767
Montana	174,450	912	10,915	186,277
Nevada	21,876	0	0	21,876
New Mexico	165,556	529	34,660	200,745
Oregon	67,396	845	1,251	69,492
Utah /b/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	357,455	4,810	48,527	410,792
<b>Total /d/</b>	<b>1,011,897</b>	<b>8,948</b>	<b>112,375</b>	<b>1,133,220</b>

**Table 3-8b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING  
LEASE (SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2002  
AS OF DECEMBER 17, 2002 – concluded**

- /a/ This is not a sum of the operators. It is a count of the operators, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees run more than one kind of livestock and may be represented in more than one livestock column. They are counted only once in this column.
- /b/ There are no Section 15 lands in Utah.
- /c/ These AUMs were calculated for grazing which occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2002 (October 2001 - September 2002). Some bills are issued after the grazing period, so some bills for use during the fiscal year may not have been issued when this report was prepared.
- /d/ Totals do not include authorized non-use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.



Table 3-8c.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING  
DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002, AS OF DECEMBER 17, 2002**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Operators</b>				
Arizona	616	69	3	624
California	416	11	28	444
Colorado	1,278	53	123	1,365
Idaho	1,579	121	135	1,680
Montana	4,077	143	228	4,175
Nevada	497	49	53	530
New Mexico	2,000	375	257	2,165
Oregon	1,300	57	12	1,322
Utah	1,204	57	175	1,320
Wyoming	2,411	254	279	2,558
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,378</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>16,183</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	365,264	3,051	849	369,164
California	166,782	298	11,799	178,879
Colorado	273,810	3,069	64,872	341,751
Idaho	765,868	4,253	73,816	843,937
Montana	1,009,197	4,901	38,744	1,053,142
Nevada	1,045,481	3,940	82,187	1,131,608
New Mexico	1,197,429	13,743	110,322	1,321,494
Oregon	704,369	2,487	4,960	711,816
Utah	590,717	1,939	153,580	746,236
Wyoming	992,675	11,097	171,020	1,174,792
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>7,111,592</b>	<b>48,778</b>	<b>712,149</b>	<b>7,872,819</b>

**Table 3-8c. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2002, AS OF DECEMBER 17, 2002 – concluded**

- /a/ This is not a sum of the operators. It is a count of the operators, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees run more than one kind of livestock and may be represented in more than one livestock column. They are counted only once in this column.
- /b/ These AUMs were calculated for grazing which occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2002 (October 2001 - September 2002). Some bills are issued after the grazing period, so some bills for use during the fiscal year may not have been issued when this report was prepared.
- /c/ Totals do not include authorized non-use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

**Table 3-9a.**

**GRAZING PERMITS IN FORCE ON GRAZING DISTRICT  
(SECTION 3) LANDS AS OF DECEMBER 19, 2002**

<b>Administrative State /a/</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Active AUMs /b/</b>	<b>Suspended AUMs /c/</b>
Arizona	403	523,812	98,570
California	252	248,871	123,540
Colorado	1,154	597,522	125,093
Idaho	1,465	1,282,530	205,339
Montana	2,716	1,135,990	22,079
Nevada	632	2,138,346	486,613
New Mexico	1,518	1,648,387	91,120
Oregon	760	974,233	130,129
Utah	1,557	1,237,940	333,768
Wyoming	1,094	1,502,133	369,605
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,551</b>	<b>11,289,764</b>	<b>1,985,856</b>

<b>Geographic State /a/</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Active AUMs /b/</b>	<b>Suspended AUMs /c/</b>
Arizona	401	517,652	98,093
California	233	190,450	88,969
Colorado	1,160	598,605	125,093
Idaho	1,465	1,282,530	205,339
Montana	2,716	1,135,990	22,079
Nevada	651	2,196,767	521,184
New Mexico	1,521	1,654,564	91,616
Oregon	760	974,219	130,129
Utah	1,550	1,236,840	333,749
Wyoming	1,094	1,502,133	369,605
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,551</b>	<b>11,289,750</b>	<b>1,985,856</b>

**Table 3-9a. GRAZING PERMITS IN FORCE ON GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS AS OF DECEMBER 19, 2002 – concluded**

- /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: these AUMs are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

**Table 3-9b.**

**GRAZING LEASES IN FORCE ON GRAZING LEASE  
(SECTION 15) LANDS AS OF DECEMBER 19, 2002**

<b>Administrative State /a/</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Active AUMs /b/</b>	<b>Suspended AUMs /c/</b>
Arizona	367	160,458	10,788
California	356	126,375	17,562
Colorado	449	45,998	4,798
Idaho	474	34,511	825
Montana	1,581	234,038	14,235
Nevada	10	24,373	1,341
New Mexico	794	217,392	5,030
Oregon	864	93,232	4,885
Utah /d/	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	1,696	471,040	5,180
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,591</b>	<b>1,407,417</b>	<b>64,644</b>

<b>Geographic State /a/</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Active AUMs /b/</b>	<b>Suspended AUMs /c/</b>
Arizona	366	159,318	10,788
California	360	126,521	17,562
Colorado	449	45,998	4,798
Idaho	474	34,511	825
Montana	1,039	150,207	14,175
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	10	24,373	1,341
New Mexico	791	218,394	5,030
North Dakota	75	9,389	0
Oklahoma	4	138	0
Oregon	536	62,550	4,196
South Dakota	466	74,387	60
Utah /d/	N/A	N/A	N/A
Washington	324	30,536	689
Wyoming	1,679	470,503	5,180
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,591</b>	<b>1,407,417</b>	<b>64,644</b>

**Table 3-9b. GRAZING LEASES IN FORCE ON GRAZING LEASE (SECTION 15) LANDS AS OF DECEMBER 19, 2002 – concluded**

- /a/ Administrative state boundaries differ from geographic state boundaries. For example: California BLM administers some public lands within the State of Nevada, and Montana BLM administers all public lands 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: these AUMs are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.
- /d/ There are no Section 15 public lands in Utah.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

**Table 3-9c.**

**GRAZING PERMITS AND LEASES IN FORCE AS OF  
DECEMBER 19, 2002**

<b>Administrative State /a/</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Active AUMs /b/</b>	<b>Suspended AUMs /c/</b>
Arizona	770	684,270	109,358
California	608	375,246	141,102
Colorado	1,603	643,520	129,891
Idaho	1,939	1,317,041	206,164
Montana	4,297	1,370,028	36,314
Nevada	642	2,162,719	487,954
New Mexico	2,312	1,865,779	96,150
Oregon	1,624	1,067,465	135,014
Utah /d/	1,557	1,237,940	333,768
Wyoming	2,790	1,973,173	374,785
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,142</b>	<b>12,697,181</b>	<b>2,050,500</b>

<b>Geographic State /a/</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Active AUMs /b/</b>	<b>Suspended AUMs /c/</b>
Arizona	767	676,970	108,881
California	593	316,971	106,531
Colorado	1,609	644,603	129,891
Idaho	1,939	1,317,041	206,164
Montana	3,755	1,286,197	36,254
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	661	2,221,140	522,525
New Mexico	2,312	1,872,958	96,646
North Dakota	75	9,389	0
Oklahoma	4	138	0
Oregon	1,296	1,036,769	134,325
South Dakota	466	74,387	60
Utah /d/	1,550	1,236,840	333,749
Washington	324	30,536	689
Wyoming	2,773	1,972,836	374,785
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,142</b>	<b>12,697,367</b>	<b>2,050,500</b>

**Table 3-9c. GRAZING PERMITS AND LEASES IN FORCE AS OF  
DECEMBER 19, 2002 – concluded**

- /a/ Administrative state boundaries differ from geographic state boundaries. For example: California BLM administers some public lands within the State of Nevada, and Montana BLM administers all public lands 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: these AUMs are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.
- /d/ There are no Section 15 public lands in Utah.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.



Table 3-10a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT  
LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING  
YEAR 2000 (MARCH 1, 2000 - FEBRUARY 28, 2001)**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Operators</b>				
Arizona	590	76	3	596
California	432	15	31	462
Colorado	1,247	55	129	1,346
Idaho	1,540	120	129	1,638
Montana	3,957	140	225	4,064
Nevada	492	46	53	523
New Mexico	1,897	339	138	1,953
Oregon	1,293	53	12	1,313
Utah	1,161	50	171	1,282
Wyoming	2,364	250	277	2,515
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,973</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>15,692</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	457,180	3,643	937	461,760
California	214,546	471	11,136	226,153
Colorado	326,209	3,005	67,558	396,772
Idaho	839,870	4,162	74,459	918,491
Montana	1,179,028	4,803	45,690	1,229,521
Nevada	1,206,112	4,808	91,444	1,302,364
New Mexico	1,339,405	14,116	129,813	1,483,334
Oregon	760,170	3,122	5,493	768,785
Utah	569,264	2,163	144,754	716,181
Wyoming	1,243,628	11,876	205,752	1,461,256
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>8,135,412</b>	<b>52,169</b>	<b>777,036</b>	<b>8,964,617</b>

**Table 3-10a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING YEAR 2000 (MARCH 1, 2000 - FEBRUARY 28, 2001) – concluded**

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

/b/ These AUMs were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by billing year 2001 (March 1, 2000 - February 28, 2001).

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-10b.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT  
LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING  
YEAR 2001 (MARCH 1, 2001 - FEBRUARY 28, 2002)**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Operators</b>				
Arizona	602	75	5	611
California	415	13	38	454
Colorado	1,262	54	124	1,357
Idaho	1,528	113	126	1,621
Montana	3,999	137	212	4,105
Nevada	497	47	130	529
New Mexico	1,913	342	52	1,965
Oregon	1,278	55	11	1,298
Utah	1,193	53	180	1,316
Wyoming	2,380	253	268	2,518
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,067</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>15,774</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	464,102	3,837	1,894	469,833
California	187,504	424	11,455	199,383
Colorado	321,195	2,935	65,184	389,314
Idaho	839,673	4,552	75,451	919,676
Montana	1,152,885	4,996	43,265	1,201,146
Nevada	1,206,120	5,058	84,566	1,295,744
New Mexico	1,333,287	14,031	116,500	1,463,818
Oregon	766,690	3,133	5,078	774,901
Utah	609,232	1,890	147,862	758,984
Wyoming	1,247,242	13,759	182,580	1,443,581
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>8,127,930</b>	<b>54,615</b>	<b>733,835</b>	<b>8,916,380</b>

**Table 3-10b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING YEAR 2001 (MARCH 1, 2001 - FEBRUARY 28, 2002) - concluded**

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-11.

**TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NON-WOOD PRODUCT SALES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Timber Sales /a/</b>	<b>Wood Products /b/</b>	<b>Non-Wood Forest Product Sales /c/</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alaska	\$ 11,200.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 11,200.00
Arizona	0.00	2,069.00	600.00	2,669.00
California	298,214.75	4,215.00	1,830.00	304,259.75
Colorado	235.27	27,201.47	32,650.60	60,087.34
Idaho	247,141.73	4,582.35	969.50	252,693.58
Montana	325,208.99	3,719.75	1,191.00	330,119.74
Nevada	0.00	25,991.27	17,375.91	43,367.18
New Mexico	0.00	2,957.00	449.00	3,406.00
Oregon	21,242,155.29	33,267.62	123,185.69	21,398,608.60
-Eastern /d/	767,484.99	13,417.28	33,164.50	814,066.77
-Western /e/	20,474,670.30	19,850.34	90,021.19	20,584,541.83
Utah	0.00	11,692.55	25,071.26	36,763.81
Wyoming	1,386.00	13,068.06	4,988.50	19,442.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$22,125,542.03</b>	<b>\$128,764.07</b>	<b>\$208,311.46</b>	<b>\$22,462,617.56</b>
<b>Total Wood Products</b>	<b>\$ 22,254,306.10</b>			

**Table 3-11.           TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NON-WOOD PRODUCT SALES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

- /a/     This is original (parent) sale value and small sales (sawtimber) offered during the Fiscal Year 2002 and does not include timber sale modifications approved during the fiscal year. This number includes only sales offered using Forms 5450-4 (Contract for Sale of Timber, Scale Sale) and 5450-3 (Contract for Sale of Timber, Lump Sum Sale), along with the sawtimber portion of sales offered and/or negotiated using Forms 5450-5 and 5450-5a (Vegetative or Mineral Material Negotiated Cash Sale Contract).
  
- /b/     Includes fuelwood, posts, poles, and other wood products.
  
- /c/     Includes Christmas trees, cactus, seed, yucca, pinyon nuts, mushrooms, yew bark, and other nonwood forest products/vegetal materials.
  
- /d/     Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
  
- /e/     Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

**Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED IN EACH STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Total Number of Sawtimber Sales /a/</b>	<b>Sawtimber Offered CCF /b/</b>	<b>Sawtimber Offered MBF /b/</b>	<b>Cords CCF</b>	<b>Posts CCF</b>	<b>Poles CCF</b>	<b>Other CCF</b>	<b>Total Volume CCF</b>	<b>Total Value Wood Products</b>	<b>Average Price Per CCF</b>
Alaska	1	544.0	336.0	16.3	0.0	0.0	4.1	564.4	\$11,200.00	\$ 19.84
Arizona	0	0.0	0.0	342.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	344.2	2,069.00	6.01
California	17	2,919.0	1,807.8	670.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	3,591.0	302,429.75	84.22
Colorado	3	0.1	0.1	1,634.2	175.8	106.7	17.2	1,934.0	27,436.74	14.19
Idaho	40	5,791.3	3,461.3	826.5	18.3	0.0	4.9	6,641.0	251,724.08	37.90
Montana	17	5,930.6	2,833.9	351.3	7.8	12.1	5.2	6,307.0	328,928.74	52.15
Nevada	0	0.0	0.0	4,553.2	192.2	1.3	0.6	4,747.3	25,991.27	5.48
New Mexico	0	0.0	0.0	2,433.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,433.6	2,957.00	1.22
Oregon	240	283,833.6	161,373.0	4,345.1	11.9	5,856.8	39.5	294,086.9	21,275,422.91	72.34
-Eastern /c/	6	10,641.7	5,877.7	2,644.8	11.6	235.6	8.5	13,542.2	780,902.27	57.66
-Western /d/	234	273,191.9	155,495.3	1,700.3	0.3	5,621.2	31.0	280,544.7	20,494,520.64	73.05
Utah	0	0.0	0.0	2,500.9	693.3	0.0	0.1	3,194.3	11,692.55	3.66
Wyoming	4	215.0	110.6	1,078.2	5.5	138.5	3.6	1,440.8	14,454.06	10.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>299,233.6</b>	<b>169,922.7</b>	<b>18,752.5</b>	<b>1,107.8</b>	<b>6,115.4</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>325,284.5</b>	<b>\$22,254,306.10</b>	<b>\$68.41</b>

**Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED IN EACH STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

Note: CCF = Hundred cubic feet; approximately 1.63 CCF = 1 MBF (thousand board feet), but this value can vary substantially, depending on the species, diameter, and taper of individual trees.

/a/ This number includes only sales offered using BLM Forms 5450-4 (Contract for Sale of Timber, Scale Sale) and 5450-3 (Contract for Sale of Timber, Lump Sum Sale), along with the sawtimber portion of sales offered and/or negotiated using BLM Forms 5450-5 and 5450-5a (Vegetative or Mineral Material Negotiated Cash Sale Contract).

/b/ This is original (parent) sale volume offered and small sales (sawtimber) offered during the Fiscal Year 2002; it does not include modifications approved during the fiscal year.

/c/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.

/d/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.



**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

	<b>Leases as of September 30, 2002 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>		
	<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	22	3,447			
California	27	2,566			
Colorado	253	76,898			
Kansas	53	10,825			
Louisiana	29	4,779			
Michigan	2	200			
Mississippi	2	53			
Montana	252	73,290			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	803	209,809			
North Dakota	36	6,642			
Oklahoma	209	14,730			
South Dakota	12	1,597			
Utah	168	58,506			
Wyoming	659	145,949			
<b>Total Public Domain</b>	<b>2,534</b>	<b>610,014</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	79	29,887			
California	1	2			
Colorado	5	937			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	10	1,755			
Kentucky	3	1,182			
Louisiana	8	10,437			
Michigan	5	637			
Mississippi	34	11,006			
Montana	5	1,323			
New York	1	112			
North Dakota	29	4,488			
Ohio	14	2,466			
Oklahoma	46	10,595			
Pennsylvania	1	315			

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	<b>Leases as of September 30, 2002 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>		
	<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 - continued</u></b>					
<b>Acquired Lands - continued</b>					
Texas	12	4,185			
Utah	1	40			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	14	1,960			
<b>Total Acquired Lands</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>82,891</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>					
Alabama	6	294			
Alaska	1	400			
Arkansas	101	33,334			
California	28	2,568			
Colorado	258	77,835			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	63	12,580			
Kentucky	3	1,182			
Louisiana	37	15,216			
Michigan	7	837			
Mississippi	36	11,059			
Montana	257	74,613			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	803	209,809			
New York	1	112			
North Dakota	65	11,130			
Ohio	14	2,466			
Oklahoma	255	25,325			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
South Dakota	12	1,597			
Texas	12	4,185			
Utah	169	58,546			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	673	147,909			
<b>Total Summary</b>	<b>2,809</b>	<b>692,905</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2002 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acre	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b><u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u></b>					
<b>Acquired Lands</b>					
Colorado	5	1,320			
Kansas	209	43,509			
Louisiana	1	40			
Michigan	1	200			
Ohio	1	68			
Oklahoma	4	561			
Texas	1	106			
Wyoming	6	1,514			
<b>Total Future Interest</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>47,318</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Pre-Reform Oil &amp; Gas Leases /b/ /c/</b>	<b>3,037</b>	<b>740,223</b>			
<b><u>Reform Act Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
Alabama	7	959	0	0	\$ 0
Arizona	44	45,552	0	0	0
Arkansas	158	81,110	21	12,405	77,348
California	232	144,367	48	26,359	333,053
Colorado	2,564	2,282,595	354	367,335	4,832,907
Florida	2	42	0	0	0
Kansas	20	4,061	3	1,364	15,220
Louisiana	36	2,937	3	730	16,991
Michigan	3	445	0	0	0
Mississippi	23	2,147	3	527	2,668
Montana	1,215	1,003,938	116	93,987	465,737
Nebraska	2	342	0	0	0
Nevada	580	608,056	35	36,494	71,941
New Mexico	2,864	1,519,375	195	120,750	6,851,660
North Dakota	321	95,531	23	10,165	58,010
Oklahoma	224	24,341	14	1,477	51,453
South Dakota	120	135,447	2	2,760	5,522
Utah	1,478	1,548,231	76	95,016	438,259
Washington	54	51,274	7	8,083	16,168
Wyoming	11,738	9,407,685	502	458,745	6,959,734
<b>Total Public Domain</b>	<b>21,685</b>	<b>16,958,435</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>1,236,197</b>	<b>\$20,196,671</b>

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	<b>Leases as of September 30, 2002 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>		
	<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</b>					
Alabama	20	11,866	9	4,185	\$ 10,721
Arizona	336	219,900	46	20,681	451,882
California	8	1,101	0	0	0
Colorado	138	54,680	18	4,452	21,131
Florida	5	5,463	0	0	0
Illinois	9	6,382	1	112	1,008
Kansas	39	9,893	1	1,014	4,060
Kentucky	26	7,733	1	441	848
Louisiana	265	94,418	6	2,303	22,722
Michigan	42	20,131	4	3,939	7,878
Mississippi	688	266,982	85	32,149	359,229
Montana	236	165,118	26	16,146	116,707.50
Nebraska	2	194	0	0	0
New Mexico	28	14,848	13	11,199	96,278
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	543	265,877	42	23,887	217,849
Ohio	40	5,684	0	0	0
Oklahoma	266	112,804	7	4,461	38,241
Pennsylvania	2	568	1	561	1,124
South Dakota	8	4,340	0	0	0
Texas	378	207,659	99	33,469	3,918,276
Utah	3	173	0	0	0
Virginia	16	9,824	0	0	0
Washington	12	12,341	0	0	0
West Virginia	27	42,219	0	0	0
Wyoming	111	53,491	4	1,041	34,978
<b>Total Acquired Lands</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>1,593,963</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>160,040</b>	<b>\$ 5,302,933</b>

**Summary: Reform Act Leases**

**Public Domain & Acquired Lands**

Alabama	27	12,825	9	4,185	\$ 10,721
Arizona	44	45,552	0	0	0
Arkansas	494	301,010	67	33,086	529,230
California	240	145,468	48	26,359	333,053
Colorado	2,702	2,337,275	372	371,787	4,854,038
Florida	7	5,505	0	0	0
Illinois	9	6,382	1	112	1,008

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	<b>Leases as of September 30, 2002 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Summary: Reform Act Leases - continued</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands - continued</b>					
Kansas	59	13,954	4	2,378	\$ 19,280
Kentucky	26	7,733	1	441	848
Louisiana	301	97,355	9	3,033	39,713
Michigan	45	20,576	4	3,939	7,878
Mississippi	711	269,129	88	32,676	361,897
Montana	1,451	1,169,056	142	110,133	582,444
Nebraska	4	536	0	0	0
Nevada	580	608,056	35	36,494	71,941
New Mexico	2,892	1,534,223	208	131,949	6,947,938
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	864	361,408	65	34,052	275,859
Ohio	40	5,684	0	0	0
Oklahoma	490	137,145	21	5,938	89,694
Pennsylvania	2	568	1	561	1,124
South Dakota	128	139,787	2	2,760	5,522
Texas	378	207,659	99	33,469	3,918,276
Utah	1,481	1,548,404	76	95,016	438,259
Virginia	16	9,824	0	0	0
Washington	66	63,615	7	8,083	16,168
West Virginia	27	42,219	0	0	0
Wyoming	11,849	9,461,176	506	459,786	6,994,712
<b>Total Summary</b>	<b>24,935</b>	<b>18,552,398</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>1,396,237</b>	<b>\$ 25,499,603</b>
<b><u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>					
Arkansas	1	173			
Colorado	1	160			
Kansas	39	9,672			
Louisiana	2	108			
North Dakota	2	363			
Oklahoma	21	2,954			
Texas	39	7,422			
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>20,852</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Reform Act Competitive Oil &amp; Gas Leases /d/ /e/</b>	<b>25,040</b>	<b>18,573,250</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>1,396,237</b>	<b>\$ 25,499,603</b>

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	<b>Leases as of September 30, 2002 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Competitive General Services Administration (GSA) Oil &amp; Gas Leases /f/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
California	1	69			
Nebraska	11	11,847			
South Dakota	4	4,858			
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16,774</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Competitive Protective Leases /g/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>					
California	2	72			
Colorado	1	320			
Nebraska	2	950			
New Mexico	1	27			
North Dakota	9	1,287			
Ohio	1	113			
Oklahoma	2	2,768			
Texas	6	2,259			
Utah	3	143			
Wyoming	1	80			
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8,019</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Competitive National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska Leases /h/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
Alaska	192	1,435,220	59	567,769	63,728,006
<b>Total NPR-A Leases</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>1,435,220</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>567,769</b>	<b>\$63,728,006</b>
<b><u>Competitive Naval Oil Shale Reserve Leases /i/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
Colorado	4	8,388			
<b>Total Public</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8,388</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Competitive Oil &amp; Gas Leases /j/</b>	<b>28,317</b>	<b>20,781,874</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>1,964,006</b>	<b>\$ 89,227,609</b>

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	<b>Leases as of September 30, 2002 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Geothermal Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>					
California	59	89,567			
Nevada	42	45,707	7	11,428	
New Mexico	4	4,581			
Oregon	10	6,464			
Utah	6	4,917			
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>151,236</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11,428</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Grand Total of All Competitive Oil, Gas &amp; Geothermal Leases</u></b>					
	<b>28,438</b>	<b>20,933,110</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>1,975,434</b>	<b>\$ 89,227,609</b>

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

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

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

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

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

N/A - Not applicable.



**Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

	<b>Total as of September 30, 2002 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>	
	<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	36	66,950		
Arkansas	26	29,045		
California	81	21,745		
Colorado	769	618,857		
Kansas	27	7,967		
Louisiana	43	8,765		
Michigan	3	1,119		
Mississippi	10	1,346		
Montana	1,011	1,452,638		
Nebraska	3	159		
Nevada	28	38,405		
New Mexico	3,093	2,085,183		
North Dakota	34	9,424		
Oklahoma	185	28,699	1	80
South Dakota	13	6,465		
Utah	705	577,573		
Wyoming	2,075	1,029,739	7	3,997
<b>Total Public Domain</b>	<b>8,152</b>	<b>5,987,531</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4,077</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	8	1,990		
Arkansas	53	46,604	1	280
California	9	1,745		
Colorado	11	3,958		
Florida	2	2,280		
Kansas	2	996		
Kentucky	9	10,197		
Louisiana	27	29,472		
Maryland	3	2,142		
Michigan	14	4,076		
Mississippi	78	35,040	15	7,438
Montana	49	22,322		
Nebraska	3	136		
New Mexico	3	1,566		

**Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	<b>Total as of September 30, 2002 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>	
	<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>				
North Dakota	50	28,218		
Ohio	23	12,140		
Oklahoma	44	12,915		
Pennsylvania	4	2,244		
Texas	79	109,910		
Utah	9	1,653		
Virginia	7	10,250		
West Virginia	40	53,436		
Wyoming	17	3,994		
<b>Total Acquired Lands</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>397,284</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7,718</b>
<b><u>Summary: Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	18	5,442		
Alaska	36	66,950		
Arkansas	79	75,649	1	280
California	90	23,490		
Colorado	780	622,815		
Florida	2	2,280		
Kansas	29	8,963		
Kentucky	9	10,197		
Louisiana	70	38,237		
Maryland	3	2,142		
Michigan	17	5,195		
Mississippi	88	36,386	15	7,438
Montana	1,060	1,474,960		
Nebraska	6	295		
Nevada	28	38,405		
New Mexico	3,096	2,086,749		
North Dakota	84	37,642		
Ohio	23	12,140		
Oklahoma	229	41,614	1	80
Pennsylvania	4	2,244		
South Dakota	13	6,465		
Texas	79	109,910		
Utah	714	579,226		

**Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	<b>Total as of September 30, 2002 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Summary: Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases - continued</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands - continued</b>				
Virginia	7	10,250		
West Virginia	40	53,436		
Wyoming	2,092	1,033,733	7	3,997
<b>Total Summary</b>	<b>8,696</b>	<b>6,384,815</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11,795</b>
<b><u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Alabama	7	1,724		
Arkansas	6	1,181		
California	35	9,564		
Colorado	826	504,266	1	412
Florida	1	120		
Kansas	2	880		
Louisiana	13	713		
Michigan	10	13,018		
Mississippi	5	492		
Montana	356	295,085		
Nevada	28	30,310		
New Mexico	1,472	903,805	2	560
North Dakota	105	64,222		
Oklahoma	130	18,028		
South Dakota	37	17,673		
Utah	462	389,701		
Wyoming	3,331	1,704,694	1	243
<b>Total Public Domain</b>	<b>6,826</b>	<b>3,955,476</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,215</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	4	3,589		
Arkansas	23	13,844		
California	1	42		
Colorado	32	21,098		
Florida	3	5,959		
Kentucky	5	9,009		
Louisiana	23	13,006		

**Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	<b>Total as of September 30, 2002 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases - continued</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands - continued</b>				
Michigan	19	9,245		
Mississippi	117	67,198		
Montana	48	44,551		
Nebraska	1	9		
New Mexico	4	834		
North Dakota	159	153,544	1	160
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	45	14,197		
Oregon	2	8,313		
South Dakota	2	840		
Texas	21	20,139		
Utah	3	324		
Virginia	2	4,066		
West Virginia	2	4,168		
Wyoming	44	17,268		
<b>Total Acquired Lands</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>412,913</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>160</b>
<b><u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	11	5,313		
Arkansas	29	15,025		
California	36	9,606		
Colorado	858	525,364	1	412
Florida	4	6,079		
Kansas	2	880		
Kentucky	5	9,009		
Louisiana	36	13,719		
Michigan	29	22,263		
Mississippi	122	67,690		
Montana	404	339,636		
Nebraska	1	9		
Nevada	28	30,310		
New Mexico	1,476	904,639	2	560
North Dakota	264	217,766	1	160
Ohio	1	1,670		

**Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	<b>Total as of September 30, 2002 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases - continued</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands - continued</b>				
Oklahoma	175	32,225		
Oregon	2	8,313		
South Dakota	39	18,513		
Texas	21	20,139		
Utah	465	390,025		
Virginia	2	4,066		
West Virginia	2	4,168		
Wyoming	3,375	1,721,962	1	243
<b>Total Summary</b>	<b>7,387</b>	<b>4,368,389</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,375</b>
<b><u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>				
Arkansas	4	599		
Colorado	7	1,060		
Kansas	2	400		
Louisiana	5	15,048		
Michigan	4	4,553		
Mississippi	1	395		
North Dakota	5	1,110		
Ohio	1	42		
Oklahoma	1	400		
Texas	10	11,394		
West Virginia	2	4,269		
Wyoming	4	1,151		
<b>Total Future Interest</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>40,421</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Pre-Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /b/</b>				
	<b>16,129</b>	<b>10,793,625</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13,170</b>

**Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	<b>Total as of September 30, 2002 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Reform Act Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Alabama	2	321		
Arizona	23	68,152	1	6,983
Arkansas	83	140,609	5	11,791
California	61	45,875	4	2,720
Colorado	620	821,172	52	75,327
Idaho	8	11,492	3	5,798
Kansas	2	179		
Louisiana	1	52		
Michigan	11	6,665		
Mississippi	2	545		
Montana	663	1,001,321	94	113,665
Nebraska	3	240		
Nevada	500	1,282,667	74	223,426
New Mexico	268	384,466	35	59,615
North Dakota	94	24,794	7	2,931
Oklahoma	3	271		
Oregon	13	21,333	4	3,496
South Dakota	49	74,726		
Utah	848	1,145,320	56	127,054
Washington	26	37,412	3	3,461
Wyoming	2,970	2,837,335	70	77,121
<b>Total Public Domain</b>	<b>6,250</b>	<b>7,904,947</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>713,388</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	14	9,476		
Arkansas	107	149,127	8	26,090
California	5	831		
Colorado	24	14,413	1	312
Kansas	1	320		
Kentucky	4	5,519		
Louisiana	62	24,409		
Michigan	22	14,655		
Mississippi	196	113,655	30	14,641
Montana	171	170,736	65	69,543
Nebraska	2	400		
New Mexico	2	4,702		

**Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	<b>Total as of September 30, 2002 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Reform Act Leases - continued</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands - continued</b>				
North Dakota	227	130,143	6	2,211
Ohio	3	6,069		
Oklahoma	13	7,072		
Oregon	8	13,837	2	1,510
South Dakota	5	3,416		
Texas	70	47,226	3	4,687
Utah	5	1,237		
Washington	2	1,528		
Wyoming	49	25,118	2	680
<b>Total Acquired Lands</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>743,889</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>119,674</b>
<b><u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	16	9,797		
Arizona	23	68,152	1	6,983
Arkansas	190	289,736	13	37,881
California	66	46,706	4	2,720
Colorado	644	835,585	53	75,639
Idaho	8	11,492	3	5,798
Kansas	3	499		
Kentucky	4	5,519		
Louisiana	63	24,461		
Michigan	33	21,320		
Mississippi	198	114,200	30	14,641
Montana	834	1,172,057	159	183,208
Nebraska	5	640		
Nevada	500	1,282,667	74	223,426
New Mexico	270	389,168	35	59,615
North Dakota	321	154,937	13	5,142
Ohio	3	6,069		
Oklahoma	16	7,343		
Oregon	21	35,170	6	5,006
South Dakota	54	78,142		
Texas	70	47,226	3	4,687
Utah	853	1,146,557	56	127,054
Washington	28	38,940	3	3,461
Wyoming	3,019	2,862,453	72	77,801
<b>Total Summary</b>	<b>7,242</b>	<b>8,648,836</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>833,062</b>

**Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

	Total as of September 30, 2002 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Texas	1	547		
<b>Total Future Interest</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /c/</b>	<b>7,243</b>	<b>8,649,383</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>833,062</b>
<b>Total Oil and Gas Noncompetitive Leases /d/</b>	<b>23,372</b>	<b>19,443,008</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>846,232</b>
<b><u>Geothermal Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>				
California	13	11,199		
Nevada	129	190,894	72	115,899
Oregon	47	47,327	1	1,190
Utah	2	1,989	1	1,761
<b>Total Geothermal Leases</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>251,409</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>118,850</b>
<b><u>Grand Total of All Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, &amp; Geothermal Leases</u></b>	<b>23,563</b>	<b>19,694,417</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>965,082</b>

/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 2002**

	<b>Total as of September 30, 2002 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Private Leases /b/</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Colorado	2	328	0	0
Kansas	4	1,480	0	0
Kentucky	36	10,423	1	1,662
Louisiana	2	48	0	0
Mississippi	1	482	0	0
Nebraska	1	210	0	0
New York	1	158	0	0
North Dakota	3	345	0	0
Ohio	113	12,990	2	121
Oklahoma	7	924	0	0
Pennsylvania	65	4,572	1	274
Tennessee	3	2,296	0	0
Texas	4	1,135	0	0
Utah	15	5,275	0	0
West Virginia	197	68,843	0	0
<b>Total Private Leases</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>109,509</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,057</b>
<b><u>Exchange Leases /c/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
California	68	11,576	0	0
Colorado	18	9,422	0	0
Kansas	21	18,028	0	0
Montana	91	27,202	0	0
New Mexico	307	125,231	0	0
North Dakota	9	4,227	0	0
Utah	1	760	0	0
Wyoming	72	21,198	0	0
<b>Total Exchange Leases</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>217,644</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	<b>Total as of September 30, 2002 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Renewal Leases /d/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
California	126	32,228		
Colorado	131	112,634	1	191
Louisiana	1	103		
Montana	119	39,612	1	120
New Mexico	429	102,393		
North Dakota	9	8,981		
Oklahoma	8	282		
Utah	7	5,475		
Wyoming	390	106,135		
<b>Total Renewal Leases</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>407,843</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>311</b>
<b><u>Class III Reinstatement Leases /e/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
California	1	80		
Wyoming	2	338		
<b>Total Class III Reinstatement Leases</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Oil and Gas Special Act - Rights-of-Way of 1930 /f/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Colorado	50	2,934		
Montana	6	109		
Nebraska	4	133		
New Mexico	2	383		
North Dakota	8	679		
Utah	3	457		
Wyoming	42	1,874		
<b>Total Rights-of- Way Act of 1930 Leases</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>6,569</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	<b>Total as of September 30, 2002 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Oil and Gas Special Act - Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act of 1934 /g/</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Colorado	1	711		
Kansas	51	11,228		
North Dakota	10	2,233		
Oklahoma	27	5,165		
Texas	39	7,127		
<b>Total FFMC Act Leases</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>26,464</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Oil and Gas Special Act - Texas Relinquishment Act of 1919 /h/</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Texas	4	100		
<b>Total Texas Relinquishment</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Grand Total Other Oil &amp; Gas Leases</u></b>	<b>2,511</b>	<b>768,547</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,368</b>

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

- /f/ A lease issued under the Act of May 21, 1930, which authorizes the leasing of oil and gas deposits under certain rights-of-way to the owner of the right-of-way or any assignee thereof.
- /g/ Leases issued on lands acquired by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (FFMC) under the FFMC Act of 1934.
- /h/ A lease issued under the Texas Relinquishment Act of 1919.

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES  
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

**NEW OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>APDs /a/ Approved</b>	<b>New Holes Started</b>	<b>Producible Completions</b>	<b>Abandoned Holes</b>
Alabama	0	1	1	0
Alaska	13	13	13	0
Arkansas	2	6	3	4
California	108	94	78	213
Colorado	189	141	130	28
Kansas	3	3	3	6
Kentucky	2	0	0	2
Louisiana	0	2	5	9
Michigan	0	0	0	2
Mississippi	4	7	4	27
Montana	130	107	123	66
Nevada	5	0	0	0
New Mexico	1,117	792	1,034	285
New York	2	0	0	0
North Dakota	54	52	54	16
Ohio	0	1	1	0
Oklahoma	5	4	4	2
Pennsylvania	0	1	0	0
South Dakota	4	0	0	2
Texas	16	10	10	0
Utah	434	227	254	9
Virginia	0	1	1	0
West Virginia	1	3	1	3
Wyoming	1,638	1,307	1,203	198
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,727</b>	<b>2,772</b>	<b>2,922</b>	<b>872</b>

**ANNUAL GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>GDPs /b/ Approved</b>	<b>Wells Spudded</b>	<b>Wells Plugged</b>	<b>Wells Completed</b>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
California	6	2	0	2
Nevada	2	2	0	2
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	3	0
Utah	0	0	0	0

/a/ APDs = Application for Permit to Drill.

/b/ GDPs = Geothermal Permits to Drill.

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

Table 3-17.

**CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002**

**CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES**

	<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	21	23	18	6,474
Alaska	12	167	180	38	67,350
Arizona	1	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	2	114	123	157	74,499
California	24	6,151	6,614	305	70,361
Colorado	132	3,205	3,446	2,005	1,317,236
Florida	0	2	2	2	3,468
Illinois	2	16	17	8	1,581
Kansas	8	422	454	433	109,194
Kentucky	0	242	260	42	24,071
Louisiana	12	294	316	156	65,161
Maryland	0	8	9	0	0
Michigan	21	69	73	62	30,585
Mississippi	7	125	134	67	36,886
Montana	52	1,949	2,096	1,338	696,058
Nebraska	8	28	30	18	6,069
Nevada	4	109	117	28	15,337
New Mexico	226	21,478	23,095	6,529	3,723,583
New York	0	4	4	4	544
North Dakota	42	634	682	556	306,143
Ohio	0	393	423	179	33,605
Oklahoma	19	332	357	802	119,318
Pennsylvania	0	135	145	67	4,939
South Dakota	8	63	68	73	33,897

Table 3-17.

**CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002 – continued**

**CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES – continued**

	<b>Units Effect /a/</b>	<b>Producing and Service Holes /b/</b>	<b>Producing and Service Completions /b/</b>	<b>Producing Leases /a/</b>	<b>Producing Status /a/</b>
Tennessee	0	8	9	3	2,296
Texas	15	296	318	173	106,857
Virginia	0	16	17	11	10,555
Utah	121	3,330	3,581	1,199	895,482
Washington	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	2	274	295	163	77,948
Wyoming	542	21,950	23,602	7,093	3,574,044
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>61,835</b>	<b>66,490</b>	<b>21,529</b>	<b>11,413,541</b>

**CONTINUING GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES /c/**

	<b>Units /a/</b>	<b>Injection Wells</b>	<b>Producing Wells</b>	<b>Producing Leases /a/</b>	<b>Direct Use /d/</b>	<b>Total Electrical Generation /e/</b>
California	2	90	274	23	140,000	4,330 (15) /h/
Nevada	10	20	37	26	(1) /f/ /h/	1,250 (9) /h/ /i/
New Mexico	0	0	4	2	(2) /g/ /h/	0
Utah	0	4	6	4	0	230 (2) /h/ /i/
<b>Totals</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>5,810</b>

**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002 – concluded**

- /a/ Data comes from the Bureau of Land Management's Case Recordation System.
- /b/ Service holes and completions are not necessarily located on producible leases. Data comes from the Bureau of Land Management's Automated Inspection Record System.
- /c/ Nearly all geothermal resources developed on Federal lands are utilized for electrical generation (indirect use). Royalties generated from geothermal resources exceeded \$15 million in Fiscal Year 2002.
- /d/ Direct use is measured in British thermal units, or BTUs. One BTU is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at standard condition (equal to 252 calories).
- /e/ Total Electrical Generation is measured in gigawatt-hours (GW-hr). One GW equals 1,000,000 kilowatts and is enough power to meet the needs of 1,000,000 people.
- /f/ Production amount included in Electrical Generation Royalty payments.
- /g/ Production amount not significant or wells shut-in.
- /h/ Number in parentheses indicates the number of Direct Use facilities or power plants.
- /i/ Corrected decimal point location from last year's number.



Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,  
REFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND  
LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

	Total as of September 30, 2002 <i>/a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Federal Coal Leases</u></b>					
<b>Competitive Nonregional Lease-by-Application Leases</b>					
Alabama /b/	0	0	(1)	(1,378)	0
Colorado /b/	13	17,059	0	(3,197)	0
Montana	2	1,551	0	0	0
New Mexico	4	12,890	0	0	0
North Dakota /c/	7	2,453	1	503	50,280
Oklahoma	9	13,804	0	0	0
Utah /c/	11	36,864	1	1,648	11,459,900
Wyoming /c/	18	33,922	1	4,982	379,504,652
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>118,543</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,558</b>	<b>\$391,014,832</b>
<b>Competitive Pre-Federal Coal Leasing Amendment Act (FCLAA) Leases</b>					
Montana	12	22,691	0	0	0
North Dakota	4	2,835	0	0	0
Utah /b/	60	59,371	(4)	(3,458)	0
Washington	1	241	0	0	0
Wyoming /d/	35	66,377	2	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>151,515</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3,458)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Competitive Regional Emergency/Bypass Leases</b>					
Alabama	2	120	0	0	0
Colorado /b/	9	5,176	0	(124)	0
Kentucky	1	1,430	0	0	0
Montana	4	1,588	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	3,856	0	0	0
North Dakota	1	80	0	0	0
Utah	6	5,343	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	3,260	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20,853</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(124)</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,  
REFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND  
LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 -- continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2002 <i>/a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<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 /b/	19	27,031	(2)	(600)	0
Kentucky	3	2,233	0	0	0
Montana	7	4,825	0	0	0
Utah	6	9,310	0	0	0
Wyoming	6	14,792	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>59,801</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(600)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Exchange Leases</b>					
Kentucky	3	3,804	0	0	0
Montana	1	9,445	0	0	0
Wyoming	5	4,730	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17,979</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Preference Right Leases</b>					
Alaska	2	5,148	0	0	0
Colorado /b/	17	30,114	(3)	(3,016)	0
Montana	3	3,951	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	14,970	0	0	0
Oklahoma	3	3,309	0	0	0
Utah	7	5,326	0	0	0
Washington	1	280	0	0	0
Wyoming /e/	17	36,955	0	80	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100,053</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(2,936)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>All Coal Leases Combined</b>					
Alabama	3	1,730	(1)	(1,378)	0
Alaska	2	5,148	0	0	0
Colorado	58	79,380	(5)	(6,937)	0
Kentucky	7	7,467	0	0	0
Montana	29	44,051	0	0	0
New Mexico	13	31,716	0	0	0
North Dakota	12	5,368	1	503	50,280

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,  
REFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND  
LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 -- continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2002 <i>/a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b>All Coal Leases Combined B continued</b>					
Oklahoma	12	17,113	0	0	0
Utah	90	116,214	(3)	(1,810)	11,459,900
Washington	2	521	0	0	0
Wyoming	84	160,036	3	5,062	379,504,652
<b>Total</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>468,744</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(4,560)</b>	<b>\$391,014,832</b>
<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
Utah /f/	0	0	(3)	(6,354)	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>34,170</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(6,354)</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Coal Licenses</u></b>					
<b>Exploration Licenses</b>					
Colorado	3	10,613	0	0	N/A
Montana /b/	2	630	0	(100)	N/A
North Dakota	2	5,952	0	0	N/A
Oklahoma	2	3,262	0	0	N/A
Utah /b/	1	640	(1)	(766)	N/A
Wyoming	10	32,273	5	12,848	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>53,370</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11,982</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Licenses to Mine</b>					
Montana /b/	0	0	(1)	(20)	N/A
New Mexico /b/	1	10	(1)	(2)	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Table 3-18.**

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,  
REFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND  
LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	<b>Total as of September 30, 2002 <i>/a/</i></b>		<b>Actions During Fiscal Year</b>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Logical Mining Units</u></b>					
Colorado <i>/b/g/</i>	9	72,424	(2)	1,326	N/A
Montana	4	60,705	0	0	N/A
New Mexico <i>/g/</i>	3	37,155	0	14,506	N/A
North Dakota	3	12,753	0	0	N/A
Oklahoma	1	293	0	0	N/A
Utah <i>/b/</i>	9	79,952	0	(730)	N/A
Wyoming <i>/h /</i>	16	103,759	1	8,921	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>367,041</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>24,023</b>	<b>N/A</b>

*/a/* Authorized leases, licenses, and permits are shown, along with those logical mining units (LMUs) that were approved as of September 30, 2002. Totals include actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns. New actions show the number of leases, licenses, and permits authorized and logical mining units actions approved with an effective date during the fiscal year. Actions approved during the fiscal year that reduced the quantity or acreage of leases or logical mining units are shown in parentheses. Pending preference right lease applications are also shown.

*/b/* Fiscal Year 2002 value reflects a partial or full relinquishment of a lease, license, permit, or LMU that was completed during Fiscal Year 2002 and is reflected by a decrease in the lease, license, permit, or LMU acreage and quantity.

*/c/* Values reflect the issuance of new Federal coal leases during Fiscal Year 2002. These leases have been offered for lease through a competitive sale process. The total bonus bid for the lease is shown.

*/d/* An increase in the quantity of leases for Fiscal Year 2002, without an additional acreage, reflects the division, or segregation, of one lease into several leases. Leases are segregated for administration purposes, e.g., including only part of a lease within an LMU. The segregated lease carries the same terms and conditions as the original lease.

*/e/* An increase in acreage for Fiscal Year 2002, without an additional lease, reflects completion of a modification of an existing lease.

*/f/* Three Preference Right Lease Applications (PRLAs) in Utah were rejected during Fiscal Year 2002 because the applicant failed to establish that commercial quantities of coal existed within the lands of each PRLA.

**Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,  
REFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND  
LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 -- concluded**

/g/ An error reporting the total Federal and non-Federal acreage within the approved LMUs was found in Colorado and New Mexico. The total acreage report for Fiscal Year 2002 has been adjusted to reflect the corrected total acreage.

/h/ A new LMU was authorized in Wyoming during Fiscal Year 2002.

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,  
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002**

	Total as of September 30, 2002 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres /b/	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b><u>Combined Hydrocarbon Leases</u></b>					
Utah	17	13,853			
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13,853</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Phosphate Leases</u></b>					
<b>Phosphate Competitive Leases</b>					
Florida	6	963			
Idaho	48	30,312			
Montana	1	1,409			
Utah	3	4,716			
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>37,400</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Phosphate Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases</b>					
Idaho	9	2,542			
Utah	1	840			
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,382</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Phosphate Preference Right Leases</b>					
Idaho	29	10,043			
Utah	3	7,472			
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>17,515</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Phosphate Leases</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58,297</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Phosphate Preference Right Lease Applications</u></b>					
California	1	2,434			
Idaho	1	720			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,154</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,  
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2002 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres /b/	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b><u>Phosphate Use Permits</u></b>					
Idaho	4	230			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Sodium Leases</u></b>					
<b>Sodium Competitive Leases</b>					
California	13	7,730			
Wyoming	38	45,974			
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>53,704</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Sodium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases</b>					
Arizona	1	4			
Wyoming	1	317			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Sodium Preference Right Leases</b>					
California	18	17,837			
Colorado	8	16,674			
New Mexico	4	2,000			
Wyoming	27	37,435			
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>73,946</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Sodium Leases</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>127,971</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Sodium Preference Right Lease Applications</u></b>					
Nevada	3	7,506			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7,506</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,  
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2002 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres /b/	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b><u>Sodium Prospecting Permits</u></b>					
Nevada	1	2,546			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,546</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Sodium Use Permit</u></b>					
California	1	40			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Potassium Leases</u></b>					
<b>Potassium Competitive Leases</b>					
California	5	5,970			
New Mexico	9	12,720			
Utah	10	24,700			
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>43,390</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Potassium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases</b>					
California	1	1,332			
New Mexico	34	36,233			
Utah	2	702			
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38,267</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Potassium Preference Right Leases</b>					
California	2	2,984			
New Mexico	68	85,443			
Utah	6	9,210			
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>97,637</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Potassium Leases</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>179,294</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>



Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,  
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2002 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres /b/	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b><u>Potassium Prospecting Permits</u></b>					
Colorado	1	1,667			
Nevada	1	2,320			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,987</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Gilsonite Leases</u></b>					
<b>Gilsonite Competitive Leases</b>					
Utah	11	3,135			
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Gilsonite Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Lease</b>					
Utah	1	28			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Gilsonite Preference Right Leases</b>					
Utah	1	477			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Gilsonite Leases</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3,640</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Oil Shale Competitive Leases</u></b>					
Colorado	1	5,087			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5,087</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,  
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2002 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres /b/	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b><u>Hardrock - Acquired Lands Leases /c/</u></b>					
<b>Hardrock - Acquired Lands Competitive Leases</b>					
Wyoming	2	560			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>560</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Hardrock Preference Right Leases</b>					
Alabama	1	40			
Arkansas	7	617			
California	3	880			
Georgia	1	218			
Idaho	2	151			
Illinois	4	421			
Minnesota /d/	2	4,865			
Missouri	33	31,073			
North Carolina	1	158			
Utah /e/	21	6,385			
Virginia	1	355			
Wisconsin	1	480			
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>45,643</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total Hardrock Leases</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>46,203</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b><u>Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /c/</u></b>					
California	1	39			
Idaho	2	321			
Illinois	1	502			
South Carolina	1	1,109			
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,971</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2002 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres /b/	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b><u>Hardrock - Acquired Lands Prospecting Permits /c/</u></b>					
Arkansas	2	57			
Illinois	1	203			
Michigan	4	4,608			
Minnesota	3	3,216			
Missouri	4	1,429			
Montana	2	236			
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9,749</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Asphalt Competitive Leases</u></b>					
Oklahoma	2	959			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>959</b>			
<b><u>Nevada Sand and Gravel Solid Mineral Leases</u></b>					
Nevada	4	1,474			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

/a/ Pending preference right lease applications and authorized leases, licenses, and permits are shown. This table includes new actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns. New actions show the number of leases, licenses, and permits authorized with effective dates during the fiscal year that were active, and preference right lease applications that were pending, as of September 30, 2002.

/b/ Acreage numbers may have changed slightly from previous years due to rounding routine changes associated with new automated tools used to extract and compile the data.

/c/ Hardrock leases, lease applications, and permits include these minerals: bentonite, calcium, chromite, clay, cobalt, corundum, copper, fluorite, galena, garnet, gold, iron, jade, jadite, lead, limestone, nephrite, nickel, platinum, olivine, quartz crystals, semi-precious gemstones, silicates, silicon, silver, sphalerite, titanium, tripoli, tungsten, vermiculite, zinc, and other minerals.

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,  
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

- /d/ These two leases were previously listed under the case type heading: *Public Domain – Minnesota USDA National Forest Solid Mineral Leases and Permits*. One lease does include 80 acres of public domain, but the remaining acreage consists of acquired land.
- /e/ These 21 leases were transferred from the State of Utah. These leases 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 for the way these leases were originally issued.

Table 3-20.

## DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2002

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Non-Exclusive Sales</b>							
Arizona	Pumice	13	72,190	\$ 26,007	13	72,190	\$ 26,007
	Sand & Gravel	38	21,102	21,102	38	21,102	21,102
	Stone	213	697	9,298	213	697	9,298
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>93,989</b>	<b>56,407</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>93,989</b>	<b>56,407</b>
California	Sand & Gravel	25	7,787	3,666	25	7,479	3,666
	Soil - Other	7	1,560	624	7	1,560	624
	Stone	5	6	29	5	6	29
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9,353</b>	<b>4,319</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9,045</b>	<b>4,319</b>
Colorado	Sand & Gravel	11	40,023	16,035	10	23	35
	Stone	629	14,991	17,044	630	14,992	17,051
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>55,014</b>	<b>33,079</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>15,015</b>	<b>17,086</b>
Idaho	Clay	1	40	16	1	40	16
	Pumice	81	416	1,150	81	416	1,150
	Sand & Gravel	123	21,863	10,093	123	21,863	10,093
	Soil - Other	2	101	65	2	101	65
	Stone	726	2,072	10,663	726	2,072	10,663
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>24,492</b>	<b>21,987</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>24,492</b>	<b>21,987</b>
Montana /d/	Sand & Gravel	8	393	3,930	8	393	3,930
	Stone	7	683	4,112	7	683	4,112
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>8,042</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>8,042</b>
Nevada	Sand & Gravel	194	393,423	350,074	197	412,174	371,346
	Soil - Other	11	1,718	859	11	1,718	859
	Stone	26	80	993	26	80	993
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>395,221</b>	<b>\$351,926</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>413,972</b>	<b>\$ 373,198</b>

**Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Non-Exclusive Sales -- continued</b>							
New Mexico /e/	Calcium	129	96,778	\$ 129,381	129	96,778	\$ 129,381
	Pumice	5	1,600	720	5	1,600	720
	Sand & Gravel	89	4,373	2,486	88	3,373	1,736
	Soil - Other	5	1,114	338	5	1,114	338
	Stone	269	1,072	3,568	268	1,068	3,564
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>104,937</b>	<b>136,493</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>103,933</b>	<b>135,739</b>
Oregon /f/	Clay	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Pumice	2	51	30	2	51	30
	Sand & Gravel	2	101	126	3	2,289	1,220
	Stone	91	1,581	1,997	90	1,580	1,987
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>3,922</b>	<b>3,239</b>
Utah	Clay	3	1,802	450	4	8,778	3,450
	Pumice	48	9,316	4,278	48	9,316	4,278
	Sand & Gravel	115	486,487	180,688	117	463,114	170,379
	Soil - Other	13	2,401	1,458	16	2,989	1,694
	Stone	751	3,364	49,414	751	3,364	49,414
<b>State Total</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>503,370</b>	<b>236,288</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>487,561</b>	<b>229,215</b>	
Wyoming /g/	Sand & Gravel	40	53,918	19,555	38	48,303	17,805
	Stone	51	226	6,885	54	223	6,701
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>54,144</b>	<b>26,440</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>48,526</b>	<b>24,506</b>
<b>Total Non-Exclusive Sales</b>		<b>3,735</b>	<b>1,243,331</b>	<b>\$ 877,136</b>	<b>3,743</b>	<b>1,201,531</b>	<b>\$ 873,738</b>

Table 3-20.

## DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Exclusive Sales</b>							
Arizona	Clay	1	25,000	\$ 13,750	1	5,000	\$ 2,750
	Pumice	1	38,236	13,775	6	84,598	30,477
	Sand & Gravel	9	245,047	208,565	76	534,453	438,962
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	2	560	157
	Stone	10	247,105	478,080	137	642,279	1,427,793
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>555,388</b>	<b>714,170</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>1,266,890</b>	<b>1,900,139</b>
California	Clay	1	3,296	5,368	3	4,120	6,710
	Pumice	2	114,503	112,500	1	7,634	7,500
	Sand & Gravel	20	2,014,483	1,607,851	213	1,187,670	837,369
	Stone	1	5,749	55,000	7	2,730	22,375
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2,138,031</b>	<b>1,780,719</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>1,202,154</b>	<b>873,954</b>
Colorado	Calcium	0	0	0	1	8,294	4,956
	Clay	0	0	0	6	6,818	4,551
	Sand & Gravel	8	232,994	245,135	19	233,020	243,024
	Soil - Other	2	155,096	15,330	12	134,887	13,333
	Stone	25	7,651	24,127	59	11,036	38,473
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>395,741</b>	<b>284,592</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>394,055</b>	<b>304,337</b>
Idaho	Clay	1	7,334	2,933	2	3,314	1,325
	Sand & Gravel	7	19,900	8,203	28	75,529	45,612
	Soil - Other	1	500	375	0	0	0
	Stone	19	30,043	33,007	30	13,371	22,893
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>57,777</b>	<b>\$ 44,518</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>92,214</b>	<b>\$ 69,830</b>

**Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Exclusive Sales -- continued</b>							
Montana /d/	Sand & Gravel	1	30	\$ 15	0	0	\$ 0
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Nevada	Gemstone	1	1,000	550	1	1,000	550
	Pumice	2	50,000	50,000	4	175	175
	Sand & Gravel	86	8,597,755	9,337,715	314	2,999,401	2,599,629
	Soil - Other	4	1,234	740	4	1,234	740
	Stone	27	194,521	318,194	26	17,345	15,424
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>8,844,510</b>	<b>9,707,199</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>3,019,155</b>	<b>2,616,518</b>
New Mexico /e/	Calcium	93	59,269	75,903	114	56,825	73,957
	Clay	3	17,000	8,500	15	17,669	8,835
	Pumice	0	0	0	53	228,412	89,483
	Sand & Gravel	18	361,451	241,641	115	772,254	748,227
	Soil - Other	3	10,500	30,156	3	2,266	9,600
	Stone	22	732	5,104	67	20,746	18,110
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>448,952</b>	<b>361,304</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>1,098,172</b>	<b>948,212</b>
Oregon /f/	Sand & Gravel	19	4,250	2,550	0	0	0
	Stone	5	11,594	6,118	2	6	22
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15,844</b>	<b>8,668</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>
Utah	Pumice	1	45,801	21,000	0	0	0
	Sand & Gravel	3	8,100	3,085	10	95,053	75,446
	Stone	7	11,972	26,091	11	159	6,597
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>65,873</b>	<b>\$ 50,176</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>95,212</b>	<b>\$ 82,043</b>



**Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Exclusive Sales – concluded</b>							
Wyoming /g/	Calcium	3	257,708	\$ 220,000	18	151,809	\$ 121,475
	Clay	1	202,257	45,900	3	256,349	58,175
	Sand & Gravel	31	1,225,174	657,615	64	676,647	396,343
	Soil - Other	1	885	250	1	885	250
	Stone	5	11,858	7,130	17	72,045	62,955
	<b>State total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1,697,882</b>	<b>930,895</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>1,157,735</b>	<b>639,198</b>
<b>Total Exclusive Sales</b>		<b>444</b>	<b>14,220,028</b>	<b>\$13,882,256</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>8,325,593</b>	<b>\$ 7,434,253</b>
<b>Free-Use Permits</b>							
Arizona	Sand & Gravel	1	307,300	250,000	6	18,913	14,975
	Soil & Other	0	0	0	1	5,000	2,250
	Stone	1	30,757	45,575	3	15,686	4,706
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>338,057</b>	<b>295,575</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>39,599</b>	<b>21,931</b>
California	Clay	3	13,000	8,288	6	504	302
	Sand & Gravel	10	210,125	141,867	22	133,332	84,948
	Soil & Other	3	466,129	3,495,258	3	162,009	1,214,358
	Stone	1	20,000	14,000	3	145	105
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>709,254</b>	<b>3,659,413</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>295,990</b>	<b>1,299,713</b>
Colorado	Sand & Gravel	4	52,387	40,788	10	44,698	23,920
	Soil - Other	1	2,442	2,587	0	0	0
	Stone	1	287	250	2	25	9
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>55,116</b>	<b>\$ 43,625</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>44,723</b>	<b>\$ 23,929</b>

**Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Free-Use Permits – continued</b>							
Idaho	Pumice	2	70,000	\$ 90,000	11	27,692	\$ 92,880
	Sand & Gravel	18	1,458,500	773,700	137	335,335	134,921
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	4	350	240
	Stone	2	19,000	19,000	13	137,540	66,655
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,547,500</b>	<b>882,700</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>500,917</b>	<b>294,696</b>
Nevada	Sand & Gravel	47	481,450	331,485	106	2,099,215	2,007,927
	Soil - Other	3	70,195	35,120	3	70,195	35,120
	Stone	2	32,000	17,300	2	32,000	17,300
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>583,645</b>	<b>383,905</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>2,201,410</b>	<b>2,060,347</b>
New Mexico /e/	Calcium	20	381,285	484,241	10	111,328	124,482
	Sand & Gravel	14	558,644	304,640	163	393,308	212,311
	Soil - Other	3	135,000	54,600	39	3,120	1,506
	Stone	0	0	0	17	7,173	9,541
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1,074,929</b>	<b>843,481</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>514,929</b>	<b>347,840</b>
Oregon /f/	Clay	0	0	0	1	850	213
	Sand & Gravel	31	81,589	43,300	41	57,710	28,855
	Stone	12	44,159	25,650	14	32,131	16,487
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>125,748</b>	<b>\$ 68,950</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>90,691</b>	<b>\$ 45,555</b>

**Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Free-Use Permits – concluded</b>							
Utah	Pumice	1	22,901	\$ 16,500	0	0	\$ 0
	Sand & Gravel	12	380,421	151,138	12	164,911	59,807
	Stone	2	862	8,355	0	0	0
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>404,184</b>	<b>175,993</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>164,911</b>	<b>59,807</b>
Wyoming /g/	Sand & Gravel	20	571,589	441,088	42	93,350	83,736
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	1	1,444	722
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>571,589</b>	<b>441,088</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>94,794</b>	<b>84,458</b>
<b>Total Free-Use Permits</b>		<b>214</b>	<b>5,410,022</b>	<b>\$ 6,794,630</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>3,947,964</b>	<b>\$ 4,238,276</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>4,393</b>	<b>20,873,381</b>	<b>\$ 21,554,022</b>	<b>5,860</b>	<b>13,475,088</b>	<b>\$ 12,546,267</b>

**Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

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/ 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.

**Table 3-21. MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

State	Patents Issued		Lode Claims				Placer Claims				Mill Sites			
	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>
Alaska	2	0	0	0	0	0	19	385	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	90	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	7	1	6	37	0	0	5	389	4	300	50	227	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	75
Montana	0	11	0	0	56	570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	2	0	13	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	119	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>75</b>

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

**Table 3-22. ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579, FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2002**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Total Claims At Beginning of Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Claims Received During Year</b>	<b>Total At Year End</b>	<b>Active Claims At Beginning of Fiscal Year /a/</b>	<b>Claims Closed /b/</b>	<b>Claims Held Under FHFC /c/</b>	<b>Active Claims At Year End</b>
Alaska	115,235	255	115,490	8,070	995	35	7,736
Arizona	355,263	838	356,101	20,582	2,257	194	21,407
California	278,425	1,674	280,099	18,181	2,778	502	16,331
Colorado	250,980	423	251,403	5,772	629	40	5,032
Eastern States /d/	10,989	0	10,989	9	0	0	3
Idaho	183,511	924	184,435	10,283	1,197	244	9,929
Montana /e/	209,437	617	210,054	12,141	2,131	10	9,082
Nevada	821,250	7,366	828,616	93,100	19,143	472	88,124
New Mexico /f/	168,635	347	168,982	4,581	1,086	63	6,314
Oregon /g/	155,578	686	156,264	9,430	1,278	41	7,036
Utah	356,753	1,019	357,772	8,559	1,520	158	8,468
Wyoming /h/	257,956	1,258	259,214	12,646	640	91	16,720
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,164,012</b>	<b>15,407</b>	<b>3,179,419</b>	<b>203,354</b>	<b>33,654</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>196,182</b>

**Table 3-22. ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579,  
FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

- /a/ Active means that the subject claim or site is in good standing under the recording, maintenance, and assessment work statutes. It does not refer to any potential activity upon the land contained within the claim or site.
- /b/ Claims patented, or claims declared forfeit or abandoned and void, or null and void, under Public Laws 94-579, 103-66, or 105-277. On October 21, 1998, Public Law 105-277 (112 Stat. 2681-235) continued a one-time location fee of \$25 and an annual maintenance fee of \$100 per claim or site in lieu of performance of assessment work. Certain “small miners” and mineral patent applicants were exempted and the fees waived. Failure to pay, qualify as a “small miner,” qualify for a waiver, or file necessary documents as required by law or regulation results in statutory abandonment and forfeiture of the affected claim or site (43 CFR 3833.1-6). Claims forfeited or abandoned in one year may be closed out in the following year.
- /c/ Claims held under First Half of the Mineral Entry Final Certificate (FHFC) for a mineral patent application are exempt from the requirements to perform assessment work or to pay the annual \$100 fee (43 CFR 3851.5).
- /d/ Includes all States bordering on, or east of, the Mississippi River.
- /e/ Includes North and South Dakota.
- /f/ Includes Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.
- /g/ Includes Washington.
- /h/ Includes Nebraska.

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

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH THE  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 1995 THROUGH 2002**

Administrative State	Notices Reviewed /a/							
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Alaska	128	96	89	23	16	15	4	2
Arizona	101	213	39	27	45	43	29	36
California	62	66	51	30	64	32	37	29
Colorado	274	280	212	65	76	121	54	101
Idaho	11	12	51	9	10	65	11	4
Montana	12	22	25	17	22	25	23	15
Nevada	357	154	425	304	264	258	193	89
New Mexico	40	49	20	6	19	7	33	9
Oregon	146	194	83	56	53	54	42	27
Utah	35	99	59	39	63	44	42	9
Wyoming	20	47	19	12	8	8	2	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>326</b>



**Table 3-23. NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 1995 THROUGH 2002 – concluded**

Administrative State	Plans of Operations Reviewed /b/							
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Alaska	59	59	66	11	16	21	8	4
Arizona	3	14	1	6	6	2	1	31
California	50	56	38	47	36	41	22	14
Colorado	2	4	3	2	3	3	1	8
Idaho	3	3	10	5	4	12	6	4
Montana	4	0	5	3	3	1	2	7
Nevada	17	19	114	84	60	58	34	36
New Mexico	6	1	1	1	5	1	3	0
Oregon	2	13	3	3	2	2	9	10
Utah	1	1	2	14	16	7	12	7
Wyoming	4	44	5	1	1	1	4	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>134</b>

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

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

**Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

Fiscal Year	Federal Helium		Storage and Transmission		Helium Produced From Public Land	
	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /a/	Volume in Storage /b/	Operations Receipts /c/	Volume Sold /d/	Fee Sales and Royalty Receipts /e/
1998	157	\$ 9,111	4,787	\$1,791	2,451	\$3,782
1999	221	\$10,555	5,018	\$2,392	1,571	\$3,987
2000	235	\$11,400	4,475	\$2,284	1,191	\$3,636
2001	253	\$12,400	3,100	\$2,301	1,341	\$3,870
2002	228	\$11,500	1,885	\$3,042	1,356	\$4,875

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

/a/ Receipts include refined helium sales and related income. Refined helium sales ceased in April 1998. Beginning in 1999, figures represent in-kind helium sales only. The Helium Privatization Act of 1996 mandated the end to sales of refined helium by the Federal government and required that private companies selling helium to Federal government users purchase a like (in-kind) amount of crude helium from the government stockpile.

/b/ This is the balance of *private* helium remaining in storage at the end of each fiscal year. *Government* helium in storage at the end of Fiscal Year 2002 was 29.7 billion cubic feet.

/c/ The Helium Act of 1960 mandated a Federal helium conservation program. The crude helium pipeline was constructed, and from 1963 until about 1973, helium was purchased, injected into, and stored in the Cliffside Bush Dome. In Fiscal Year 1996, new storage contracts were implemented to recover all storage costs allocated to private storers. The transportation and storage of private company helium serves as a method of providing an adequate supply of crude helium to the private helium purification plants.

**Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

- /d/ The 1998 volume for Helium Produced from public land includes recovery of helium captured prior to 1998 and not reported earlier. Volumes reported are based upon helium contained in gross gas handled and represent only estimates of the volumes of helium sold from Federal land.
- /e/ Includes revenues for Federal helium produced in Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. Volumes reported do not correlate directly to revenues. Revenues are based upon the value received and volume of helium extracted.

Sources: Helium Operations Statistical Reports, Revenue Management Reports, and the Financial Management System.

Table 3-25.

**RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES  
MAY 20, 1785 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2002**

<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
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$749,904,478</b>	<b>\$ 5,034,702,066</b>	<b>\$ 387,331,419</b>	<b>\$ 58,185,806,077</b>	<b>\$ 306,681,304</b>	<b>\$ 2,712,040,658</b>	<b>\$67,376,466,002</b>

**Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES  
MAY 20, 1785 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

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

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

/b/ Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 20 U.S.C. 181 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 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 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. The Fiscal Year 1999 figure under Mineral Leases was corrected from \$8,838,284 to \$8,839,284. The total also includes \$81,663,303 from the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, 43 U.S.C. 1337, in Fiscal Year 2000.

/e/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act collections of \$85,088,754.

**Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

	Mineral Leases and Permits	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Alabama	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Alaska	2,326,054	11,250	499,705	0	0	0
Arizona	65,813	2,535	2,063,568	468,017	167,832	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	125,874	312,578	1,486,479	96,766	111,913	0
Colorado	1,520,308 /a/	156,238	1,026,481	551,572	62,595	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	2,495	0	0	0
Idaho	30,131	612,510	352,741	1,328,450	38,642	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	377	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	1,172,833	303,623	538,242	1,005,839	199,491	468,639
Nebraska	0	0	6,480	0	1,027	0
Nevada	150,949	4,451	89,081,633 /b/	1,992,592	22,135	0
New Mexico	720,962	3	1,353,208	1,717,054	301,012	28,254

**Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	Mineral Leases and Permits	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
North Carolina	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
North Dakota	802	0	3,086	0	13,074	0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	100	0	0	0	189	0
Oregon	7,863	16,077,344	310,830	1,081,745	39,083	16,162
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	5,290	0	0	0
South Dakota	191	36,171	10	0	148,297	0
Texas	602	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	64,626	117	652,450	1,033,878	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	21	22,000	2,113	0	45,483	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	659,120	919	1,251,731	1,206,364	642,248	0
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>\$6,846,249</b>	<b>\$17,539,739</b>	<b>\$98,636,919</b>	<b>\$10,482,277</b>	<b>\$1,793,021</b>	<b>\$513,055</b>
Percent	5.49%	14.06%	51.69%	8.40%	1.44%	0.41%
Mining Claim & Holding Fees /c/	18,883,225	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Operating Revenue /d/	21,808,824	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$ 47,538,298</b>	<b>\$17,539,739</b>	<b>\$ 98,636,919</b>	<b>\$10,482,277</b>	<b>\$ 1,793,021</b>	<b>\$ 513,055</b>

**Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	<b>Fees and Commissions</b>	<b>Rights-of-Way Rents</b>	<b>Rent of Land</b>	<b>Recreation Fees</b>	<b>Other Sources</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alabama	\$ 1,475	\$ 0	\$ 130	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,605
Alaska	935	239,789	66,927	214,726	(1,086)	3,358,300
Arizona	4,232	1,003,123	543,280	1,213,171	5,426	5,536,997
Arkansas	10,200	0	0	0	0	10,200
California	10,290	1,997,302	167,282	992,358	15,972	5,316,814
Colorado	97,860	439,024	8,474	379,764	545,870	4,788,186
Delaware	50	0	0	0	0	50
Florida	100	0	0	0	83	2,678
Idaho	3,583	603,243	48,080	433,676	14,313	3,465,369
Illinois	250	0	395	0	0	645
Indiana	0	804	0	0	0	804
Kentucky	350	0	0	0	0	350
Louisiana	1,450	223	700	0	0	2,373
Maryland	0	0	0	0	650	650
Michigan	400	0	231	0	(200)	431
Minnesota	575	0	0	0	0	952
Mississippi	13,195	2,269	0	5	0	15,469
Missouri	125	0	0	0	0	125
Montana	54,767	122,876	60,800	231,632	18,327	4,177,069 /e/
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	7,507
Nevada	27,857	2,289,339	1,147,992	2,027,103	3,016	96,747,067
New Mexico	142,985	674,040	9,357	253,461	5,647	5,205,983 /e/
North Carolina	25	0	0	0	0	25
North Dakota	18,070	0	0	0	0	35,032
Ohio	385	0	0	0	0	385



**Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	<b>Fees and Commissions</b>	<b>Rights-of-Way Rents</b>	<b>Rent of Land</b>	<b>Recreation Fees</b>	<b>Other Sources</b>	<b>Total</b>
Oklahoma	\$ 0	\$ 25	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 314
Oregon	5,088	539,760	35,027	1,994,553	785,100	20,892,555 /f/ /g/
Pennsylvania	75	0	0	0	0	75
South Carolina	75	0	0	0	0	5,365
South Dakota	1,080	2,409	112	5	1	188,276
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	602
Utah	60,808	476,177	99,485	1,636,631	10,621	4,034,793
Virginia	0	0	0	7,125	26	7,151
Washington	80	4,490	2,885	818	600	78,490
West Virginia	150	0	0	0	0	150
Wisconsin	290	0	0	0	0	290
Wyoming	301,773	845,228	9,836	114,748	2,781	5,034,748
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 758,578</b>	<b>\$ 9,240,121</b>	<b>\$ 2,200,993</b>	<b>\$ 9,499,776</b>	<b>\$ 1,407,147</b>	<b>\$158,917,875</b>
Percent	0.61%	7.41%	1.76%	7.61%	1.13%	100.00%
Mining Claim & Holding Fees /c/	0	0	0	0	0	18,883,225
Non-Operating Revenue /d/	0	0	0	0	0	21,808,824
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$ 758,578</b>	<b>\$ 9,240,121</b>	<b>\$ 2,200,993</b>	<b>\$ 9,499,776</b>	<b>\$ 1,407,147</b>	<b>\$199,609,924</b>

**Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

- /a/ Includes Naval Oil Shale Reserve (NOSR) rents, bonuses, and royalties of \$1,272,049.
- /b/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act collections of \$85,088,754.
- /c/ Includes mining claim collections of \$332,020 and mining claim holding fee collections of \$18,551,205.
- /d/ Includes receipts from fines, penalties, forfeitures, recovery fees, and road maintenance of \$19,767,874; interest received from delinquent debt of \$3,215; interest from investments under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of \$2,036,492; and interest from the Lincoln County Land Act of \$1,242.
- /e/ Land Utilization Project, or LU, lands are purchased by the Federal government under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) and subsequently transferred to the Department of the Interior. Bankhead-Jones Act receipts from livestock grazing and other resources totaled \$1,645,053.
- /f/ Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands. There were no grazing receipts in Fiscal Year 2002 on CBWR lands.
- /g/ Includes O&C receipts of \$15,839,004, CBWR receipts of \$283,224, and receipts from public domain sales and other categories of \$4,770,327.

**Table 3-27. RECEIPTS FROM OIL AND GAS RIGHT-OF-WAY RENTALS, RENTS, BONUSES, AND ROYALTIES, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

	<b>Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rentals</b>	<b>Oil and Gas Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alaska	\$ 24,414	\$ 2,301,640 /a/	\$ 2,326,054
Arizona	65,813	0	65,813
California	125,875	0	125,875
Colorado	211,917	1,308,391 /b/	1,520,308
Idaho	30,131	0	30,131
Montana	30,304	1,142,529	1,172,833
Nevada	150,949	0	150,949
New Mexico	718,856	2,105	720,961
North Dakota	802	0	802
Oklahoma	100	0	100
Oregon	7,863	0	7,863
South Dakota	191	0	191
Texas	602	0	602
Utah	64,626	0	64,626
Washington	21	0	21
Wyoming	645,366	13,754	659,120
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,077,830</b>	<b>\$4,768,419</b>	<b>\$6,846,249</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 \$1,272,049 in oil and gas royalty receipts from the Naval Oil Shale Petroleum Reserve.



**Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

	Sales of Public Lands and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Act		Other	Total
			Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits		
Alaska	\$ 20,438	\$ 1,172,793	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,193,231
Arizona	82,644	32,907	58,502	83,916	0	257,969
California	71,962	62,937	12,096	55,957	0	202,952
Colorado	47,309	110,501	68,947	31,297	0	258,054
Florida	100	0	0	0	0	100
Idaho	38,610	15,066	166,056	19,321	0	239,053
Minnesota	15	0	0	0	0	15
Montana	33,659	300,600	125,730	99,746	117,853 /a/	677,588
Nebraska	259	0	0	514	0	773
Nevada	13,739,041 /b/	75,474	249,074	11,067	0	14,074,656
New Mexico	54,128	359,954	214,632	150,506	7,068 /a/	786,288
North Dakota	123	401	0	6,537	0	7,061
Oklahoma	0	50	0	94	0	144
Oregon	54,134	3,932	135,218	19,541	102,266,461 /c/	102,479,286
South Carolina	212	0	0	0	0	212
South Dakota	1,447	96	0	74,149	0	75,692
Texas	0	301	0	0	0	301
Utah	26,103	32,313	129,234	0	0	187,650
Washington	964	11	0	22,741	0	23,716
Wyoming	50,106	329,560	150,796	321,124	0	851,586
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 14,221,254</b>	<b>\$ 2,496,896</b>	<b>\$ 1,310,285</b>	<b>\$ 896,510</b>	<b>\$ 102,391,382</b>	<b>\$ 121,316,327</b>

**Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

Note: This table, and Table 3-29, shows how receipts for Fiscal Year 2002 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2003.

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

/b/ There was no allocation from Clark County land sales under the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980. Allocations from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of October 19, 1998, amounted to \$13,579,148, which includes direct payments at time of sale by the purchaser to state and local governments. The remainder of the allocation is from sales of public domain lands and materials.

/c/ Fiscal Year 2002 full amount O&C grant land payment (\$101,432,664), and Fiscal Year 2002 full amount Coos Bay Wagon Road payment (\$833,798), 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 (\$8,169,137) and for CBWR (\$122,112) that was retained by the Bureau of Land Management for county projects.

**Table 3-29.**

**ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

Source of Receipts	Indian Trust Funds	Reclamation Fund	BLM Funds /a/	States and Counties /b/	U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds	Total
Mineral Leases and Permits /c/	\$ 0	\$ 821,073	\$ 597,732	\$ 2,496,895	\$ 2,930,549	\$ 6,846,249
Mining Claim and Holding Fees	0	0	18,883,225	0	0	18,883,225
Sales of Public Land /d/	0	2,061,706	0	110,087	580,399	2,752,192
Sales of Public Timber and Materials /d/	0	8,076,970	2,105,442	532,017	2,586,027	13,300,455
Fees and Commissions	0	0	0	0	758,578	758,578
Oregon and California Grant Lands /e/	0	0	12,489,017 /f/	101,432,664	(98,082,677)	15,839,004
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands /e/	0	0	176,061 /f/	833,798	(726,635)	283,224
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	0	0	71,509,606	13,579,148	0	85,088,754
Grazing Leases (Section 15)	0	0	896,511	896,511	0	1,793,022
Grazing District Fees (Section 3)	0	0	5,241,138	1,310,285	3,930,854	10,482,277
Rights-of-Way /g/	0	0	2,001,187	594	6,960,601	8,962,382
Recreation Fees	0	0	8,785,319	0	714,457	9,499,776
Miscellaneous Leases and Permits /g/ /h/	0	0	248,655	124,328	124,328	497,311
Nonoperating Revenue /i/	0	0	21,786,282	0	22,542	21,808,824
Rent of Land /g/	0	0	0	0	2,179,192	2,179,192
Other /g/	0	0	0	0	635,459	635,459
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$10,959,749</b>	<b>\$144,720,174</b>	<b>\$121,316,327</b>	<b>(\$77,386,326)</b>	<b>\$199,609,924</b>

**Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

Note: This table, and Table 3-28, shows how receipts for Fiscal Year 2002 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2003.

- /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 \$1,145,368 from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands, \$2,301,640 from the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, \$1,272,049 from Naval Oil Shale Petroleum Reserve, and \$2,127,192 from other lands. There was no activity in Fiscal Year 2002 for Oklahoma Royalties and South Half Red River, which are reported as Indian Trust Funds. Compare total with Table 3-27.
- /d/ Excludes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /e/ Public Law 106-393 dated October 30, 2000, requires special payments to counties funded from the general fund of U.S. Treasury. Payments and distribution exceeded Fiscal Year 2002 receipts by negative amount shown in U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds column.
- /f/ These amounts include the Title II money for Oregon and California Grant Lands (O&C) (\$8,169,137) and for Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands (CBWR) (\$122,112) 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 2002**

	Payments in Lieu of Taxes	Mineral Leasing Act	Taylor Grazing Act			Proceeds of Sales /a/	Other	Total Payments
			Section 3 /a/	Section 15 /a/	Other /a/			
Alabama	\$ 744,420	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 744,420	
Alaska	13,969,645	21,973	0	0	0	678	15,678,400	
Arizona	16,928,055	32,906	635	1,906	0	4,251	16,967,753	
Arkansas	2,807,672	0	0	0	0	0	2,807,672	
California	22,847,692	51,194	9,430	358	0	10,672	22,919,346	
Colorado	14,530,051	106,755	511	3,872	717	2,965	14,644,871	
Connecticut	25,204	0	0	0	0	0	25,204	
Delaware	2,348	0	0	0	0	0	2,348	
District of Columbia	14,940	0	0	0	0	0	14,940	
Florida	2,913,111	0	0	0	0	0	2,913,111	
Georgia	1,631,404	0	0	0	0	0	1,631,404	
Hawaii	23,639	0	0	0	0	0	23,639	
Idaho	13,915,735	16,065	0	3,466	0	1,382	13,936,648	
Illinois	548,595	0	0	0	0	0	548,595	
Indiana	384,828	0	0	0	0	0	384,828	
Iowa	215,922	0	0	0	0	0	215,922	
Kansas	540,102	0	0	0	0	0	540,102	
Kentucky	1,447,043	0	0	0	0	0	1,447,043	
Louisiana	266,172	0	0	0	0	0	266,172	
Maine	168,964	0	0	0	0	0	168,964	
Maryland	81,405	0	0	0	0	0	81,405	
Massachusetts	60,880	0	0	0	0	0	60,880	
Michigan	1,971,271	0	0	0	0	0	1,971,271	
Minnesota	1,303,982	0	0	0	0	0	1,303,982	
Mississippi	937,308	0	0	0	0	0	937,308	

**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	Payments in Lieu of Taxes	Mineral Leasing Act	Taylor Grazing Act			Proceeds of Sales /a/	Other	Total Payments
			Section 3 /a/	Section 15 /a/	Other /a/			
Missouri	2,122,737	0	0	0	0	0	2,122,737	
Montana	16,163,888	15,281	231	2,990	0	1,217	551,881 /c/ 16,735,488	
Nebraska	574,537	0	0	0	0	0	574,537	
Nevada	11,506,400	76,554	0	5,905	0	5,089	13,855,148 /d/ 25,449,096	
New Hampshire	843,312	0	0	0	0	0	843,312	
New Jersey	58,150	0	0	0	0	0	58,150	
New Mexico	19,012,423	364,493	1,718	12,676	0	6,086	10,300 /c/ 19,407,696	
New York	77,247	0	0	0	0	0	77,247	
North Carolina	2,044,276	0	0	0	0	0	2,044,276	
North Dakota	949,282	401	11	0	0	0	949,694	
Ohio	480,781	0	0	0	0	0	480,781	
Oklahoma	1,338,431	62	0	0	0	0	1,256 /e/ 1,339,749	
Oregon	7,597,285	3,932	340	1,900	0	1,378	109,680,268 /f/ 117,285,103	
Pennsylvania	381,030	0	0	0	0	0	381,030	
South Carolina	582,565	0	0	0	0	0	582,565	
South Dakota	2,485,195	96	16	0	0	2	2,485,309	
Tennessee	1,281,451	0	0	0	0	0	1,281,451	
Texas	2,706,453	303	0	0	0	0	2,706,756	
Utah	16,110,837	32,838	0	1,993	0	2,039	16,147,707	
Vermont	430,799	0	0	0	0	0	430,799	
Virginia	2,147,341	0	0	0	0	0	2,147,341	
Washington	7,227,532	11	58	0	0	2	7,227,603	
West Virginia	1,430,048	0	0	0	0	0	1,430,048	
Wisconsin	564,377	0	0	0	0	0	564,377	
Wyoming	12,908,750	320,341	1,820	2,115	1,260	2,841	0 13,237,127	
<b>Total States</b>	<b>\$ 209,305,515</b>	<b>\$1,043,205</b>	<b>\$ 14,770</b>	<b>\$ 37,181</b>	<b>\$ 1,977</b>	<b>\$ 38,602</b>	<b>\$125,784,957</b>	<b>\$ 336,226,207</b>

**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

	Payments in Lieu of Taxes	Mineral Leasing Act	Taylor Grazing Act			Proceeds of Sales /a/	Other	Total Payments
			Section 3 /a/	Section 15 /a/	Other /a/			
<b>Territories</b>								
Guam	\$ 2,191	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,191
Puerto Rico	22,829	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,829
Virgin Islands	34,060	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,060
<b>Total Territories</b>	<b>\$ 59,080</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 59,080</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$ 209,364,595</b>	<b>\$1,043,205</b>	<b>\$ 14,770</b>	<b>\$ 37,181</b>	<b>\$ 1,977</b>	<b>\$ 38,602</b>	<b>\$125,784,957</b>	<b>\$336,285,287</b>

Note: This table is based upon amounts actually paid in Fiscal Year 2002. 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 2002 have been allocated (October 2001 through September 2002); these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2003.

/a/ Due to a change in procedures, only the 12th month payment for Fiscal Year 2001, which was processed in Fiscal Year 2002, is shown in these columns. Beginning with Fiscal Year 2002, the 11 months and 12th month payments have been combined into one payment that is made after the end of the fiscal year, i.e., in Fiscal Year 2003.

/b/ National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska lands.

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

/d/ Land sales under the Santini-Burton Act in Calendar Year 2001 resulted in payments to Clark County, Nevada, of \$276,000 in Fiscal Year 2002; land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act resulted in direct payments at time of sale totaling \$13,579,148.

**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

/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. A total of \$7,720,339 of the \$109,680,268, is money that was returned to BLM for Title II projects.

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

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 2002 – continued**

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>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 /a/	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 /a/	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 2002 – continued**

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>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		

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

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>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				
<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/						



**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

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>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				
<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>

**Table 3-31.**

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

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>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 /e/	25.0				/d/	
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands in "Reclamation States" /f/</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

**Table 3-31.**

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

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>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands outside “Reclamation States” /f/</b>							
Acts of Mar. 6, 1820, 3 Stat. 547; June 23, 1836, 5 Stat. 60; Mar. 3, 1845, 5 Stat. 788, 790; Aug. 6, 1846, 9 Stat. 58, 179; Feb. 26, 1857, 11 Stat. 167; Feb. 14, 1859, 11 Stat. 384; Feb. 28, 1859, 11 Stat. 388; and Mar. 21, 1864, 13 Stat. 32; 31 U.S.C. 711(17); 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0	96.0				/d/	
<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/						

**Table 3-31.**

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

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>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/			
<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					

**Table 3-31.**

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

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>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 2002 – continued**

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>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		/

**Table 3-31.**

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

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>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 2002 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Disposition of Gross Receipts				Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
			Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<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			
<b>Oregon &amp; California Grant Lands</b>								
Act of Aug. 28, 1937, relating to distribution of monies from O&C Land Grant Fund, 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f, 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	75.0 /c/ /e/	25.0						



**Table 3-31.**

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

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>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 /e/	25.0				/d/	
<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 2002 – continued**

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

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

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

**Table 3-32. RECEIPTS FROM MINING FEES, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Mining Law Holding Fees</b>	<b>Mining Law Non-Holding Fees</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alaska	\$ 670,275	\$ 13,600	\$ 683,875
Arizona	1,799,850	28,120	1,827,970
California	1,767,365	40,985	1,808,350
Colorado	697,000	11,545	708,545
Idaho	1,019,025	32,215	1,051,240
Montana	904,925	15,935	920,860
Nevada	8,928,100	120,635	9,048,735
New Mexico	775,650	11,460	787,110
Oregon	439,790	26,870	466,660
Utah	796,900	16,340	813,240
Virginia	650	80	730
Wyoming	751,675	14,235	765,910
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$18,551,205</b>	<b>\$332,020</b>	<b>\$18,883,225</b>

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

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002**

Description of Revenue Activity /a/	Acres Conveyed	Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	Receipts				
				100% Total Collections	5% State of Nevada Payments /b/	10% SN Water Authority Payments /b/	10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	85% Special Account Deposits
<b>FY 2000 and Prior Years' Activity</b>								
Auction Sales	224.66	\$24,557,500.00	\$0.00	\$12,760,450.00	\$488,325.00	\$976,650.00	\$0.00	\$11,295,475.00
Direct Sales	111.19	2,393,510.00	0.00	2,393,510.00	119,675.50	239,351.00	0.00	2,034,483.50
Clark County CMA	21.45	5,484,266.14	0.00	5,484,266.14	274,213.31	0.00	548,426.60	4,661,626.23
Exchanges	3,296.83	74,775,000.00	65,050,000.00	9,740,000.00	3,230,000.00	6,460,000.00	0.00	50,000.00
Mineral Conveyances & Forfeitures	0.00	46,250.00	0.00	46,250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46,250.00
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,654.13</b>	<b>\$107,256,526.14</b>	<b>\$65,050,000.00</b>	<b>\$30,424,476.14</b>	<b>\$4,112,213.81</b>	<b>\$7,676,001.00</b>	<b>\$548,426.60</b>	<b>\$18,087,834.73</b>
<b>FY 2001 Activity</b>								
Direct Sales - Deposits	1.25	98,000.00	0.00	98,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98,000.00
Auction Sales	203.05	20,807,000.00	0.00	32,604,050.00	1,779,900.00	3,559,800.00	0.00	27,264,350.00
Sale - May 2001 Auction	1,982.50	58,378,000.00	0.00	14,092,600.00	150,500.00	301,000.00	0.00	13,641,100.00
July 2001 On- Line Auction	37.50	4,372,501.00	0.00	437,250.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	437,250.10
Clark County CMA	62.03	16,734,403.00	0.00	16,734,403.00	836,720.15	0.00	1,673,440.30	14,224,242.57

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002 – continued**

Description of Revenue Activity /a/	Acres Conveyed	Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	Receipts				
				100% Total Collections	5% State of Nevada Payments /b/	10% SN Water Authority Payments /b/	10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	85% Special Account Deposits
<b>FY 2001 Activity - continued</b>								
Exchange	354.34	\$ 8,391,750.00	\$6,300,000.00	\$ 1,094,576.00	\$ 364,859.00	\$ 729,717.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Mineral Conveyances & Forfeitures	0.00	105,850.02	0.00	105,850.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	105,850.02
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,640.67</b>	<b>\$108,887,504.02</b>	<b>\$6,300,000.00</b>	<b>\$65,166,729.12</b>	<b>\$3,131,979.15</b>	<b>\$4,590,517.00</b>	<b>\$1,673,440.30</b>	<b>\$55,770,792.69</b>
<b>FY 2002</b>								
Direct Sales - Bid Balances	0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$392,000.00	\$24,500.00	\$49,000.00	\$0.00	\$318,500.00
Clark County CMA (07/01 - 09/01)	0.00	3,648,808.29	0.00	3,648,808.29	182,440.41	0.00	364,880.83	3,101,487.05
Clark County CMA (10/01 - 12/01)	0.00	3,200,849.36	0.00	3,200,849.37	160,042.47	0.00	320,084.94	2,720,721.96
Clark County CMA (01/02 - 03/02)	0.00	6,901,206.05	0.00	6,901,206.05	345,060.30	0.00	690,120.61	5,866,025.15
Clark County CMA (04/02 - 06/02)	0.00	2,415,179.34	0.00	2,415,179.34	120,758.97	0.00	241,517.93	2,052,902.44
Sale -May 2001 Auction	0.00	0.00	0.00	44,285,400.00	2,768,400.00	5,536,800.00	0.00	35,980,200.00
Sale - July 2001 Auction	0.00	(580,000.00)	0.00	3,355,250.90	189,625.05	379,250.10	0.00	2,786,375.75

**Table 3-33.**

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002 – continued**

Description of Revenue Activity /a/	Acres Conveyed	Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	Receipts				85% Special Account Deposits
				100% Total Collections	5% State of Nevada Payments /b/	10% SN Water Authority Payments /b/	10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	
<b>FY 2002 - continued</b>								
Sale -								
November 2001 Auction	123.70	\$13,465,610.00	\$ 0.00	\$13,465,610.00	\$673,280.50	\$1,346,561.00	\$ 0.00	\$11,445,768.50
December 2001 On-Line Auction	2.50	860,500.00	0.00	860,550.00	43,025.00	86,050.00	0.00	731,475.00
Sale - July 2002 Auction	0.00	30,929,000.00	0.00	6,494,800.00	19,250.00	38,500.00	0.00	6,437,050.00
September 2002 On-Line Auction	0.00	681,000.00	0.00	68,100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	68,100.00
Forfeitures	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00
<b>Totals</b>	<b>126.20</b>	<b>\$61,523,153.04</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$85,088,753.95</b>	<b>\$4,526,382.70</b>	<b>\$7,436,161.10</b>	<b>\$1,616,604.31</b>	<b>\$71,509,605.85</b>
<b>Inception to Date</b>	<b>6,421.00</b>	<b>\$277,667,183.20</b>	<b>\$71,350,000.00</b>	<b>\$180,679,959.21</b>	<b>\$11,770,575.66</b>	<b>\$19,702,679.10</b>	<b>\$3,838,471.21</b>	<b>\$145,368,233.27</b>
<b>Plus: Interest Redeemed Inception to Date</b>								<b>\$4,294,242.54</b>
<b>Total Receipts for Special Account</b>								<b>\$149,662,475.8</b>

**Table 3-33.**

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002 – continued**

Land	Expenditures					Totals	Obligations and Disbursements
	Bureau of Land Management	U.S. Forest Service	Fish and Wildlife Service	National Park Service			
Round 1 Approvals	\$12,688,000.00	\$ 9,200,000.00	\$2,165,000.00	\$ 0.00		\$24,053,000.00	\$ 0.00
Round 2 Approvals and Reserve Allocation	12,625,000.00	17,298,500.00	0.00	438,000.00		30,361,500.00	0.00
Disbursements Inception to Date	2,002,632.04	0.00	1,823,858.50	0.00		3,826,490.54	3,826,490.54
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	180,430.46	13,627,025.00	1,787.00	0.00		13,809,242.46	13,809,242.46
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$23,129,937.50</b>	<b>\$12,871,475.00</b>	<b>\$339,354.50</b>	<b>\$438,000.00</b>		<b>\$36,778,767.00</b>	
<b>Capital Improvements</b>							
Round 1 Approvals	\$170,000.00	\$2,351,000.00	\$500,000.00	\$2,019,000.00		\$5,040,000.00	\$0.00
Round 2 Approvals and Reserve Allocation	1,252,000.00	350,000.00	1,442,000.00	2,757,700.00		5,801,700.00	0.00
Disbursements Inception to Date	105,464.59	0.00	0.00	348,679.35		454,143.94	454,143.94
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	19,590.89	2,351,000.00	500,000.00	4,185,620.65		7,056,211.54	7,056,211.54
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$1,296,944.52</b>	<b>\$350,000.00</b>	<b>\$1,442,000.00</b>	<b>\$242,400.00</b>		<b>\$3,331,344.52</b>	
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	North Las Vegas	Boulder City	Totals	Obligations and Disbursements
Round 1 Approvals	\$4,200,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,200,000.00	\$0.00
Round 2 Approvals and Reserve Allocation	3,494,800.00	1,500,000.00	2,200,000.00	1,870,000.00	48,000.00	9,112,800.00	0.00
Disbursements Inception to Date	5,345,553.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,345,553.13	5,345,553.13
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	1,824,446.87	1,499,986.00	2,200,000.00	1,870,000.00	25,365.12	7,419,797.99	7,419,797.99
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$524,800.00</b>	<b>\$14.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$22,634.88</b>	<b>\$547,448.88</b>	



**Table 3-33.**

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002 – continued**

**Expenditures**

<b>Multispecies Habitat Plans</b>	<b>Clark County</b>					<b>Totals</b>	<b>Obligations and Disbursements</b>
Round 1 Approvals	\$0.00					\$0.00	\$0.00
Round 2 Approvals	4,648,334.00					4,648,334.00	0.00
Disbursements Inception to Date	1,134,636.73					1,134,636.73	1,134,636.73
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	3,513,697.27					3,513,697.27	3,513,697.27
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>					<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>Land and Project Costs - Inception to Date</b>							<b>\$42,559,773.60</b>
<b>BLM Operating Costs</b>	<b>Payroll</b>	<b>Travel</b>	<b>Contracts</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Totals</b>	<b>Obligations and Disbursements</b>
Prior Years' Disbursements and Obligations	\$952,930.40	\$76,600.86	\$502,204.08	\$31,673.77	\$32,892.99	\$1,596,302.10	\$1,596,302.10
Disbursements and Obligations for FY 2001	746,695.60	18,703.05	611,401.09	2,093.00	9,501.67	1,388,394.41	1,388,394.41
Disbursements and Obligations for FY 2002	1,136,192.78	31,089.95	498,681.50	0.00	52,413.08	1,718,377.31	1,718,377.31
Operating Budget for FY 2002	1,229,657.98	39,000.00	1,093,000.00	4,950.00	94,425.00	2,461,032.98	
<b>Operating Costs - Inception to Date</b>	<b>\$2,835,818.78</b>	<b>\$126,393.86</b>	<b>\$1,612,286.67</b>	<b>\$33,766.77</b>	<b>\$94,807.74</b>		<b>\$4,703,073.82</b>
Total Funds Available from Page 1							\$149,662,475.81
Less: Obligations and Disbursements Inception to Date							(\$47,262,847.42)
Less: Santini-Burton Lake Tahoe Obligations and Disbursements							(\$23,716,916.10)
Less: Santini-Burton Revenue Reserved for Lake Tahoe - Balance							(\$8,002,620.08)
<b>Total Available</b>							<b>\$70,680,092.21</b>

**Table 3-33.**

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002 – concluded**

Note: Twenty-five percent cap for Capital Improvements is \$29,471,234.91. To view the financial update, go to the Internet address <http://www.nv.blm.gov/snplma> .

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

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

## PART 4

### RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

Recreation sites, information and interpretative sites, trails, staging areas, and similar facilities are also provided on some BLM public lands to protect resources and to help visitors have quality recreation experiences. At many sites and areas, fees are charged to provide for the maintenance and improvement of those specific sites. At other sites, generally those public lands without visitor facilities, no fees are charged. Most recreational use on public lands occurs in non-fee areas. Whether the visitor chooses highly developed recreation fee sites or remote wilderness areas where neither fees nor registration is required, the BLM relies heavily on the public land user to protect the land, water, and facilities so that the next person can also have a quality experience. Because some visitors are unfamiliar with outdoor skills and others wish to utilize public lands for events, the BLM also issues special recreation permits to qualified commercial companies and 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. Field-level data is aggregated in the BLM's *Recreation Management Information System* (RMIS) data base. Tables 4-1 through 4-3 are summary reports from RMIS. Table 4-1 presents the estimated recreational use data by state; Table 4-2 presents visitor use data by recreational activity at fee and non-fee areas, including areas leased to private and public providers; and Table 4-3 presents reported revenues by state and type of authorization. These tables present a picture of the amount and types of recreational activities on public lands geographically, by recreation sites and dispersed areas, and by fee and non-fee areas.

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

**Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

<b>Administrative State /a/</b>	<b>Recreation Sites /b/</b>		<b>Dispersed Areas /c/</b>		<b>Recreation Lease Sites /d/</b>		<b>Recreation Partnership Sites /e/</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>Thousands</b>		<b>Thousands</b>		<b>Thousands</b>		<b>Thousands</b>		<b>Thousands</b>	
	<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	380	314	620	1,682	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,996
Arizona	955	3,211	823	1,182	2,610	9,694	295	342	4,683	14,429
California	2,608	6,790	6,339	9,957	0	0	222	40	9,169	16,787
Colorado	1,900	1,026	2,540	2,368	0	0	646	103	5,086	3,497
Eastern States	59	5	0	0	0	0	11	2	70	7
Idaho	2,355	1,547	3,735	3,163	0	0	66	23	6,156	4,733
Montana	772	661	2,073	1,798	0	0	21	9	2,866	2,468
Nevada	2,020	708	4,418	4,476	0	0	5	2	6,443	5,186
New Mexico	831	481	1,259	1,307	0	0	0	0	2,090	1,788
Oregon	3,515	2,355	4,120	4,156	0	0	334	229	7,969	6,740
Utah	2,440	1,535	3,293	6,222	17	6	41	116	5,791	7,879
Wyoming	665	378	1,357	1,904	0	0	25	13	2,047	2,295
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,500</b>	<b>19,011</b>	<b>30,577</b>	<b>38,215</b>	<b>2,627</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>53,370</b>	<b>67,805</b>

**Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

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

Source: The BLM’s Recreation Management Information System Reports (Fiscal Year 2002).

**Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

Recreation Activities <i>/a/</i>	Fee Sites and Areas <i>/b/</i>		Special Recreation Permitted Activities <i>/c/</i>		Areas Without Permits or Fees <i>/d/</i>		Total Public Lands	
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>
	<i>Visitor Days /e/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /e/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /e/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /e/</i>	<i>Total Percentage for Activity Group</i>
<b>Land-Based Activities</b>								
Camping and Picnicking	7,603	11.2%	994	1.5%	21,372	31.5%	29,969	44.2%
Non-Motorized Travel	852	1.3%	581	0.9%	4,329	6.4%	5,762	8.5%
Off-Highway Travel	1,477	2.2%	30	0.0%	4,092	6.0%	5,599	8.3%
Driving For Pleasure	272	0.4%	1	0.0%	3,030	4.5%	3,303	4.9%
Viewing Public Land Resources	668	1.0%	70	0.1%	2,444	3.6%	3,182	4.7%
Interpretation and Education	141	0.2%	1,359	2.0%	297	0.4%	1,797	2.7%
Hunting	378	0.6%	40	0.1%	4,792	7.1%	5,210	7.7%
Specialized Sports, Event, and Activities	1,914	2.8%	201	0.3%	2,946	4.3%	5,061	7.5%

**Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

Recreation Activities <i>/a/</i>	Fee Sites and Areas <i>/b/</i>		Special Recreation Permitted Activities <i>/c/</i>		Areas Without Permits or Fees <i>/d/</i>		Total Public Lands	
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>
	<i>Visitor Days</i> <i>/e/</i>	Percentage of Total Visitor Days	<i>Visitor Days</i> <i>/e/</i>	Percentage of Total Visitor Days	<i>Visitor Days</i> <i>/e/</i>	Percentage of Total Visitor Days	<i>Visitor Days</i> <i>/e/</i>	Total Percentage for Activity Group
<b>Water-Based Activities</b>								
Boating: Motorized	141	0.2%	44	0.1%	2,169	3.2%	2,354	3.5%
Boating: Row/Float/Paddle	91	0.1%	219	0.3%	1,585	2.3%	1,895	2.8%
Fishing	302	0.4%	17	0.0%	1,610	2.4%	1,929	2.8%
Swimming and Other Water Activities	88	0.1%	2	0.0%	1,042	1.5%	1,132	1.7%
<b>Snow- and Ice-Based Activities</b>								
Snowmobile and Motorized Travel	6	0.0%	3	0.0%	183	0.3%	192	0.3%
Other Winter Activities	10	0.0%	283	0.4%	126	0.2%	419	0.6%
<b>Total /f/</b>	<b>13,943</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>3,844</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>50,017</b>	<b>74.0%</b>	<b>67,804</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 2002 – concluded**

- /a/ 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 84 separate recreational activities), are based on registrations, permit records, observations, post-season permittee reports, and the professional judgement of the field staffs.
- /b/ Visitor days occurring at designated fee sites and areas with entrance permits, recreational use permits, and special area permits, usually with fee collection at the site.
- /c/ Visitor days occurring on public lands that are subject to authorization under the Special Recreation Permit regulations, including the activities of private parties, commercial outfitters and guides, competitive events, organized groups, and events.
- /d/ Visitor days occurring at non-fee sites and dispersed areas when neither permits nor fees are required.
- /e/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreation used among Federal agencies. One visitor day represents an aggregate of twelve visitor hours at a site or area.
- /f/ Percent totals have been rounded to the nearest whole percent.

Source: The BLM's Recreation Management Information System (Fiscal Year 2002).



Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS  
ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

Administrative State /a/	Entrance Permits /b/	Daily Use Permits /c/	Special Area Permits /d/	Commercial, Competitive, Group, and Event Permits /e/		Leases /f/	Passports /g/	Reported Revenue
				Active	Issued			
Alaska	0	5,786	0	115	40	0	11	\$217,340
Arizona	0	27,240	14,971	87	71	19	411	1,211,089
California	0	78,670	993	70	312	0	283	992,413
Colorado	9,046	34,271	0	381	185	0	417	376,367
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	7,130
Idaho	1,561	18,191	515	158	35	0	262	431,826
Montana	0	34,333	0	156	37	0	36	231,080
Nevada	255,100	11,892	0	113	542	0	4,054	2,051,460
New Mexico	0	43,162	0	100	66	0	65	254,028
Oregon	62,696	45,051	1,257	311	134	0	3,708	1,796,564
Utah	0	81,822	4,969	309	212	1	195	1,576,148
Wyoming	8,535	1,857	0	266	50	0	281	116,965
<b>Total Permits</b>	<b>336,938</b>	<b>382,275</b>	<b>22,705</b>	<b>2,066</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9,727</b>	
<b>Permit Revenue /h/</b>	<b>\$1,475,582</b>	<b>\$2,930,704</b>	<b>\$807,927</b>	<b>\$3,407,402</b>	<b>\$375,657</b>	<b>\$191,160</b>	<b>\$9,188,432</b>	
<b>Other Revenue /i/</b>								<b>\$74,295</b>
<b>Total Revenue /j/</b>								<b>\$9,262,727</b>

**Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

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

**Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued**

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

Source: The BLM's Recreation Management Information System Reports (Fiscal Year 2002) and the BLM Collections and Billing System Reports (Fiscal Year 2002).

Table 4-4.

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LAKE ANGLERS, STREAM ANGLERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 /a/**

<b>State /b/</b>	<b>Lake Anglers (Statewide) /c/</b>	<b>Lake Anglers (BLM) /d/</b>	<b>Stream Anglers (Statewide) /c/</b>	<b>Stream Anglers (BLM) /d/</b>	<b>Average Expenditure per Angler (Statewide) /e/</b>	<b>Estimated Expenditures by Lake Anglers (BLM) /f/</b>	<b>Estimated Expenditures by Stream Anglers (BLM) /f/</b>	<b>Estimated Total Fishing Expenditures (BLM) /f/</b>
Alaska	63,098	15,036	249,902	63,050	\$ 1,180	\$ 19,666,096	\$ 82,464,211	\$102,130,307
Arizona	367,356	14,951	115,644	7,054	663	10,987,315	5,183,976	16,171,291
California	1,371,533	19,201	803,467	33,746	1,204	25,624,612	45,033,981	70,658,593
Colorado	461,834	38,979	325,166	24,583	757	32,705,496	20,626,205	53,331,701
Idaho	236,352	18,908	237,648	27,567	572	11,987,864	17,477,717	29,465,581
Montana	158,304	1,219	170,696	8,603	711	960,614	6,779,849	7,740,462
Nevada	161,260	19,383	57,740	13,263	900	19,336,156	13,230,517	32,566,673
New Mexico	123,296	14,056	188,704	12,398	599	9,332,053	8,231,326	17,563,379
Oregon	228,154	11,408	360,846	36,012	940	11,885,637	37,521,208	49,406,845
Utah	263,575	791	133,425	45,311	557	488,177	27,974,131	28,462,308
Washington	528,109	634	239,891	720	695	488,187	554,391	1,042,578
Wyoming	228,029	2,736	150,971	10,568	418	1,267,781	4,896,259	6,164,040
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,190,900</b>	<b>157,302</b>	<b>3,034,100</b>	<b>282,875</b>	<b>- -</b>	<b>\$144,729,988</b>	<b>\$269,973,771</b>	<b>\$414,703,759</b>

**Table 4-4. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LAKE ANGLERS, STREAM ANGLERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – 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 1996. 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 (freshwater, excluding Great Lakes; Great Lakes; and 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 2002 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 5, 1996 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 18, 1996 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 2002 dollars, which were calculated by multiplying the number of lake or stream anglers on BLM lands by the average expenditure per angler values and then multiplying that product by the GDP price deflator from Table 7.4 of the Survey of Current Business of August 2002.

**Table 4-5. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF HUNTING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 /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	73,000	8,534	\$ 2,512	\$ 23,761,436
Arizona	167,000	29,209	1,291	41,797,038
California	515,000	64,648	1,598	114,505,867
Colorado	454,000	98,158	1,399	152,208,454
Idaho	248,000	56,949	839	52,959,234
Montana	195,000	20,466	954	21,641,553
Nevada	52,000	33,516	1,568	58,250,472
New Mexico	97,000	20,795	706	16,272,970
Oregon	293,000	85,789	2,014	191,507,605
Utah	143,000	57,190	896	56,797,394
Washington	271,000	1,473	1,147	1,872,822
Wyoming	136,000	39,916	1,056	46,720,241
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,644,000</b>	<b>516,643</b>	<b>- -</b>	<b>\$ 778,295,086</b>

**Table 4-5. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF HUNTING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – 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 1996. 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 (big game, small game, migratory bird, 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 2002 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 13, 1996 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 15, 1996 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 2002 dollars, which were calculated by multiplying the number of hunters on BLM lands by the average expenditure per hunter values and then multiplying that product by the GDP price deflator from Table 7.4 of the Survey of Current Business of August 2002.

**Table 4-6. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WILDLIFE VIEWING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 /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	499,000	71,542	\$ 1,555	\$ 123,306,476
Arizona	1,340,000	223,807	585	145,119,736
California	6,201,000	880,204	377	367,807,949
Colorado	1,715,000	213,304	454	107,337,707
Idaho	507,000	116,519	244	31,512,569
Montana	555,000	47,431	391	20,555,893
Nevada	425,000	292,385	585	189,586,568
New Mexico	615,000	104,241	697	80,531,967
Oregon	1,367,000	346,137	488	187,225,407
Utah	644,000	252,722	356	99,721,764
Washington	1,859,000	8,911	509	5,027,574
Wyoming	652,000	186,890	354	73,330,870
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,379,000</b>	<b>2,744,093</b>	<b>- -</b>	<b>\$ 1,431,064,480</b>



**Table 4-6. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WILDLIFE VIEWING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – 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 1996. 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 (nonresidential, residential), the sum of participants in each type is greater than the total number of wildlife watching participants. Only those engaged in activities whose primary purpose was wildlife watching are included. Trips to fish or hunt or scout and trips to zoos, circuses, aquariums, or museums are not considered wildlife watching activities. Wildlife viewing expenditures (BLM) are expressed in calendar year 2002 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 29, 1996 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 35, 1996 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 2002 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 Table 7.4 of the Survey of Current Business of August 2002.

## 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, and Wilderness Study Areas. In 2002, the White Mountains National Recreation Area in Alaska and the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area in Oregon were added to the NLCS. Taken together, these areas include almost 830 BLM units encompassing almost 44 million acres of public land, although some NLCS units do overlap others.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5-8. The BLM strives to improve its management efficiency by consolidating lands into manageable areas through land exchanges. These consolidations help us to improve the management of natural resources.

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

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

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

Table 5-14. The BLM is steward for the Federal government's largest, most culturally diverse, and scientifically most important body of cultural resources. To carry out this stewardship responsibility, the Bureau's cultural resource management program is designed to inventory, evaluate, and manage cultural and paleontological resources on public lands under its jurisdiction. The BLM has inventoried nearly 15.5 million acres for cultural resources and has recorded over 255,000 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 summarizes areas of the public lands that have Special Management designations but that are not included in the NLCS.

**Table 5-1.**

**NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:  
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS AS OF  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2002**

<b>NLCS Area</b>	<b>Type of Designation</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Total BLM Acres</b>	<b>Total BLM Miles</b>
National Monuments	Presidential or Congressional	15	4,806,267	0
National Conservation Areas	Congressional	12	13,927,708	0
Cooperative Management and Protection Area /a/	Congressional	1	425,550	0
National Recreation Area /b/	Congressional	1	998,772	0
Outstanding Natural Area /b/	Congressional	1	100	0
Wilderness Areas /c/	Congressional	147	6,254,512	0
Wilderness Study Areas /d/	Administrative	601	16,328,238	0
National Wild and Scenic Rivers /e/	Congressional	38	1,005,652	2,061
National Historic Trails	Congressional	9	0	3,650
National Scenic Trails	Congressional	2	0	640
Headwaters Forest Reserve	Congressional	1	7,400	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>828</b>	<b>43,754,199</b>	<b>6,351</b>

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

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

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

/d/ Administrative review of WSAs, including which ones straddle state lines and are, or are not, managed by more than one BLM office, lowered the total WSA number to 601 and resulted in an adjustment to the acreage figure.

/e/ In Oregon, Clackamas WSR has half-mile on BLM, and Kiger and Wildhorse Creeks are now counted as 2 WSRs instead of 1.

Table 5-2.

**NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002**

<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	807,241	216,544 /a/	1,023,785	21,979 /b/	8,500 /c/	1,054,264
Ironwood Forest - Arizona	129,022	0	129,022	54,697	6,012	189,731
Vermilion Cliffs - Arizona	280,324	0	280,324	13,388	448	294,160
Sonoran Desert - Arizona	486,603 /d/	0 /d/	486,603	3,867	5,867	496,337
California Coastal - California	883	0	883	0	0	883
Santa Rosa & San Jacinto Mountains - California (Public Law 106-351)	86,400	64,400 /e/	150,800	44,300 /f/	76,900 /g/	272,000
Carrizo Plain - California	204,107	0	204,107	9,273	32,668	246,048
Canyons of the Ancients - Colorado	163,852	0	163,852	0	18,570	182,422
Craters of the Moon - Idaho	273,847 /h/	465,835	739,682	8,321	6,860	754,863
Pompeys Pillar - Montana	51	0	51	0	0	51
Upper Missouri River Breaks - Montana	374,976	0	374,976	38,760	81,715	495,451
Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks - New Mexico	4,114	0	4,114	520	760	5,394
Cascade-Siskiyou - Oregon	52,947	4 /i/	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>4,806,267</b>	<b>746,783</b>	<b>5,553,050</b>	<b>195,105</b>	<b>286,966</b>	<b>6,035,121</b>

**Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002 – concluded**

- /a/ The National Park Service (NPS) manages a total of 217,184 acres in Grand Canyon-Parashant, which includes 640 acres of state lands and no private land.
- /b/ 21,339 acres of state lands are encompassed in the BLM portion of Grand Canyon-Parashant; an additional 640 acres of state land are encompassed in the National Park Service (NPS) portion.
- /c/ The BLM portion of Grand Canyon-Parashant encompasses 8,500 acres of private land.
- /d/ “AREA A” Military withdrawal for 77,957 acres was terminated on November 6, 2001; the Secretary of the Interior assumed management responsibility through the BLM. This acreage is now included in the Sonoran Desert National Monument.
- /e/ Forest Service (64,400 acres); Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (trust/allottee/reservation)(23,000 acres).
- /f/ Includes California State Parks and Recreation, California Fish and Game, and University of California land.
- /g/ Private lands include 13,900 acres held in trust for Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
- /h/ The new Craters of the Moon National Monument is a mix of BLM, NPS, state, and private land. Some of the designated acreage is new, some is preexisting, and some is being transferred. Both the BLM and NPS have state and private lands within their jurisdictional boundaries. Acreage noted is for all land within the expanded monument.
- /i/ The Bureau of Reclamation manages 4 acres within this monument unit.

Table 5-3.

**NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE  
CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002**

<b>Unit Name - State</b>	<b>BLM Administered Lands</b>	<b>Other Federal Lands Managed In Unit</b>	<b>Total Federal Lands In Unit</b>	<b>State Lands Included In Unit</b>	<b>Private Lands Included In Unit</b>	<b>Total Acreage In Unit</b>
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Steese - Alaska	1,194,923	0	1,194,923	13,883	0	1,208,806
San Pedro Riparian - Arizona	56,400	0	56,400	0	0	56,400
Gila Box Riparian - Arizona	22,047	0	22,047	0	0	22,047
Las Cienegas - Arizona	41,960	0	41,960	0	0	41,960
King Range - California	57,288	0	57,288	0	4,995	62,283
California Desert - California	10,671,080 /a/	8,658,814	19,329,894	1,019,546 /b/	5,557,646	25,907,086
Gunnison Gorge - Colorado	57,725	0	57,725	0	0	57,725
Colorado Canyons - Colorado/Utah	122,182	0	122,182	0	0	122,182
Birds of Prey - Idaho	483,074 /c/	1,616 /d/	484,690	41,152	65,193	591,035
Red Rock Canyon - Nevada	196,890	0	196,890	0	0	196,890
Black Rock Desert, High Rock Canyon, Emigrant Trail - Nevada and California	797,039	0	797,039	0	0	797,039
El Malpais - New Mexico	227,100	2,500 /e/	229,600	0	32,522	262,122
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,927,708</b>	<b>8,662,930</b>	<b>22,590,638</b>	<b>1,074,581</b>	<b>5,660,356</b>	<b>29,325,575</b>

**Table 5-3.**

**NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE  
CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002 – concluded**

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

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

/b/ State and county lands combined.

/c/ 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.

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

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



**Table 5-4.****DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002**

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

**Table 5-4.****DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002 – continued**

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

**Table 5-4.**

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002 – continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>Federal Acres</b>
<b>Arizona – concluded</b>		
Woolsey Peak	Phoenix District	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	74,890
Big Maria Mountains	California Desert District	47,570
Bigelow Cholla Garden	California Desert District	10,380
Bighorn Mountain	California Desert District	26,685
Black Mountain	California Desert District	13,940
Bright Star	California Desert District	9,520
Bristol Mountains	California Desert District	68,515
Cadiz Dunes	California Desert District	39,740
Carrizo Gorge	California Desert District	15,700
Chemehuevi Mountains	California Desert District	64,320
Chimney Peak	California Desert District	13,700
Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	80,770
Cleghorn Lakes	California Desert District	33,980
Clipper Mountain	California Desert District	26,000
Coso Range	California Desert District	50,520
Coyote Mountains	California Desert District	17,000
Darwin Falls	California Desert District	8,600
Dead Mountains	California Desert District	48,850
Dome Land	California Desert District	36,300
El Paso Mountains	California Desert District	23,780

**Table 5-4.****DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002 – continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>Federal Acres</b>
<b>California – continued</b>		
Fish Creek Mountains	California Desert District	25,940
Funeral Mountains	California Desert District	28,110
Golden Valley	California Desert District	37,700
Grass Valley	California Desert District	31,695
Hollow Hills	California Desert District	22,240
Ibex	California Desert District	26,460
Indian Pass	California Desert District	33,855
Inyo Mountains	California Desert District	172,020
Ishi	Ukiah District	240
Jacumba	California Desert District	33,670
Kelso Dunes	California Desert District	129,580
Kiavah	California Desert District	40,290
Kingston Range	California Desert District	209,608
Little Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	29,880
Little Picacho	California Desert District	33,600
Machesna Mountains	Bakersfield District	120
Malpais Mesa	California Desert District	32,360
Manly Peak	California Desert District	16,105
Mecca Hills	California Desert District	24,200
Mesquite	California Desert District	47,330
Newberry Mountains	California Desert District	22,900
Nopah Range	California Desert District	110,860
North Algodones Dunes	California Desert District	32,240
North Mesquite Mountains	California Desert District	25,540

**Table 5-4.****DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002 – continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>Federal Acres</b>
<b>California – continued</b>		
Old Woman Mountains	California Desert District	146,020
Orocopia Mountains	California Desert District	40,735
Otay Mountain	California Desert District	18,500
Owens Peak	California Desert District	74,060
Pahrump Valley	California Desert District	74,800
Palen/McCoy	California Desert District	270,629
Palo Verde Mountains	California Desert District	32,310
Picacho Peak	California Desert District	7,700
Piper Mountain	California Desert District	72,575
Piute Mountains	California Desert District	36,840
Resting Spring Range	California Desert District	78,868
Rice Valley	California Desert District	40,820
Riverside Mountains	California Desert District	22,380
Rodman Mountains	California Desert District	27,690
Sacatar Trail	California Desert District	51,900
Saddle Peak Hills	California Desert District	1,440
San Geronio	California Desert District	37,980
Santa Lucia	Bakersfield District	1,733
Santa Rosa	California Desert District	50,455
Sawtooth Mountains	California Desert District	35,080
Sheephole Valley	California Desert District	174,800
South Nopah Range	California Desert District	16,780
Stateline	California Desert District	7,050
Stepladder Mountains	California Desert District	81,600

**Table 5-4.**

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002 – continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>Federal Acres</b>
<b>California – concluded</b>		
Surprise Canyon	California Desert District	29,180
Sylvania Mountains	California Desert District	17,820
Trilobite	California Desert District	31,160
Trinity Alps	Ukiah District	4,623
Turtle Mountains	California Desert District	144,500
Whipple Mountains	California Desert District	77,520
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Ukiah District	7,145
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in California (75 areas)</b>		<b>3,591,996</b>
<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	Butte District	6,000
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Montana (1 area)</b>		<b>6,000</b>

**Table 5-4.****DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002 – continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>Federal Acres</b>
<b>Nevada</b>		
Black Rock Desert	Winnemucca Field Office	314,829
Calico Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	64,984
East Fork High Rock	Winnemucca Field Office	52,617
High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca Field Office	46,464
High Rock Lake	Winnemucca Field Office	59,094
Little High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca Field Office	48,353
North Black Rock Range	Winnemucca Field Office	30,647
North Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	23,438
Paute Peak	Winnemucca Field Office	56,890
South Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	54,535
Mount Moriah	Ely Field Office	6,435
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Nevada (11 areas)</b>		<b>758,286</b>
<b>New Mexico</b>		
Bisti/De-Na-Zin	Farmington Field Office	38,055
Cebolla	Albuquerque Field Office	62,000
West Malpais	Albuquerque Field Office	39,800
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in New Mexico (3 areas)</b>		<b>139,855</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>

**Table 5-4.**

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002 – concluded**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>Federal Acres</b>
<b>Utah</b>		
Beaver Dam Mountains (15,000 in AZ)	Cedar City District	2,600
Black Ridge Canyons (70,319 in CO)	Moab Field Office	5,120
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (89,400 in AZ)	Kanab Field Office	20,000
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Utah: (3 areas)</b>		<b>27,720</b>
<b>Washington</b>		
Juniper Dunes	Spokane District	7,140
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Washington (1 area)</b>		<b>7,140</b>
<b>TOTAL BLM WILDERNESS ACRES IN UNITED STATES: (147 designated areas)</b>		<b>6,254,512</b>

**Note:** Multiple listings are included for those areas designated or affected by more than one public law, managed by more than one agency, located in more than one administrative unit, or located in more than one state.

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



**Table 5-5.**

**WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS WITHIN THE  
NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002**

State	Number of WSAs	Acres
Alaska	1	784,238 /a/
Arizona	2	63,930
California	79	976,145 /b/
Colorado	55	623,021 /b/
Idaho	66	1,491,446 /b/
Montana	40	452,563
Nevada	99	4,394,760
New Mexico	55	958,964 /b/
Oregon	89	2,740,019 /b/c/
Utah	95	3,260,130
Washington	1	5,518
Wyoming	42	577,504
<b>Total /d/</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>16,328,238</b>

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

/b/ As a result of a systemwide evaluation of WSAs by Washington Office staff in May 2002, values for several units were adjusted to reflect cumulative legislation, more precise geographic modeling, and clarification of how dual-State units are to be reported.

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

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

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002**

<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; 10/2/68 PL 103-242; 5/4/94	New Mexico	49.30	12.00	2.50	63.80	20,416
Rogue	PL 90-542; 10/2/68	Oregon	20.60		26.40	47.00	15,040
Missouri	PL 94-986; 10/12/76	Montana	64.00	26.00	59.00	149.00	89,300
North Fork American	PL 95-625; 11/10/78	California	12.00			12.00	3,840
Beaver Creek	PL 96-487; 12/2/80	Alaska	111.00			111.00	71,040
Birch Creek	PL 96-487; 12/2/80	Alaska	126.00			126.00	80,640
Delta	PL 96-487; 12/2/80	Alaska	20.00	24.00	18.00	62.00	39,680
Fortymile	PL 96-487; 12/2/80	Alaska	179.00	203.00	10.00	392.00	250,880
Gulkana	PL 96-487; 12/2/80	Alaska	181.00			181.00	115,840
Unalakleet	PL 96-487; 12/2/80	Alaska	80.00			80.00	51,200
Klamath, CA	Secretary of the Interior; 1/19/81	California			1.50	1.50	480

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002 – 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; 1/19/81	California			17.00	17.00	5,440
Eel	Secretary of the Interior; 1/19/81	California	21.00	4.50	6.50	32.00	10,240
Tuolumne	PL 98-425; 9/28/84	California	3.00			3.00	960
Owyhee	PL 98-494; 10/19/84	Oregon	120.00			120.00	38,400
Merced	PL 100-149; 11/2/87 PL 102-432; 10/23/92	California	3.00		9.00	12.00	3,840
Crooked (Middle and Lower)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			17.80	17.80	5,696
Deschutes (Middle and Lower)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		20.00	100.00	120.00	38,400
Donner und Blitzen	PL 100-557; 10/28/88 PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	87.50			87.50	28,000
Grande Ronde	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	9.00		15.90	24.90	7,968

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002 – 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>
John Day (Main Stem)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			147.50	147.50	47,200
North Fork Crooked	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	11.90	2.20	4.70	18.80	6,016
North Fork Owyhee	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	9.60			9.60	3,072
North Umpqua	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			8.40	8.40	2,688
Powder	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		11.70		11.70	3,744
Quartzville Creek	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			9.70	9.70	3,104
Salmon	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		4.80	3.20	8.00	2,560
Sandy	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		3.80	8.70	12.50	4,000
South Fork John Day	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			47.00	47.00	15,040
West Little Owyhee	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	57.60			57.60	18,432
White	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		17.80	6.90	24.70	7,904

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002 – 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; 11/7/88	New Mexico	7.20			7.20	2,304
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior; 9/22/94	Oregon		11.00		11.00	3,520
Wallowa	Secretary of the Interior; 7/23/96	Oregon			10.00	10.00	3,200
Elkhorn Creek	PL 104-333; 11/12/96	Oregon	2.40	0.60		3.00	960
Wildhorse Creek	PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	9.60			9.60	3,072
Kiger Creek	PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	4.30			4.30	1,376
<b>Total BLM-Administered Rivers (38)</b>			<b>1,189.00</b>	<b>341.40</b>	<b>530.20</b>	<b>2,060.60</b>	<b>1,005,652</b>

Note: There are only two changes from Fiscal Year 2001. A small segment of the Clackamas River in Oregon is managed by the BLM and was inadvertently left off the previous lists. Wildhorse and Kiger Creeks are separate rivers and are shown as such. All wild and scenic rivers are listed in the order (by date) in which they were designated.

Table 5-7.

**NATIONAL HISTORIC AND SCENIC TRAILS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002**

National Trail Name	Type of Designation	State(s)	Total Miles
Iditarod	Historic	Alaska	418
Juan Bautista De Anza	Historic	Arizona, California	89
California	Historic	California, Idaho, Nevada Oregon, Utah, Wyoming	1,031
Nez Perce	Historic	Idaho, Montana, Wyoming	70
Lewis & Clark	Historic	Idaho, Montana	335
Pony Express	Historic	Nevada, Utah, Wyoming	748
Oregon	Historic	Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming	656
Mormon Pioneer	Historic	Wyoming	213
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro	Historic	New Mexico, Texas	90
Subtotal - Historic Trails (9)			3,650
Continental Divide	Scenic	Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming	409
Pacific Crest	Scenic	California, Oregon	231
Subtotal -Scenic Trails (2)			640
<b>Total</b>			<b>4,290</b>

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

**Table 5-8. LAND EXCHANGES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002**

Type of Exchange by State	Patents or Deeds Issued	Area Received	Area Patented or Deeded /a/
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>National Forest Exchange /b/</u></b>			
Arizona	1	0	141
Colorado	4	520	337
Florida	1	0	272
Idaho	1	0	179
Montana	1	0	241
New Mexico	3	86	69
South Dakota	2	0	209
Washington	1	0	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>1,458</b>
<b><u>Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) Exchanges /c/</u></b>			
California	6	13,819	2,656
Colorado	3	2,500	800
Idaho	3	660	715
Montana	129	21,678	94,861
Nevada	3	6,843	189
New Mexico	14	3,849	19,872
Oregon	12	10,808	85,197
Washington	4	6,240	4,122
Wyoming	2	9,249	20,884
Utah	4	1,393	1,423
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>77,039</b>	<b>230,719</b>
<b><u>Other Exchanges</u></b>			
None			
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>77,645</b>	<b>232,177</b>

**Table 5-8. LAND EXCHANGES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 –  
concluded**

- /a/ Public domain lands are patented; acquired lands are deeded by the government.
- /b/ Act of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465; 16 U.S.C. 485), as amended.
- /c/ Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2756; 43 U.S.C. 1716).



**Table 5-9. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002**

There was no Secretarial approval for the expenditure of Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act funds in Fiscal Year 2002.

**Table 5-10. FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED OR ENDANGERED AND CANDIDATE PLANT SPECIES, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

Administrative State	Threatened or Endangered (T/E) Plants	Candidate Plant Species	Recovery Plans /a/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	1	0	0
Arizona	14	3	6
California	71	3	8
Colorado	14	6	2
Eastern States	10	13	0
Idaho	3	2	3
Montana	4	1	0
Nevada	8	3	1
New Mexico	12	0	4
Oregon	17 /b/	4	5
Utah	20	4	10
Wyoming	2	3	1

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

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

/b/ This figure was over-reported for Fiscal Year 2001.

**Table 5-11. FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED OR ENDANGERED AND CANDIDATE ANIMAL SPECIES, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

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

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Mammals</b>	<b>Birds</b>	<b>Fish</b>	<b>Amphibians</b>	<b>Reptiles</b>	<b>Invertebrates</b>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	2	4	0	0	0	0
Arizona	7	9	9	2	2	1
California	9	13	20	3	5	10
Colorado	4	7	6	0	0	<b>1</b>
Eastern States	11	10	3	0	8	15
Idaho	5	2	5	0	0	6
Montana	4	4	2	0	0	1
Nevada	0	3	25	0	1	2
New Mexico	4	6	11	1	1	3
Oregon	10	7	18	0	4	3
Utah	3	7	8	0	1	1
Wyoming	5	2	5	1	0	1

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Candidate Animal Species</b>	<b>Recovery Plans /a/</b>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	1	1
Arizona	5	24
California	5	23
Colorado	6	7
Eastern States	1	0
Idaho	3	4
Montana	5	7
Nevada	3	9
New Mexico	13	8
Oregon	10	23
Utah	4	10
Wyoming	4	10

**Table 5-11.            FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED OR ENDANGERED  
AND CANDIDATE ANIMAL SPECIES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – 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 on 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 5-12.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO  
POPULATIONS AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2002**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Horses</b>	<b>Burros</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Arizona	220	2,331	2,551
California	2,465	997	3,462
Colorado	840	0	840
Idaho	690	0	690
Montana	159	0	159
Nevada	18,999	866	19,865
New Mexico	54	0	54
Oregon	2,411	15	2,426
Utah	2,972	110	3,082
Wyoming	5,686	0	5,686
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,496</b>	<b>4,319</b>	<b>38,815</b>

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

**Table 5-13. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO REMOVAL AND ADOPTION BY OFFICE, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

Administrative Office /a/	Animals Adopted				Animals Removed	
	FY 1972 - FY 2001		FY 2002		FY 2002	
	Horses	Burros	Horses	Burros	Horses	Burros
Alaska	65	11	0	0	0	0
Arizona	2,814	1,325	312	131	0	656
California /b/	14,295	4,883	873	316	1,006	530
Colorado	5,931	754	311	54	373	0
Eastern States /b/	53,254	14,159	2,205	664	0	0
Idaho	6,098	356	102	49	90	0
Montana /b/	16,231	1,633	119	31	0	0
Nevada	3,997	566	42	4	6,321	21
New Mexico /b/	25,107	3,564	914	259	0	0
Oregon /b/	10,097	1,359	304	93	849	0
Utah	5,730	384	221	19	1,337	0
Wyoming /b/	10,218	1,156	305	60	846	0
Natl. Program Office	1,170	169	279	79	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>155,007</b>	<b>30,319</b>	<b>5,987</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>10,822</b>	<b>1,207</b>
<b>Total Adopted, Fiscal Years 1972 through 2001:</b>			<b>185,326</b>			
<b>Total Adopted, Fiscal Year 2002:</b>			<b>7,746</b>			
<b>Total Removed, Fiscal Year 2002:</b>					<b>12,029</b>	

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

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

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

Table 5-14.

## CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES, FISCAL YEAR 2002

Administrative State	Acres Inventoried	Number of Properties Recorded	Study/Management Permits Issued or in Effect /a/
	-----	-----	-----
Alaska	4,200	38	5
Arizona	27,454	276	51
California	29,618	314	123
Colorado	45,788	1,482	67
Eastern States	33	0	0
Idaho	43,469	549	35
Montana	22,100	229	35
Nevada	98,364	1,921	66
New Mexico	40,891	1,159	96
Oregon	58,148	471	12
Utah	77,550	1,133	44
Wyoming	84,623	1,676	72
<b>Total for Fiscal Year 2002</b>	<b>532,238</b>	<b>9,248</b>	<b>606</b>
<b>Total to Date</b>	<b>15,474,154</b>	<b>255,225</b>	

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

Table 5-15.

**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACECs) AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Acres</b>
Alaska	29	5,909,201
Arizona	51	808,181
California	129	1,421,263
Colorado	66	621,589
Eastern States	1	54
Idaho	95	563,261
Montana /a/	41	164,246
Nevada	36	1,356,464
New Mexico	139	568,204
Oregon	169	612,852
Utah	58	1,267,164
Wyoming	38	696,894
<b>Total</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>13,989,373</b>

/a/ One Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) in Montana totaling 765 acres was added in Fiscal Year 2002.



**Table 5-16. NUMBER AND SIZE OF OTHER DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS (NON-NLCS UNITS) AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002**

<b>Special Management Area</b>	<b>Designation Type</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>Total Miles</b>
Lake Todatonten Special Management Area	Congressional	1	37,579	
Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area	Administrative	1	101,000 /a/	
Herd Management Areas	Administrative	208	29,732,585	
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	Administrative	852	13,989,373	
National Natural Landmarks	Administrative	45	417,429	
Research Natural Areas	Administrative	152	347,214	
National Recreation Trails	Administrative	28		426
National Back Country Byways	Administrative	55		2,972 /b/
Globally Important Bird Areas	Administrative	2	56,500 /c/	

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

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

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

## PART 6

### PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND RESOURCE PROTECTION

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

Table 6-1 summarizes the numbers of wildland fires and acres burned on BLM lands and lands protected by BLM through cooperative agreements with local fire protection agencies. The 2002 fire season was the second largest in 50 years. It will be remembered for its large timber fires. Colorado, Arizona, and Oregon recorded their largest fires in the last century. Aircraft accidents led to the grounding of some large air tankers. Nevertheless, firefighters were successful in suppressing 99 percent of all fires during the initial attack. Firefighters were also successful in protecting 98 percent of all threatened structures in the wildland/urban interface. While hundreds of communities were evacuated, thousands of residents forced from their homes, and more than 100,000 structures threatened by large fires, firefighters are credited with protecting homes, businesses, recreational structures, and other outbuildings.

In the Southwest, the spring fire danger was significantly elevated due to a multi-year drought and one of the driest winters on record. Large fires broke out when the usually windy spring was accompanied by below-normal precipitation. The Rocky Mountain fire season began a month early due to persistent drought conditions and a spring snow pack of only 20 to 40 percent of normal. As a result, high-elevation fires started early and burned until the onset of westward moving fronts in mid-summer and monsoon rains. Gusty winds caused two large fires in Oregon to merge and become the largest fire in the country this year, burning 500,000 acres.

The National Interagency Coordination Center set a new record for the number of days at Preparedness Level 5 – a total of 59 days. The previous record was set in 1994, when the national preparedness level was at 5 for 46 days.

Table 6-2 identifies the major types of capital investments on public lands. Roads, trails, recreation sites, and other improvements give the public access to public lands. Condition assessments are performed to determine the fitness of an asset as evaluated against the maintenance level established by management. In 2002, the BLM began determining an asset's current replacement value as part of the condition assessment process. Knowing the replacement value allows the BLM to use the industry standard Facilities Condition Index (FCI) as a method of measuring the condition and change of condition of facilities. FCI is the ratio of accumulated deferred maintenance to the current replacement value ( $FCI = \text{Deferred Maintenance} / \text{Current Replacement Value}$ ). It is an indicator of the depleted value of constructed assets. The general rule is that FCI should be below 5 for a facility to be considered in good condition.

This is the first year that capital improvements are shown for Eastern States. The BLM's Eastern States acquired 800 acres on the Mason Neck peninsula in northern Virginia; the new Meadowood Farm administrative site is approximately 18 miles south of Washington, D.C. This property will be managed in harmony with surrounding land use and community interests and provide open space for recreation, environmental education, and wild horse and burro interpretation. The more recent Lower Potomac River

Project encompasses two tracts – Douglas Point and Maryland Point – in southern Maryland. Douglas Point, which encompasses 1,270 acres along the lower Potomac River acquired jointly by the BLM and the State of Maryland, contains magnificent hardwood forests and offers outstanding potential for recreation, wildlife habitat, and cultural resources. Maryland Point, consisting of 23 acres of waterfront four miles south of Douglas Point, was previously occupied by the Naval Research Laboratory.

Table 6-3 summarizes releases of hazardous substances and other pollutants and contaminants discovered on public lands. Historically, approximately 60 percent of all hazardous substance releases on public lands have been related to authorized commercial uses, mainly landfills, mines and mill sites, airstrips, and oil and gas sites. The other 40 percent have been caused by illegal activities, such as midnight dumping of agricultural and industrial wastes, wire burning, and illicit drug production. In recent years, about 90 percent of the hazardous substance releases found on public lands have been illegal dumping incidents involving debris or drums of biomedical, chemical, and petroleum wastes; pesticides; paints; batteries; asbestos; and illicit drug labs. The number of discarded methamphetamine drug labs increased substantially over last year. Moreover, these highly toxic and explosive wastes were found far afield of the usual locations and in regions not previously plagued by this problem, such as the Idaho panhandle and Montana. The remaining 10 percent of the hazardous substances releases had to do with fuel spills, mining wastes, and military accidents.

**Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2002**

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

**Force Account Protection**

	<b>Fires Suppressed</b>		<b>Causes</b>		<b>Commercial Forest /a/</b>		<b>Non-Commercial Forest /b/</b>		<b>Non-Forest Watershed /c/</b>		<b>Total Area</b>	
	<i>BLM Fires</i>	<i>Non-BLM Fires</i>	<i>Lightning Fires</i>	<i>Human Fires</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>Non-BLM Acres</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>Non-BLM Acres</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>Non-BLM Acres</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>Non-BLM Acres</i>
Alaska	22	1	23	0	0	0	202,647	16,890	41,939	0	244,631	16,891
Arizona	124	10	52	82	10	0	298	130	8,108	1	8,592	223
California	57	23	34	46	19	4	8	50	21,675	23,941	21,793	24,064
Colorado	369	38	364	43	25	14	13,003	4,673	6,315	5,841	20,076	10,609
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	158	52	97	113	2	0	7,530	301	31,499	21,018	39,286	21,484
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	45	11	48	8	9,853	3,178	380	186	686	1,594	11,012	4,977
Nevada	368	55	329	94	4,547	0	2,551	40	20,750	7,489	28,545	7,678
New Mexico	139	24	124	39	0	418	4,452	12	20,297	20,226	25,012	20,719
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	169	27	161	35	11	1	2,709	220	102,477	5,688	105,527	5,971
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	296	31	265	61	0	1	59,339	64,003	3,868	3,840	63,768	67,936
Washington	6	1	1	6	0	0	4	0	943	4,037	954	4,044
Wyoming	104	34	115	23	4,749	11,711	9,549	33,336	320	237	14,837	45,341
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,857</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>19,216</b>	<b>15,327</b>	<b>302,470</b>	<b>119,841</b>	<b>258,877</b>	<b>93,912</b>	<b>584,033</b>	<b>229,937</b>

Table 6-1.

## FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – continued

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

## Contract Protection

	Fires Suppressed		Causes		Commercial Forest /a/		Non-Commercial Forest /b/		Non-Forest Watershed /c/		Total Area	
	BLM <i>Fires</i>	Non-BLM <i>Fires</i>	Lightning <i>Fires</i>	Human <i>Fires</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non-BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non-BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non-BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non-BLM <i>Acres</i>
Alaska	16	115	87	43	0	1	590,371	1,066,333	2,369	132,971	592,843	1,199,463
Arizona	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	8	2
California	46	18	10	54	384	0	123	30,021	16,811	26,306	17,374	56,399
Colorado	19	34	40	13	8	1,659	125	8,680	0	5	192	10,391
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	6	18	11	13	0	0	0	0	2,119	1,701	2,136	1,732
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	22	110	125	7	3	287	2,908	80,832	900	5,120	3,958	86,356
Nevada	9	52	38	23	0	0	0	91	5	2,478	52	2,644
New Mexico	29	41	41	29	0	25	2	92,506	40	139	112	92,740
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	107	6	64	48	15,869	11,531	41	1,823	166	135	16,247	13,543
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	48	22	54	16	0	0	11	785	1,278	3,625	1,391	4,448
Washington	10	0	2	8	86	266	1,311	3,256	1,984	711	3,393	4,241
Wyoming	15	5	15	5	0	0	104	821	253	491	387	1,322
<b>Total</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>16,350</b>	<b>13,769</b>	<b>594,996</b>	<b>1,285,148</b>	<b>25,929</b>	<b>173,682</b>	<b>638,093</b>	<b>1,473,281</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,187</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>35,566</b>	<b>29,096</b>	<b>897,466</b>	<b>1,404,989</b>	<b>284,806</b>	<b>267,594</b>	<b>1,222,126</b>	<b>1,703,218</b>

**Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

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

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

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

/c/ Land that has never supported forests, or that has been developed for non-forest use.

Table 6-2.

## CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2002

Administrative State	Number of Buildings	Number of Administrative Sites	Number of Recreation Sites	Miles of Roads	Miles of Trails	Number of Bridges
Alaska	372	35	77	50	2,424	16
Arizona	261 /a/	81 /a/	260	1,808	755	4
California	541	130	264	4,880	3,691	193
Colorado	249	49	298	4,078	1,162 /b/	24
Eastern States /c/	15	1	0	0	0	0
Idaho	343	46	270	8,609	3,100	46
Montana	237	61	213	3,191	341	33
National Interagency Fire Center	19	1	0	0	0	0
Nevada	231	50	103	10,264	432	12
New Mexico	104	9	53	5,949	137	0
Eastern Oregon	447	68	187	9,839	500	29
Western Oregon	518 /d/	61	133	15,692	481 /e/	479
Utah	430	55	169	9,710	2,361	9
Wyoming	187	33	70	3,990	63	43 /f/
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,954</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>2,097</b>	<b>78,060</b>	<b>15,447</b>	<b>888</b>

**Table 6-2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

Note: In 2002, BLM completed a comprehensive review of its inventory of capital assets and validated the data that will migrate to a new Facility Asset Management System (FAMS) in 2003.

/a/ Arizona shows a 29 percent increase in the number of buildings and a 21 percent decrease in the number of administrative sites as a result of a comprehensive review and validation of inventory data during 2002.

/b/ In the course of developing Travel Management Plans, Colorado added existing trails to its inventory, resulting in a 32 percent increase from 2001.

/c/ This is the first year that capital improvements are shown for Eastern States. The capital assets were acquired when the BLM's Eastern States took over jurisdiction of properties in northern Virginia and southern Maryland.

/d/ Western Oregon shows a 16 percent increase in the number of buildings as a result of adding existing minor structures (e.g., vault toilets, sheds, and well houses) to its inventory.

/e/ The 36 percent increase in miles of trails is a result of Western Oregon adding existing trails to its inventory.

/f/ Wyoming's 39 percent increase in the number of bridges is a result of validating inventory data.



Table 6-3.

**RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002**

Geographic State	Total as of September 30, 2002 /a/		Activities During Fiscal Year /b/		
	Hazardous Substances and Other Pollutants Reported /c/	No Further Remedial Action Planned /d/	Studies and Searches /e/	Removal Actions /f/	Remedial Actions /g/
	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	50	42	1	9	4
Arizona	276	276	52	34	0
California /h/	1,137	793	1	55	0
Colorado	89	39	17	33	0
Idaho	335	321	50	25	0
Montana	90	62	3	2	1
Nevada	367	342	47	38	0
New Mexico	54	52	13	8	0
Oregon	239	237	1	40	1
Utah	39	26	2	6	0
Washington	19	17	0	8	0
Wyoming	19	12	0	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,714</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>6</b>

**Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2002 – concluded**

- /a/ Includes sites reported and sites archived both in previous years and during Fiscal Year 2002.
- /b/ Includes work done by the BLM, other Federal and State agencies, and responsible parties during Fiscal Year 2002 only.
- /c/ Cases opened and potentially actionable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund.
- /d/ The No Further Remedial Action Planned (NFRAP) designation is commonly given to cases closed and administratively archived.
- /e/ Includes CERCLA multiphase investigations, monitoring, and searches for responsible parties.
- /f/ Removal actions are relatively short-term, rapid responses to a release or threat of release.
- /g/ Remedial actions are longer-term responses consistent with a permanent remedy.
- /h/ Petroleum products are CERCLA hazardous substances under California State Law; data for California includes oil spills.

## GLOSSARY

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

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

**Acquired lands:**

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

**Administrative site:**

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

**Administrative State:**

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

**Allocation of receipts:**

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

**ANCSA:**

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

**Animal unit:**

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

**Animal unit month (AUM):**

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

**Application:**

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

**Archaeological and historical site:**

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

**Big game habitat:**

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

**Boating:**

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

**Bonus:**

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

**Cadastral survey:**

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

**Camping:**

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

**Candidate species:**

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

**Carey Acts:**

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

**CCF:**

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

**Ceded Indian lands:**

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

**Certification:**

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

**Chaining:**

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

**CFR:**

Code of Federal Regulations.

**Color-of-Title Act:**

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

**Color-of-title entry:**

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

**Competitive leasing:**

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

**Concession Leases:**

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

**Contract fire protection:**

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

**Crossing permit:**

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

**Cultural resources:**

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

**Desert Land Entry:**

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

**Disposition:**

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

**Eastern States:**

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

**Early seral:**

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

**Emergency fire rehabilitation projects**

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

**Endangered species:**

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

**Entry:**

An application to acquire title to public lands.

**Entry, allowed:**

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

**Ephemeral streams:**

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

**Exchange:**

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

**Exchange lease (coal):**

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

**Federal land:**

All classes of land owned by the Federal government.

**Field examination:**

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

**Fire suppression:**

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

discovered.

**Fishable stream:**

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

**Fishing:**

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

**FLPMA:**

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

**Force account fire protection:**

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

**Free-use permit:**

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

**Global Important Bird Areas:**

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

**Grazing district:**

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

**Grazing-fee year:**

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

**Grazing lease:**

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

**Grazing lease lands:**

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

**Grazing permit:**

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

**Habitat disking and chaining:**

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

**Hardrock minerals:**

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

**Herd Management Areas:**

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

**Homestead entry, original:**

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

**Hunting:**

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

**Indian allotment:**

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

**Inland water area:**

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

**Lake (or pond):**

A natural standing body of water.

**Lake improvements:**

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



**Lake Totatonten Special Management Area:**

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

**Late seral:**

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

**Land area:**

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

**Lease:**

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

**Leasable minerals:**

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

**License:**

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

**Locatable minerals:**

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

**Lode claim:**

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

**Logical mining unit (LMU):**

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

**LU project lands:**

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

**MBF:**

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

**Mid seral:**

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

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

**Mineral:**

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

**Mineral materials:**

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

**Mineral permit:**

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

**Mineral reservation:**

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

**Mining claim:**

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

**Mining claim location:**

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

**Multiple use:**

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

**National Back Country Byways:**

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

**National Conservation Areas:**

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

**National Historic Trails:**

The National Historic Trails designated by Congress and managed by the BLM are part of a national treasure that benefits all Americans. National Historic Trails are established to identify and protect historic routes; they follow as closely as possible the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance.

**National Monument:**

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

**National Natural Landmarks:**

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

**National Outstanding Natural Areas:**

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

**National Recreation Area:**

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

**National Recreation Trails:**

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

**National Scenic Areas:**

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

**National Scenic Trails:**

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

**National Wild and Scenic Rivers:**

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

**Noncompetitive leasing:**

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

**Nonconsumptive trips:**

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

**Nonexclusive sites:**

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

**Nonoperating revenue:**

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

**Nonuse:**

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

**O&C lands:**

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

**Obligations:**

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

**Operator:**

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

**Original survey:**

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

**Paleontology:**

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

**Patent:**

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

**Permit:**

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

**Placer claim:**

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

**Plugged and abandoned:**

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

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

**Prescribed burning:**

See Prescribed Fire Projects.

**Prescribed fire projects:**

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

**Private leases:**

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

**PLO:**

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

**Potential natural community:**

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

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

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

**Producible leases:**

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

**Producible and service holes:**

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

**Protraction diagram:**

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

**Public auction:**

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

**Public domain lands:**

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

**Public lands:**

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

**Public Land States:**

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

**R&PP:**

See Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

**Receipts:**

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

**Reclamation homestead entry:**

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

**Recreation and Public Purposes Act:**

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

**Recreation concession lease:**

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

**Recreation visit:**

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

**Reforestation:**

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

**Rental:**

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

**Research Natural Areas:**

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

**Reserved lands:**

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

**Reservoir:**

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

**Resurvey:**

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

**Revocation:**

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

**Right-of-way:**

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

**Riparian areas:**

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

**Saleable minerals:**

Sand, gravel, stone, soil, and other common-variety mineral materials disposed of through sales at not less than their appraised price or through free-use permits (see definition).

**Sale of materials:**

A competitive or noncompetitive sale by contract at not less than the appraised price of materials (timber and mineral) under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

**Santini-Burton Act:**

Act of December 23, 1980 (Public Law 96-586, 94 Stat. 3381), that provides for the orderly disposal of



Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and also provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

**Sawtimber:**

Logs of sufficient size and quality to be suitable for conversion into lumber or veneer.

**Section 3:**

(See Grazing permit.)

**Section 15:**

(See Grazing lease.)

**Service completion or hole:**

Separate service completions that are for the benefit of oil and gas operations, e.g., water disposal, salt water disposal, water injection, gas injection, water source, steam injection, or monitoring.

**Site-based recreation activities (other than camping, hunting, or non-motorized travel):**

Includes sightseeing (the viewing of scenery; natural, historic, and archaeological sites; landscapes; or other features), picnicking, nature study and photography, mountain climbing and caving, gathering and collecting activities (mushrooms, rocks, and flowers), interpretation (guided and unguided touring, talks, and programs), and other environmental education events.

**Small game habitat:**

Habitat areas used by small game animals (including upland game species) at some time during their yearly life cycle.

**Small tract lease:**

A parcel of public lands of 5 acres or less that has been found to be chiefly valuable for sale or lease as a home, cabin, camp, recreational, convalescent, or business site under the Act of June 1, 1938.

**Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA):**

Approved October 1998 (Public Law 105-263). Provides for the disposal of public land within a specific area in the Las Vegas Valley and creates a special account into which 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales or exchanges in the Las Vegas Valley is deposited. The remaining 15 percent goes to state and local governments. Revenue in the Special Account can be used for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; capital improvements; development of a multispecies habitat conservation plan in Clark County; and development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County.

**Spawning bed development:**

Consists of efforts made to improve spawning conditions for fish. May include additional of appropriate natural materials, cleaning of gravels, creating shelter, etc.

**Special land use permit:**

A permit that authorizes the use of public land for a purpose not specifically authorized under other regulation or statute.

**Special recreation permit:**

A permit that authorizes the recreational use of an area and is issued pursuant to the regulations contained in 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Subpart 8372, and 36 CFR Part 71. Under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, implemented by these regulations, special recreation permits are required for all commercial use, for most competitive events, and for the individual, noncommercial use of special areas where permits are required.

**Special surveys:**

Cadastral surveys that involve unusual application of, or departure from, the rectangular system. They often carry out the provisions of a special legislative act and include such work as small tract surveys; townsite surveys; island and omitted land surveys; homestead, homesite, trade and manufacturing site surveys; also the survey and resurvey of portions of sections. Alaska special surveys are metes and bounds surveys of areas settled upon or applied for under certain special land laws applicable to the State of Alaska.

**State Office:**

The first-level administrative unit of the Bureau of Land Management field organization. It comprises a geographic area consisting of one or more States.

**Streambank stabilization:**

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

**Stockraising homestead:**

A homestead not exceeding 640 acres initiated under the Stockraising Homestead Act, which provided for the homesteading of lands chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops. Minerals in these lands were reserved to the United States. The provisions for stockraising homesteads were by implication repealed by the Taylor Grazing Act.

**Stream with fishery potential:**

A stream that currently does not support a sport fishery but that could be changed into a fishable stream with management (i.e., stocking, removal of barriers, etc.).

**Sustained yield:**

The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual, or regular periodic, output of the various renewable resources of the public lands consistent with multiple use.

**Threatened species:**

Any animal or plant species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a part of its range. (Also see Candidate species and Endangered species.)

**Trespass:**

An unauthorized use of Federal lands and/or resources.

**Tunnel site:**

A site located for the development of a vein or lode or for the anticipated discovery of previously unknown veins or lodes. The locator of a tunnel site is given the right to all veins cut by the tunnel within 3,000 feet of its portal, and to 1,500 feet along the length of each blind vein or lode cut. A tunnel site location lapses if not worked for a period of at least 6 months.

**Unlawful enclosures or occupancy:**

Enclosures of public lands made or maintained by any party, association, or corporation without valid claim.

**U.S.C.:**

United States Code.

**Vacant public land:**

Public land that is not reserved, appropriated, or set aside for a specific or designated purposes. Such land is not covered by any non-Federal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unreported mining claims.

**Visitor hour:**

A unit used to measure duration of recreation use. A visitor hour involves the presence of a person on a recreation area or site for the purpose of engaging in recreation activities for either continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods of time aggregating 60 minutes.

**Water sports (other than boating or fishing):**

Includes swimming, general water play, waterskiing, ski jumping, platter riding, and other similar activities that occur outside a boat.

**Waterfowl habitat:**

The total acreage of all wetlands, lakes, ponds, and reservoirs on BLM lands. Uplands used for nesting are not included.

**Wetlands:**

Permanently wet or intermittently flooded areas where the water table (fresh, saline, or brackish) is at, near, or above the soil surface for extended intervals, where hydric wet soil conditions are normally exhibited, and where water depths generally do not exceed 2 meters (about 6 ½ feet). Marshes, shallows, swamps, muskies, lake bogs, and wet meadows are examples of wetlands.

**Wetland improvements:**

Consists of techniques to restore wetlands to their proper functioning condition. Improvements may consist of establishing vegetation, such as willow, to reduce erosion and improve water retention.

**Wild free-roaming horses and burros:**

All unbranded and unclaimed horses and burros using public lands as all or part of their habitat.

**Wilderness:**

An area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement or human habitation, that is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make

practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

**Winter sports:**

Includes ice skating, skiing (downhill and cross-country), snowshoeing, sledding, snowmobiling, and tobogganing as well as activities such as snow sculpture and general snow play.

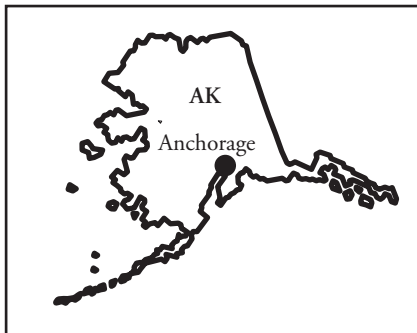
**Withdrawal:**

An action that restricts the disposition of public lands and that holds them for specific public purposes; also, public lands that have been dedicated to public purposes. (See also Reserved lands and Revocation.)

**Woodlands:**

Forest lands usually supporting open-grown, widely scattered trees of marginal merchantability and generally more valuable for watershed or wildlife protection purposes than for the production of timber for commercial purposes.

## *The Bureau of Land Management State Offices and Their Administrative Jurisdictions*



National Headquarters	★
State Offices	●
National Centers	▲
National Interagency Fire Center	^
Administrative Boundaries	—

