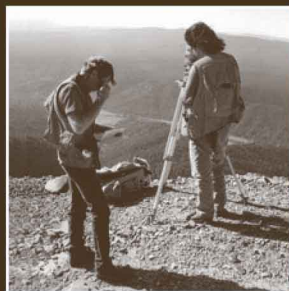
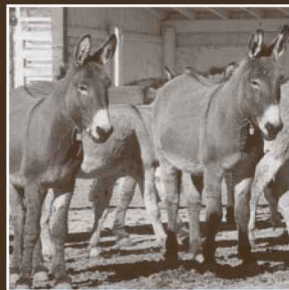
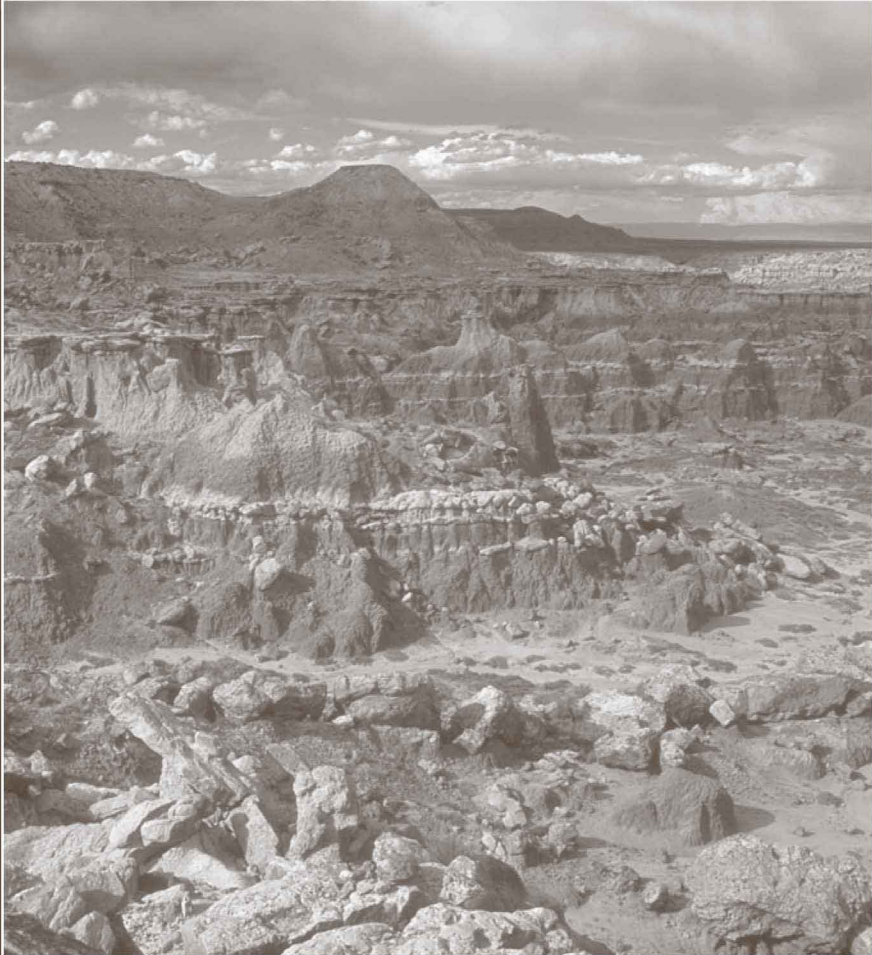


# Public Land Statistics

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2004



# **PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS**

## **2004**

Volume 189

BLM/BC/ST-05/001+1165

April 2005

## WELCOME TO PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2004

Welcome to the 2004 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.

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

1. In holdings have been acquired or some other land exchange has taken place during the year, and/or
2. Better GIS mapping of land boundaries has enabled us to re-calculate the total BLM acres within the unit.

Two tables have once again been deleted from this year's edition: Tables 2-9 and 2-10 could not be published because the data is no longer available. We are hoping to run new versions of these two tables in next year's edition.

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

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

Note that the data presented in the 2004 *Public Land Statistics* tables may not exactly match the data in other BLM publications covering Fiscal Year 2004 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 Headquarters 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, almost 1.3 billion acres of public lands have been transferred out of Federal government ownership.

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

The Nation's expanding population and mobile society created a demand for a variety of public land uses. Changes in public attitudes and a concern for environmental values and open space began to compete with the need for development and increased production. Congress, recognizing the value of the remaining public domain lands, enacted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). This Act declares that, with the exception for individual tracts that may be disposed of in the national interest, it is the policy of the United States to retain its public lands in Federal ownership. The Act mandates that the Bureau of Land Management administer the public lands under the concept of multiple uses, while protecting the long-term health of the land. Today, the Bureau of Land Management administers about 261.8 million surface acres of public land and approximately 700 million acres of Federal subsurface mineral estate in the United States. The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for managing these lands and their various resources so that they are utilized in a manner that will best meet the present and future needs of the Nation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Table 1-8, Obligations of Appropriations Received, contains a summary of obligations of appropriations made to the Bureau of Land Management during Fiscal Year 2004 as well as a summary of obligations of appropriations transferred from other bureaus and agencies to the Bureau. This table summarizes all funds that were obligated to manage the Bureau's lands and assist other agencies.

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

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

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

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

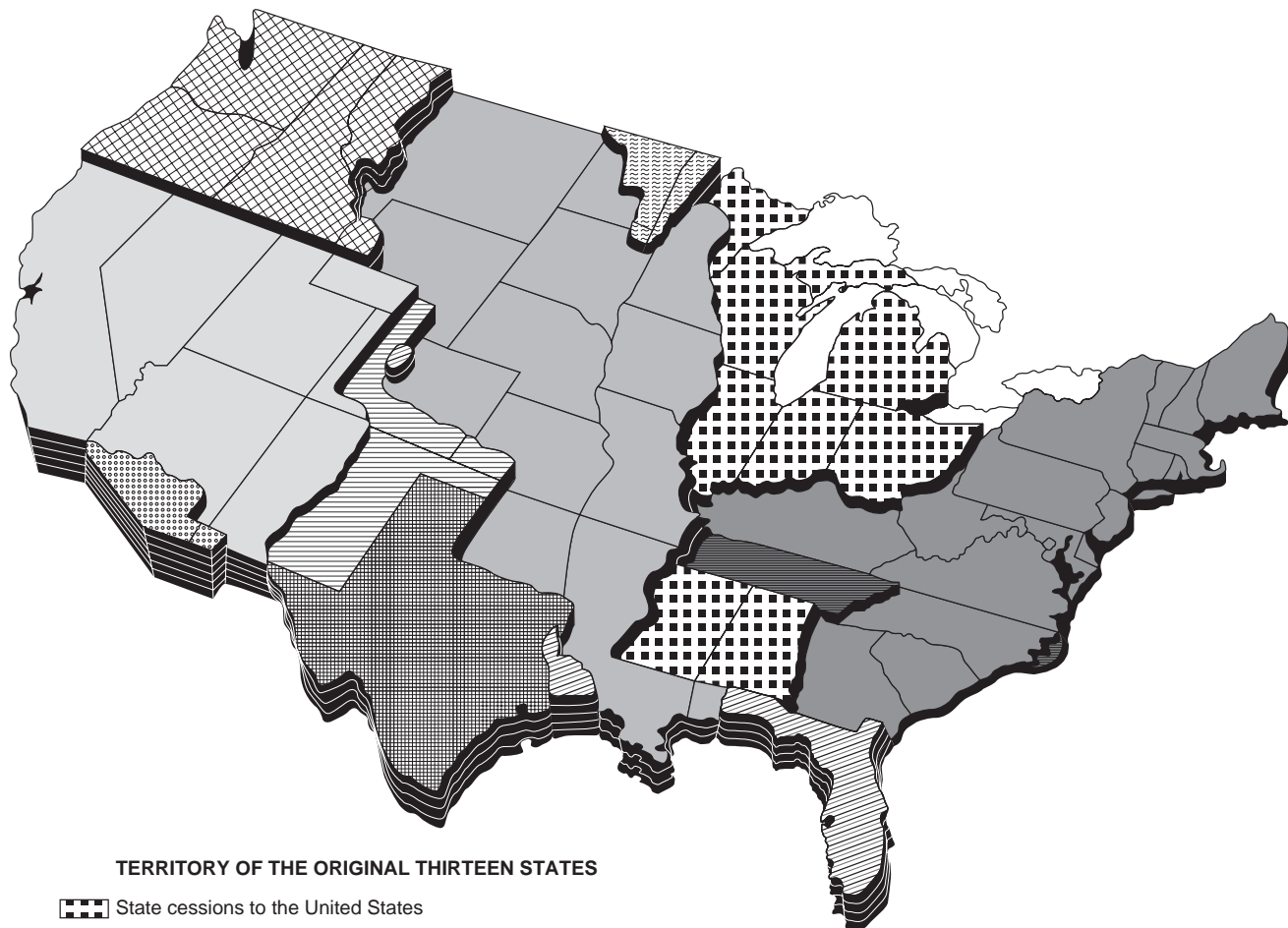
/b/ Cost data for all except "State Cessions" obtained from U.S. Geological Survey, *Boundaries, Area, Geographic Centers* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939), pp. 249-251.

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




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

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



# ACQUISITIONS









## TERRITORY OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES

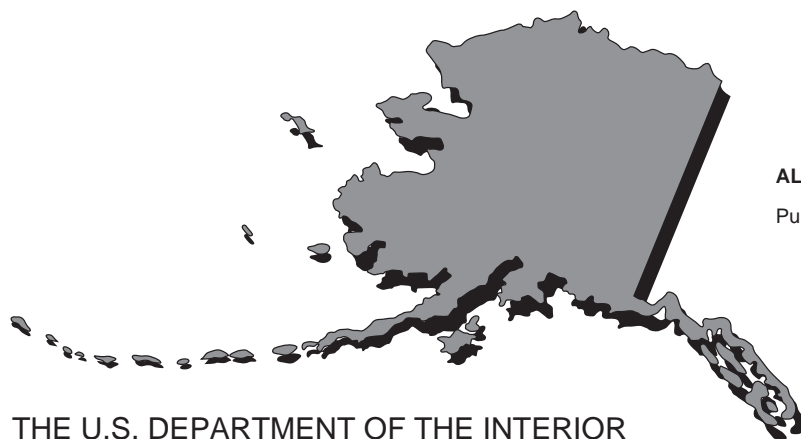
-  State cessions to the United States
-  North Carolina cession to the United States, 1790  
United States cession to Tennessee, 1806 and 1846
-  The Original Thirteen States (present area) plus the District of Columbia

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

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

## OTHER ACQUISITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

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



## ALASKA

Purchased from Russia, March 30, 1867

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

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781-2004**

<b>Type of Dispositions</b>	<b>Acres</b>
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/	91,500,000
Native Selections /j/	40,500,000
<b>Total Granted to State of Alaska</b>	<b>132,000,000</b>
<hr/>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,276,380,000</b>

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781-2004  
– concluded**

Note: Data are estimated from available records.

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

Table 1-3.

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

<b>State</b>	<b>Land Total</b>	<b>Federal Minerals <i>/a/</i></b>	<b>Federal Surface Lands <i>/b/</i></b>	<b>Split-Estate Federal Minerals <i>/c/</i></b>	<b>BLM Public Lands <i>/d/</i></b>	<b>Indian Trust Minerals <i>/e/</i></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.

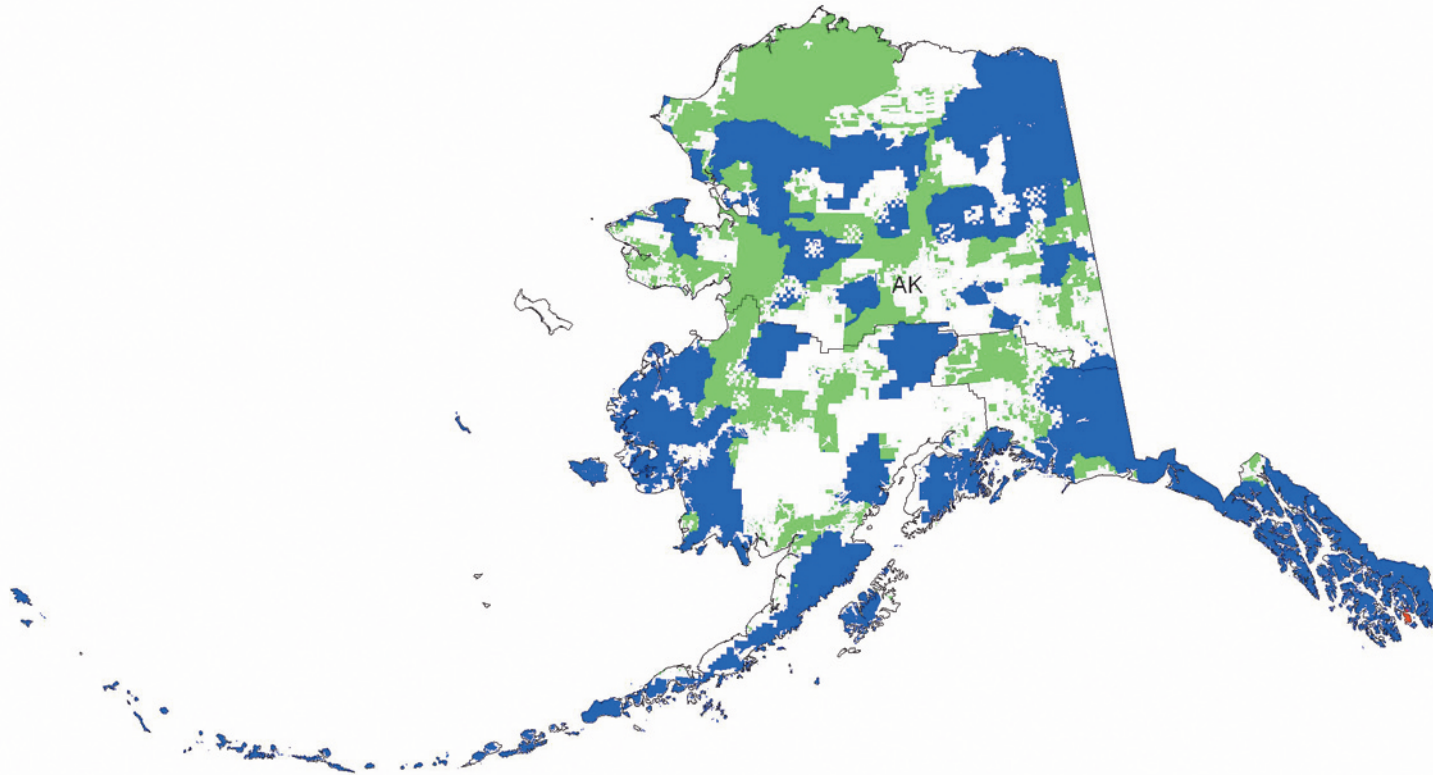
Estimated acreages were based on various sources of published and unpublished data. The rationale used to develop these data is presented in “Public Lands, On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals in Lands of the U.S.,” prepared by Sie Ling Chiang of BLM’s Washington Office in 2000. The first column, Land 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 the BLM’s responsibilities. The on-shore Federal mineral acreage approximates the sum of Federal Surface Lands acres and Split-Estate Federal Minerals acres shown in the next two columns. As of 1999, the total was *approximately* 700 million acres.
- /b/ Federal Surface Lands include both the public domain and acquired lands of all Federal agencies. With the exception of an estimated 4 million acres of the acquired lands, Federal mineral rights exist in all Federal lands.
- /c/ The term Split-Estate Federal Minerals refers to Federal mineral rights under private surface lands. These are patented lands with minerals reserved to the U.S. Reservations may be for single, multiple, or all minerals. The 58 million acres is the mid-point of estimates ranging from 55 to 60 million acres (provided by the Colorado State Office). This results in a significantly lower acreage than that shown in Table 3-2; any future updates will address this inconsistency.
- /d/ On these public lands, the BLM manages both surface resources and subsurface minerals. The surface acreage is part of the Federal Surface Lands shown in the third column. The subsurface mineral acreage is part of the Federal Mineral estate included in the second column. As of 1999, the BLM’s public lands comprised 264 million surface acres. For an annual update, refer to Table 1-4 of *Public Land Statistics*.
- /e/ As part of its trust management responsibility, the BLM provides technical supervision of mineral development on 56 million acres of American Indian trust lands except for Osage lands. All minerals in Indian trust lands are “leasable.” Acreage information was obtained in 1999 from the Real Estate Services staff of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- /f/ Navajo and Hopi oil and gas in Arizona and Utah are managed by New Mexico BLM.
- /g/ Ute Mountain Ute oil and gas in New Mexico are managed by Colorado BLM.
- /h/ The BLM’s Eastern States office is responsible for Federal minerals in the 31 states east of, or bordering on, the Mississippi River.

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

Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management - Alaska

12



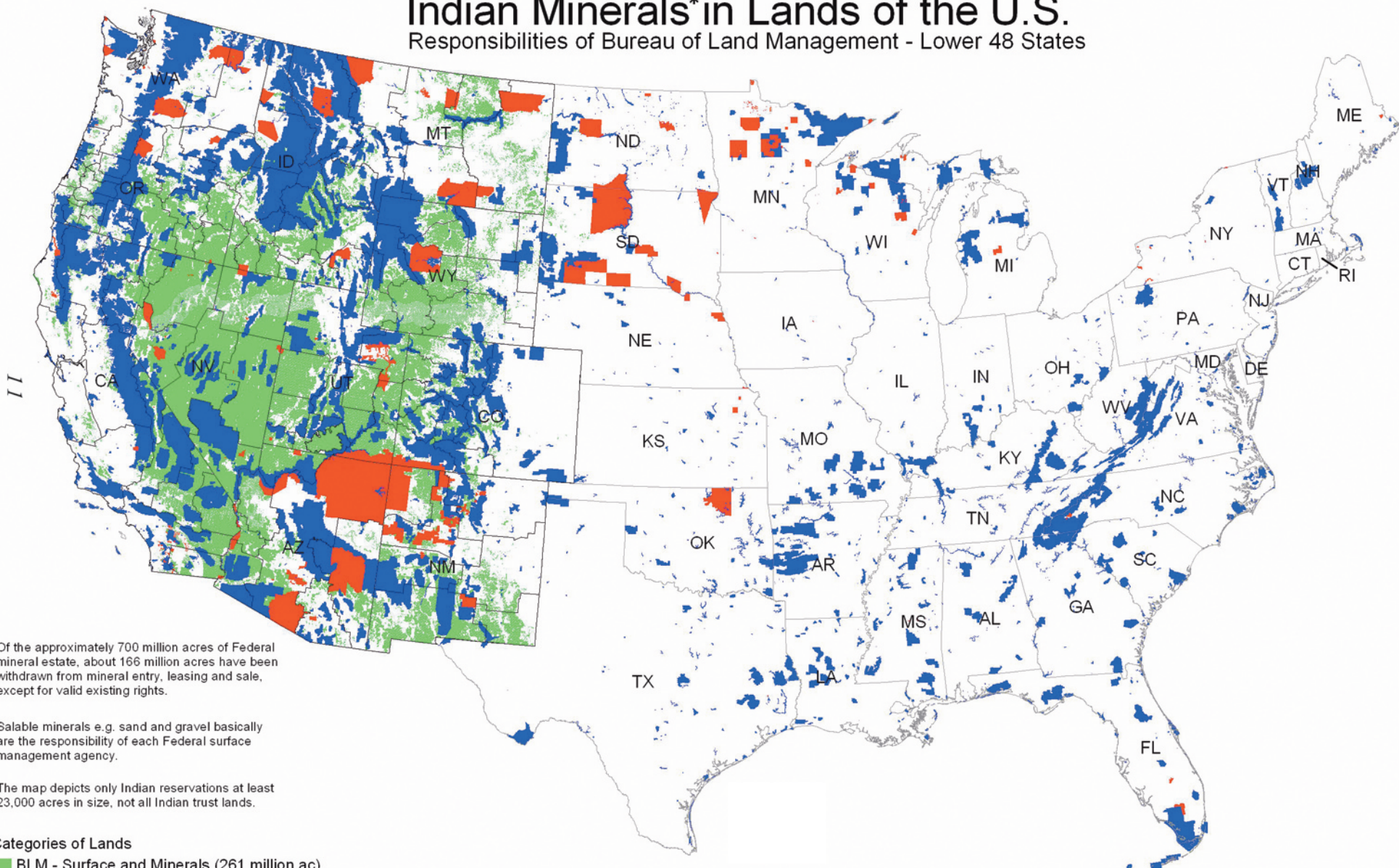
## NOTE:

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



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

Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management - Lower 48 States



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

**Categories of Lands**

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

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

Produced By :  
 WO-210, Leonard Gore, Jr. (Graphics)  
 WO-300, Sie Ling Chiang (Data)  
 Documentation available in file  
 September 2003

**Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

State	Vacant Public Lands /a/			Reserved Lands		Grand Total
	Outside Grazing District	Within Grazing District	Total	LU /b/	Other /c/	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Alabama	3,523	0	3,523	0	107,846	111,369
Alaska /d/	85,553,261	0	85,553,261	0	0	85,553,261
Arizona /e/	1,190,438	7,661,863	8,852,301	32,321	3,344,961	12,229,583
Arkansas	6,078	0	6,078	0	289,107	295,185
California /f/	7,995,873	1,725,758	9,721,631	0	5,486,371	15,208,002
Colorado /g/	472,384	7,119,345	7,591,729	36,206	734,684	8,362,619
Florida	3,134	0	3,134	0	23,765	26,899
Idaho /h/	423,599	10,865,764	11,289,363	72,276	633,486	11,995,125
Illinois	0	0	0	0	224	224
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	378	378
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	16,474	0	16,474	0	305,260	321,734
Maryland /i/	548	0	548	0	0	548
Michigan	0	0	0	0	74,807	74,807
Minnesota	1,447	0	1,447	0	145,211	146,658
Mississippi	241	0	241	0	55,971	56,212

**Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

State	Vacant Public Lands /a/			Reserved Lands		Grand Total
	Outside Grazing District	Within Grazing District	Total	LU /b/	Other /c/	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Missouri	0	0	0	0	2,094	2,094
Montana /j/	1,105,986	4,908,674	6,014,660	1,772,426	172,011	7,959,097
Nebraska	6,354	0	6,354	0	0	6,354
Nevada /k/	3,075,606	44,561,625	47,637,231	3,127	207,299	47,847,657
New Mexico /l/	1,354,730	10,996,134	12,350,864	229,500	791,373	13,371,737
North Dakota /m/	58,656	0	58,656	0	181	58,837
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2,136	0	2,136	0	0	2,136
Oregon /n/	584,912	12,364,742	12,949,654	78,124	3,107,681	16,135,459
South Dakota	274,450	0	274,450	0	0	274,450
Texas /o/	11,833	0	11,833	0	0	11,833
Utah /p/	0	21,146,609	21,146,609	45,033	1,677,604	22,869,246
Virginia /q/	805	0	805	0	0	805
Washington	400,091	0	400,091	0	3,225	403,316
Wisconsin	2,366	0	2,366	0	157,616	159,982
Wyoming /t/	3,888,045	11,275,030	15,163,075	10,434	3,189,004	18,362,513
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,432,970</b>	<b>132,625,544</b>	<b>239,058,514</b>	<b>2,279,447</b>	<b>20,510,159</b>	<b>261,848,120</b>

**Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

Note: “Public lands under exclusive jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)” are those lands (and resources) owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701).

- /a/ Lands that are opened to some or all of the public land laws, and are not withdrawn, reserved, appropriated, or set aside for any specific or designated purposes. The land is not covered by any non-Federal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unopened mining claims. The following types of surveyed and unsurveyed public and ceded Indian lands are included: areas withdrawn under the Executive Orders of November 26, 1934, and February 5, 1935 (43 CFR 2400.0-3 et seq.); areas embraced in mineral withdrawals and classifications; areas withdrawn for survey; and areas restored to entry within national forests (Act of June 11, 1906, 34 Stat. 233, 16 U.S.C. 506-509), within reclamation projects (Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388), and within power site reserves (Act of June 10, 1920, 41 Stat. 1063; 16 U.S.C. 791).
- /b/ “Land Utilization Project” lands, purchased by the Federal government under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and subsequently transferred by various Executive Orders between 1941 and 1958 from jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the U.S. Department of the Interior, now administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Acreages are within grazing districts unless otherwise noted.
- /c/ Lands (and resources) owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701). An Executive Order, Secretarial Order, Act of Congress, or Public Land Order has designated the lands for a specific public purpose, segregated the lands from the operation of some or all of the public land laws or mineral laws, and/or transferred the management of the lands to other Federal agencies. The lands will continue to be withdrawn or reserved until action is taken that permanently transfers the lands to the exclusive jurisdiction of another Federal agency, or until action is taken to cancel the withdrawal or reservation and restore the land to the management of the BLM and the operation of some or all of the public land laws.
- /d/ Alaska: Decrease of 98,902 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 98,902 acres patented out by the BLM under various public land laws.
- /e/ Arizona: Increase of 1,185 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 1,431 acres acquired under various public land laws, and 246 acres patented out under various public land laws.

**Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

- /f/ California: Increase of 9,332 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 10,395 acres acquired by the BLM under various public land laws; 2,600 acres acquired by the BLM through exchange; 3,343 acres patented out (surface estate only) by the BLM through exchange; and 320 acres patented out by the BLM under various public land laws. In the 2003 edition of the *Public Land Statistics*, the lands appearing in the column “Outside Grazing District” (1,189,796 acres) should have appeared in the column “Within Grazing District,” and the lands appearing in the column “Within Grazing District” (7,661,401 acres) should have appeared in the column “Outside Grazing District.”
- /g/ Colorado: Decrease of 5,487 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 762 acres acquired by the BLM under various public land laws; 4,780 acres acquired by the BLM through exchange; 11,933 acres patented out (surface estate only) by the BLM through exchange; 41 acres patented out by the BLM under various public land laws; 960 acres acquired by the BLM as an addition to the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument; and 15 acres subtracted due to a correction of an error on a Master Title Plat.
- /h/ Idaho: Increase of 1,626 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 1,138 acres acquired by the BLM under various public land laws; 1,570 acres acquired by the BLM through exchange; 831 acres patented out (surface estate only) by the BLM through exchange; 191 acres patented out by the BLM under various public land laws; and 60 acres subtracted due to a mathematical error in the acreage reported for the previous year.
- /i/ Maryland: The BLM acquired the lands under Sec. 205 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1715, as amended. Maryland is not a public land state by law.
- /j/ Montana: Decrease of 4,931 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 507 acres acquired by the BLM under various public land laws; 969 acres acquired by the BLM through exchange; 6,447 acres patented out (surface estate only) by the BLM through exchange; and 40 acres of land restored to the jurisdiction of the BLM.
- /k/ Nevada: Decrease of 13,099 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 136 acres acquired by the BLM under various public land laws; 6,019 acres acquired by the BLM through exchange; 6,105 acres patented out (surface estate only) by the BLM through exchange; and 13,149 acres patented out by the BLM under various public land laws.
- /l/ New Mexico: Increase of 306 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 322 acres acquired by the BLM under various public land laws; 15 acres patented out by the BLM under various public land laws; and 1 acre subtracted due to a mathematical error in the acreage reported from the previous year.
- /m/ North Dakota: Decrease of 645 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 640 acres subtracted due to lands transferred from the jurisdiction of the BLM, and 5 acres subtracted due to a correction from the previous year.

**Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

- /n/ Oregon: Decrease of 447 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 814 acres acquired by the BLM under various public land laws, and 1,261 acres patented out by the BLM under various public land laws.
- /o/ Texas: The BLM acquired the lands by Secretarial Order 3198 dated March 12, 1996. Texas is not a public land state by law.
- /p/ Utah: Increase of 1,584 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 1,920 acres acquired by the BLM under various public land laws; 218 acres patented out (surface estate only) by the BLM through exchange; and 118 acres patented out by the BLM under various public land laws.
- /q/ 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.
- /r/ Wyoming: Increase of 7,220 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 8,200 acres acquired by the BLM under various public land laws, and 980 acres patented out by the BLM under various public land laws.

Table 1-5.

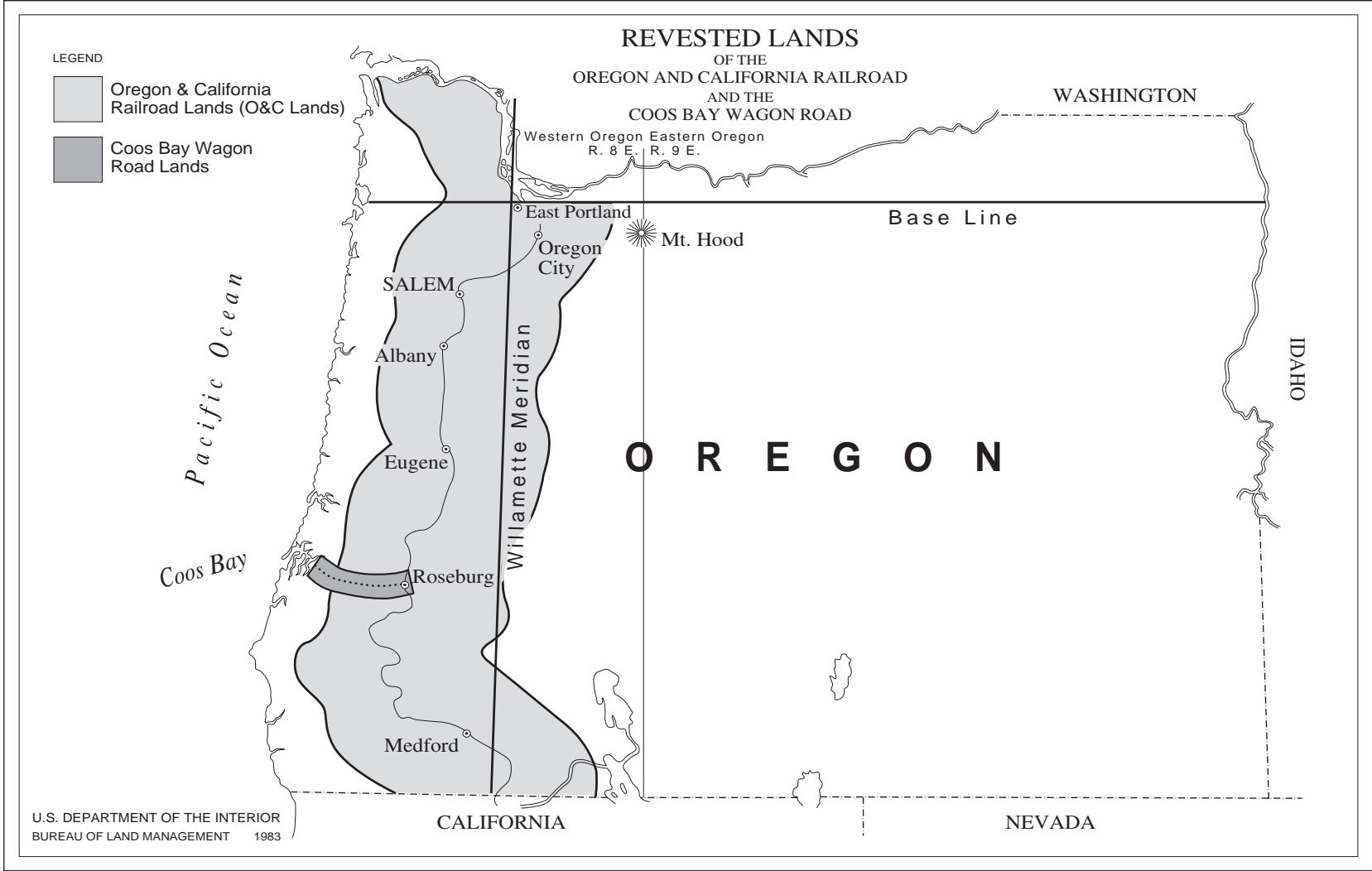
**AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004**

Oregon County	O&C Lands /a/	Converted O&C lands /b/	Special Act O&C Lands /c/	Coos Bay Lands /d/	Total
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Benton	51,439	0	1,720	0	53,159
Clackamas	52,448	35,949	5,688	0	94,085
Columbia	10,960	0	0	0	10,960
Coos	99,038	23,002	0	59,914	181,954
Curry	36,681	56,735	0	0	93,416
Douglas	617,679	95,641	0	14,633	727,953
Jackson	389,564	25,332	20,971	0	435,867
Josephine	259,123	109,244	182	0	368,549
Klamath	46,202	20,962	0	0	67,164
Lane	279,557	95,293	0	0	374,850
Lincoln	8,773	0	0	0	8,773
Linn	85,265	520	0	0	85,785
Marion	20,707	0	0	0	20,707
Multnomah	4,208	0	0	0	4,208
Polk	40,491	0	1,160	0	41,651
Tillamook	38,307	0	0	0	38,307
Washington	11,380	0	0	0	11,380
Yamhill	33,003	0	0	0	33,003
<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 2004 – concluded**

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





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

WASHINGTON

Base Line

**O R E G O N**

IDAHO

CALIFORNIA

NEVADA

*Pacific Ocean*  
*Coos Bay*

SALEM  
Albany  
Eugene  
Roseburg  
Medford  
Willamette Meridian

East Portland  
Oregon City  
Mt. Hood

**Table 1-6.****WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,  
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

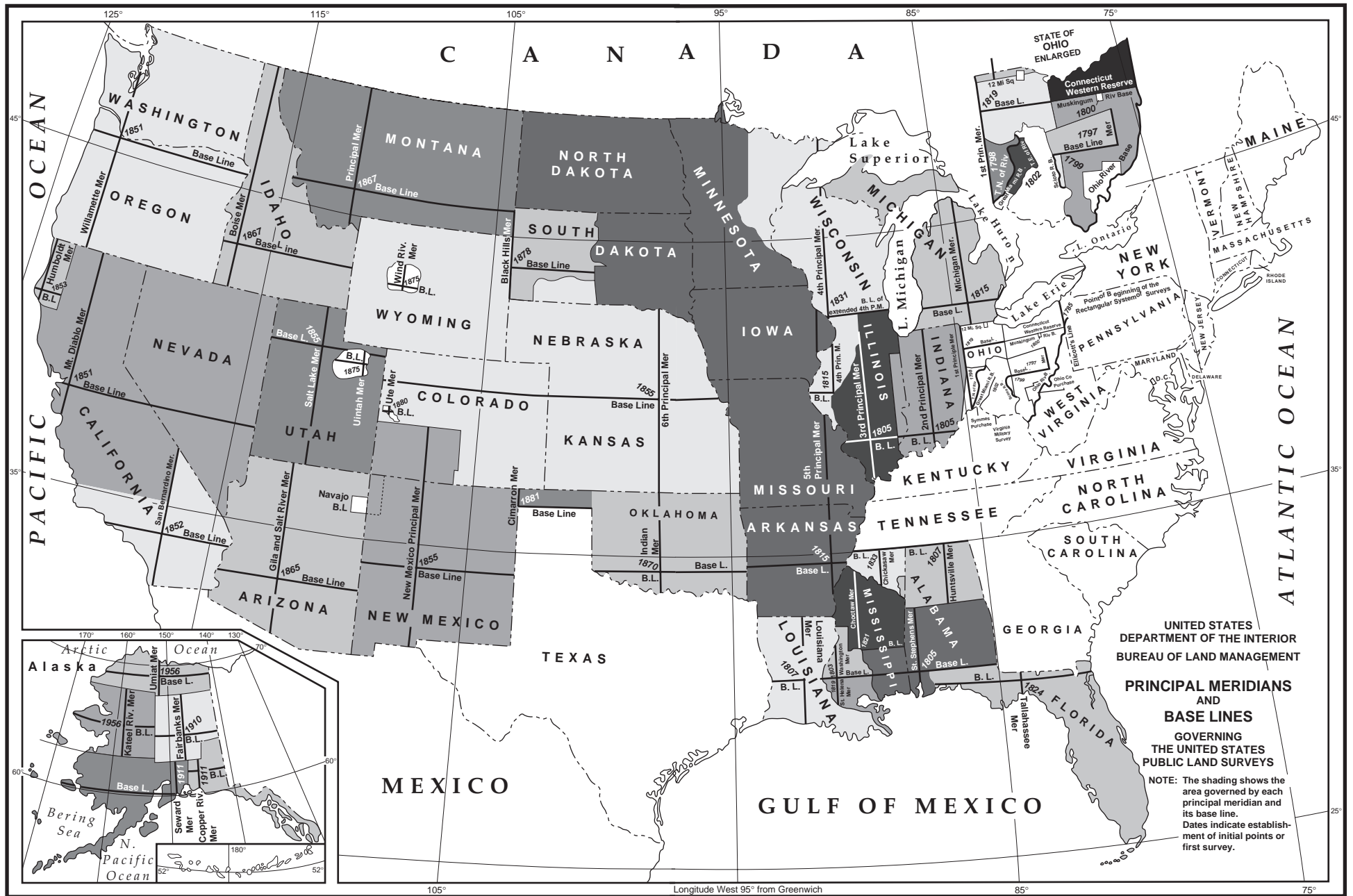
	<b>Withdrawals</b>	<b>Revocations</b>	<b>Modifications</b>	<b>Extensions</b>
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>Alabama</b>				
U.S. Forest Service	559	0	0	0
<b>Total Alabama</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Alaska</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	73,294	14	0	0
U.S. Navy	0	74,248	0	0
<b>Total Alaska</b>	<b>73,294</b>	<b>74,262</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Arizona</b>				
U.S. Forest Service	0	849	0	0
<b>Total Arizona</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>California</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	0	69	0	0
<b>Total California</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Michigan</b>				
U.S. Coast Guard	0	95	0	0
<b>Total Michigan</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Montana</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	401	0	0	0
Bureau of Reclamation	0	40	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	60
<b>Total Montana</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Nevada</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	11
U.S. Air Force	40	19	0	0
<b>Total Nevada</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>New Mexico</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	712	0	0	0
Bureau of Reclamation	0	18	0	0
Department of Homeland Security	1,921	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	1,261	0	0	0
<b>Total New Mexico</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 1-6.**

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,  
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>Oregon</b>				
Bureau of Reclamation	0	17,790	0	0
<b>Total Oregon</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,790</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Utah</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	111,895	160	0	41
<b>Total Utah</b>	<b>111,895</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Washington</b>				
Bureau of Reclamation	0	0	80	0
Corps of Engineers	400	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	646	0	0	0
<b>Total Washington</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Wyoming</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	110
<b>Total Wyoming</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>191,129</b>	<b>93,302</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>222</b>
<b>Summary by Agency</b>				
Bureau of Land Management	186,302	243	0	162
Bureau of Reclamation	0	17,848	80	0
Corps of Engineers	400	0	0	0
Department of Homeland Security	1,921	0	0	0
U.S. Air Force	40	19	0	0
U.S. Coast Guard	0	95	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	2,466	849	0	60
U.S. Navy	0	74,248	0	0
<b>Agency Totals</b>	<b>191,129</b>	<b>93,302</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>222</b>

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



MEXICO

GULF OF MEXICO

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**PRINCIPAL MERIDIANS  
AND  
BASE LINES**

GOVERNING  
THE UNITED STATES  
PUBLIC LAND SURVEYS

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

C A N A D A

ATLANTIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

Longitude West 95° from Greenwich

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2004

Bureau of Land Management 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	4,663	984	311	3,168
Arizona	17	31	0	181
Arkansas	0	30	0	0
California	0	276	8	339
Colorado	21	83	13	220
Idaho	0	330	0	392
Montana	0	8	0	42
Nevada	35	63	0	251
New Mexico	4	21	21	94
Oregon	0	245	4	339
Utah	0	329	0	516
Wyoming	0	253	0	404
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,740</b>	<b>2,653</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>5,946</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued

	Bureau of Land Management Lands Office Accomplishments /b/			
	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	1,853,430	0	13,049	5,451
Arizona	0	12,320	0	120
California	0	11,265	0	102
Colorado	4,462	42,845	7	489
Idaho	0	20,507	0	238
Montana	0	2,908	0	38
Nevada	0	3,223	0	103
New Mexico	47	1,645	0	51
Oklahoma	0	4,045	0	85
Oregon	0	42,720	0	267
Texas	331	0	0	4
Utah	0	25,000	0	213
Washington	0	480	0	3
Wyoming	0	96,640	0	340
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,858,270</b>	<b>263,598</b>	<b>13,056</b>	<b>7,504</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued

	U.S. 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	22	23	0	101
Arkansas	0	40	0	0
California	0	66	0	107
Colorado	0	150	7	130
Idaho	5	0	0	10
Nebraska	0	54	0	27
Nevada	0	16	0	5
New Mexico	0	2	3	0
Oregon	0	6	0	19
Utah	0	6	0	27
Washington	0	1	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>429</b>

**Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

	<b>U.S. Forest Service 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>		
Alaska	220	0	0	3
Arizona	107	3,200	<i>Acres</i> 0	42
California	0	3,140	0	30
Colorado	5,885	5,609	5	84
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Montana	838	1,640	0 <i>Miles</i>	35
Nevada	0	1	0	2
New Mexico	283	995	0	47
Oregon	0	8,480	0	53
South Dakota	0	1,920	0	50
Washington		480	0	3
Wyoming	0	2,600	0	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,333</b>	<b>28,065</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>379</b>



Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs 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	16	15	4	88
Arizona	603	534	0	1,578
California	0	147	1	237
Colorado	0	297	12	343
Idaho	0	422	0	398
Kansas	4	27	2	30
Louisiana	0	15	0	10
Maine	0	31	43	184
Minnesota	0	45	34	44
Mississippi	0	5	6	12
Montana	0	135	0	209
Nebraska	0	104	0	252
Nevada	0	215	0	23
New Mexico	89	265	7	460
North Dakota	0	26	0	55
Oklahoma	76	205	67	309
Oregon	0	13	0	62
South Dakota	0	34	0	65
Utah	32	311	0	668
Washington	0	77	0	92
Wisconsin	0	7	106	176
Wyoming	0	52	0	109
<b>Total</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>5,404</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued

	Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands Office Accomplishments /b/			
	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	0	0	575	16
Arizona	238,027	58,965	0	1,043
California	0	20,800	0	174
Colorado	5,600	15,868	0	435
Idaho	0	8,422	0	138
Maine	0	0	0	41
Minnesota	0	0	0	184
Mississippi	0	0	0	9
Montana	0	3,322	0	50
Nebraska	0	23,600	0	216
Nevada	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	3,901	43,098	0	360
North Dakota	0	560	0	14
Oklahoma	0	34,353	0	284
Oregon	0	8,640	0	54
South Dakota	0	5,413	0	86
Utah	0	69,120	0	410
Washington	0	4,160	0	26
Wyoming	0	1,970	0	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>247,528</b>	<b>298,291</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>3,561</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued

	Other Lands Field Accomplishments /a/			
	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Arizona /d/	12	12	0	53
California /d/	0	5	0	5
California /e/	0	7	0	23
Colorado /f/	0	2	0	7
Colorado /d/	0	43	0	12
Colorado /e/	0	18	0	0
Idaho /f/	0	3	0	25
Idaho /d/	0	4	0	2
Illinois /g/	0	17	12	21
Maryland /d/	0	16	0	4
Missouri /g/	0	1	0	0
Nevada /h/	15	67	0	140
Oregon /d/	0	23	0	62
Washington /i/	0	13	0	56
Washington /j/	0	152	0	137
Washington /d/	0	4	0	1
Washington /k/	0	18	0	33
Wyoming /d/	0	67	0	84
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>665</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued

	Other Lands Office Accomplishments /b/			
	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	0	0	0	23
Arizona	0	640	0	8
Arkansas	0	0	0	225
California	0	5,841	0	44
Colorado	0	0	0	3
District of Columbia	0	0	0	2
Idaho	0	4,480	0	69
Illinois	0	0	0	60
Maryland	0	0	0	14
Missouri	0	0	0	2
Montana	0	368	0	5
Nevada	3,817	7,676	0	71
Oregon	0	3,840	0	24
Utah	0	8,960	0	102
Virginia	0	0	0	2
Washington	0	6,080	0	38
West Virginia	0	0	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,817</b>	<b>37,885</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>697</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – 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	4,679	999	315	3,256
Arizona	654	600	0	1,913
Arkansas	0	70	0	0
California	0	501	9	711
Colorado	21	593	32	712
Idaho	5	759	0	827
Illinois	0	17	12	21
Kansas	4	27	2	30
Louisiana	0	15	0	10
Maine	0	31	43	184
Maryland	0	16	0	4
Minnesota	0	45	34	44
Mississippi	0	5	6	12
Missouri	0	1	0	0
Montana	0	143	0	251
Nebraska	0	158	0	279
Nevada	50	361	0	419
New Mexico	93	288	31	554
North Dakota	0	26	0	55
Oklahoma	76	205	67	309
Oregon	0	287	4	482
South Dakota	0	34	0	65
Utah	32	646	0	1,211
Washington	0	265	0	322
Wisconsin	0	7	106	176
Wyoming	0	372	0	597
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,614</b>	<b>6,471</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>12,444</b>

Table 1-7.

**CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

	<b>Grand Totals</b>			
	<b>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	1,853,650	0	13,624	5,493
Arizona	238,134	75,125	0	1,213
Arkansas	0	0	0	225
California	0	41,046	0	350
Colorado	15,947	64,322	12	1,011
District of Columbia	0	0	0	2
Idaho	0	33,409	0	445
Illinois	0	0	0	60
Maine	0	0	0	41
Maryland	0	0	0	14
Minnesota	0	0	0	184
Mississippi	0	0	0	9
Missouri	0	0	0	2
Montana	838	8,238	0	128
Nebraska	0	23,600	0	216
Nevada	3,817	10,900	0	176
New Mexico	4,231	45,738	0	458
Oklahoma	0	38,398	0	369
Texas	331	0	0	4
North Dakota	0	560	0	14
Oregon	0	63,680	0	398
South Dakota	0	7,333	0	136
Utah	0	103,080	0	725
Virginia	0	0	0	2
Washington	0	11,200	0	70
West Virginia	0	0	0	5
Wyoming	0	101,210	0	391
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,116,948</b>	<b>627,839</b>	<b>13,636</b>	<b>12,141</b>

**Table 1-7.**

**CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

	Plats Accepted		
	Field Surveys	Supplemental Plats	Diagrams Approved /c/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<b>Protraction</b> <i>Number</i>
Alaska	335	53	0
Arizona	29	0	0
Arkansas	5	0	0
California	29	11	15
Colorado		8	7
District of Columbia	2	0	0
Idaho		2	43
Illinois		0	0
Maine	4	0	0
Maryland		0	0
Minnesota	11	0	0
Missouri	1	0	0
Mississippi	1	0	0
Montana	19	4	164
Nebraska	6	0	0
Nevada	13	9	0
New Mexico	31	2	0
North Dakota	4	0	0
Oklahoma	36	0	0
Oregon	60	0	0
South Dakota	20	0	0
Texas	1	0	0
Utah	30	11	1
Virginia	1	0	0
Washington		4	0
West Virginia	4	0	0
Wyoming	15	4	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>230</b>

**Table 1-7.**

**CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

**Mineral Surveys**

	<b>Number of Surveys</b>		<b>Claims</b>		<b>Claims</b>		<b>Claims</b>
	<hr/>	<b>Lode</b>	<hr/>	<b>Placer</b>	<hr/>	<b>Millsite</b>	<hr/>
Montana	1		2		0		0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>



Table 1-7.

**CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

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

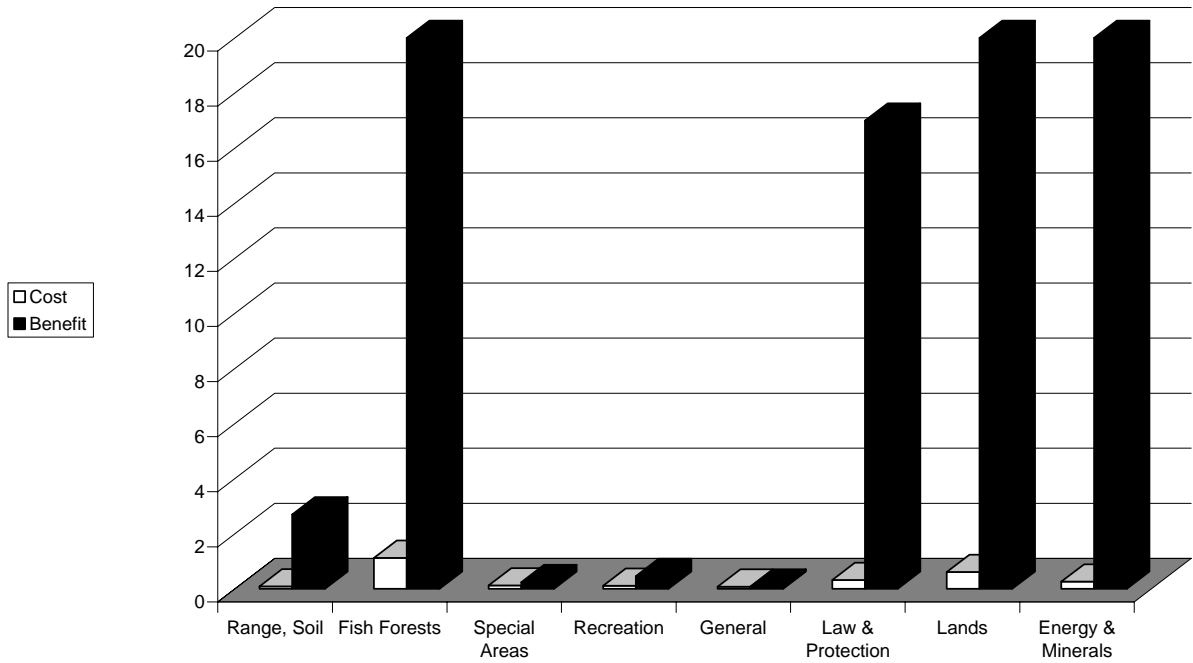
	<b>Total in State</b>	<b>Number Planned</b>	<b>Number Computed /m/</b>	<b>GIS Validated /n/</b>
	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>
Alaska /o/	18,656	18,656	1,749	860
Arizona	3,414	3,414	3,401	3,401
California	4,815	4,665	3,496	2,313
Colorado	3,059	2,905	2,900	2,846
Eastern States /p/	0	0	0	0
Idaho	2,490	2,490	2,168	2,050
Montana	4,199	4,199	4,142	2,595
Nevada	3,377	3,237	3,206	2,023
New Mexico	3,288	3,288	3,185	3,167
North Dakota	2,047	2,047	248	0
Oregon	2,897	2,897	2,525	2,486
South Dakota	2,100	2,100	83	0
Utah	2,565	2,515	2,468	1,055
Washington	2,087	2,087	456	107
Wyoming	2,889	2,748	2,748	2,748
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,883</b>	<b>57,248</b>	<b>32,775</b>	<b>26,651</b>

**Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

- /a/ The accomplishments reported under Field Accomplishments are those miles and monuments that are reported during the actual field survey process.
- /b/ The accomplishments reported under Office Accomplishments are those acres and miles that are reported after the approval of the survey plat and field notes.
- /c/ Protraction diagrams are generally produced for the Forest Service, but may represent unsurveyed land managed by any agency.
- /d/ National Park Service
- /e/ Federal Highway Administration
- /f/ Bureau of Reclamation
- /g/ Army Corps of Engineers
- /h/ Coyote Springs LLC
- /i/ Colville Indian Nation
- /j/ Department of Energy
- /k/ Quinault Indian Nation
- /l/ The Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) results from 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.
- /m/ Townships for which all coordinate data has been computed.
- /n/ Geographic Information System (GIS) validated refers to townships for which the entire GCDB process has been completed; these have been submitted for posting on the Land Survey Information National Home Page (<http://www.geocommunicator.gov/lsi/>).
- /o/ Alaska is collecting digital information in a different format; Alaska's progress is included with GCDB for reporting purposes.
- /p/ Eastern States is not included in the totals. Eastern States provides training and technical assistance to other organizations in their data collection efforts.

### Cadastral Survey Costs & Benefits to BLM-FY 2004

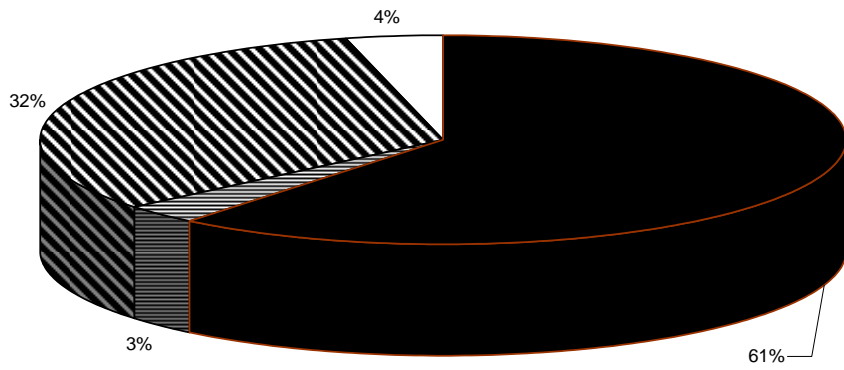
Reported in millions of dollars



**Actual reported value to BLM's Fish, Forestry, and Wildlife programs exceeds \$92 million. The reported value to the Land & Realty programs exceeded \$74 million. Reported value to Energy & Mineral Development programs exceeds \$134 million**

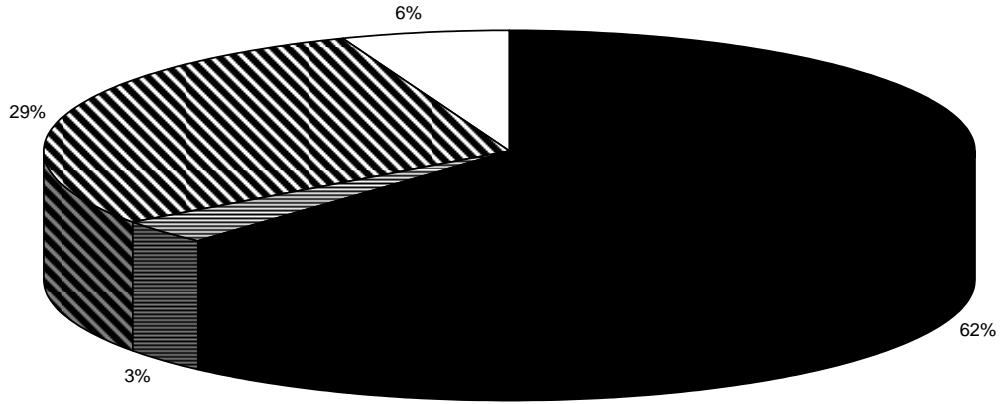
# Cadastral Survey Field Accomplishments

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 2004**

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

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Management of Land and Resources	\$ 1,157,391,153
Federal Firefighting	477,813,071
Payments to States	279,776,790
Southern Nevada Public Land Management	239,539,364
Oregon and California Grant Lands	107,568,614
Helium	77,090,206
Land Acquisition	24,814,686
Working Capital	23,058,035
Construction and Access	18,682,586
Trust	16,447,953
Cost Recovery	15,546,235
Recreation, Support of Public Lands /a/	12,669,264
Range Improvements	10,910,980
Forest Recovery and Restoration	7,158,767
Calista Corporation Property Act /b/	4,999,651
Road Maintenance	2,398,924
Hazardous Materials	2,355,968
Naval Oil Shale Reserve Restoration	603,664
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act /c/	513,595
Quarters	202,329
Lincoln County Land Act Land Sales /d/	---
Federal Infrastructure Improvement, from LWCF /e/	---

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

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

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Haida Corp. /f/	\$ ---
Deschutes County Land Transaction	---
<b>Total of BLM Appropriations Obligated</b>	<b>\$ 2,479,541,835</b>

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

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Forest Protection & Utilization	\$ 1,435,799
Natural Resource Damage Assessment /g/	429,206
Federal Highways /h/	889,988
<b>Total of Transferred Appropriations Obligated</b>	<b>\$ 2,754,993</b>
<b>Grand Total of Obligations</b>	<b>\$ 2,482,296,828</b>

Note: Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) is no longer included on this table. Ownership was transferred from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to the Office of the Secretary (OS) in Fiscal Year 2004.

/a/ Funded from recreation fees and demonstration site collections to support public lands and recreation. Other recreation obligations are included in Management of Land and Resources.

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

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

/d/ Public Law 106-298 authorized the gross proceeds of sales of land to be distributed as follows: 5 percent for general education in the State of Nevada and Lincoln County; 10 percent for normal county budgeting procedures, with emphasis given to schools; and 85 percent of collections and the subsequent interest from investment for retention by the BLM and any other participating agencies.

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

- /e/ For activities authorized by law for the acquisition, conservation, and maintenance of Federal lands and resources.
- /f/ Public Law 102-415 requires the Department of the Treasury to set up a property account for Haida Corporation to facilitate land exchanges.
- /g/ Used to identify potential hazardous waste locations and to restore land and resource health at known hazardous waste sites.
- /h/ Used for highway repair and emergency road maintenance.



## PART 2

### HEALTHY PRODUCTIVE LANDS

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2-3, Resource Conservation and Improvement Accomplishments, does not appear this year because of a rehost of the system in which the data is stored. Fiscal Year 2004 data will be included as a table in the Fiscal Year 2005 edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

Table 2-4, Forest Development Accomplishments in Acres, shows the numerous reforestation and improvement projects completed during Fiscal Year 2004 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 BLM-administered public lands. No single Federal or State agency manages more fish and wildlife habitat than the BLM. As the quality and quantity of the fish and wildlife habitats decrease across the country, the varied habitats on the BLM public lands become increasingly important in maintaining the Nation's fish and wildlife heritage.

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

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

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

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

**Table 2-1. PERCENT OF RANGELAND ACREAGE BY ECOLOGICAL STATUS BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

	Percent by Ecological Status /a/						
	Percent Acres Inventoried /b/	Potential Natural Community	Late Seral	Mid Seral	Early Seral		
Arizona	52	8	43	38	11		
California	15	3	21	45	31		
Colorado	46	7	27	41	25		
Idaho	73	3	25	38	35		
Montana, North and South Dakota	67	8	66	25	1		
Nevada	38	4	39	45	12		
New Mexico	76	4	24	43	30		
Oregon and Washington	55	1	27	60	13		
Utah	60		30	45			
Wyoming	59	12	27	38	30	14	5
<b>Total Bureauwide</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>16</b>		

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

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

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

Table 2-2.

**CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004**

**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 Apparent	Trend Down	Total			
Alaska	107,498 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	59 (0%)	8 (0%)	107,565
Arizona	334 (38%)	170 (19%)	146 (16%)	43 (5%)	359 (41%)	19 (2%)	170 (19%)	882
California	1,046 (42%)	449 (18%)	527 (21%)	90 (4%)	1,066 (43%)	83 (3%)	297 (12%)	2,492
Colorado	2,424 (56%)	479 (11%)	600 (14%)	142 (3%)	1,221 (28%)	644 (15%)	55 (1%)	4,344
Eastern States	5 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5
Idaho	2,040 (48%)	366 (9%)	914 (22%)	415 (10%)	1,695 (40%)	302 (7%)	176 (4%)	4,213
Montana	1,582 (38%)	102 (3%)	1,752 (42%)	59 (1%)	1,913 (46%)	563 (14%)	76 (2%)	4,134
Nevada	854 (33%)	426 (16%)	516 (20%)	290 (11%)	1,232 (47%)	475 (18%)	53 (2%)	2,614
New Mexico	205 (45%)	139 (30%)	50 (11%)	14 (3%)	203 (44%)	45 (10%)	5 (1%)	458
Oregon	2,895 (37%)	1,701 (22%)	987 (13%)	311 (4%)	2,999 (38%)	176 (2%)	1,786 (23%)	7,856
Utah	3,133 (62%)	352 (7%)	808 (16%)	437 (9%)	1,597 (32%)	326 (6%)	11 (0%)	5,067
Wyoming	1,683 (37%)	882 (20%)	881 (20%)	603 (13%)	2,366 (52%)	249 (6%)	210 (5%)	4,508
<b>Total Lower 48</b>	<b>16,201 (44%)</b>	<b>5,066 (14%)</b>	<b>7,181 (20%)</b>	<b>2,404 (7%)</b>	<b>14,651 (40%)</b>	<b>2,882 (8%)</b>	<b>2,839 (8%)</b>	<b>36,573</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>123,699 (86%)</b>	<b>5,066 (4%)</b>	<b>7,181 (5%)</b>	<b>2,404 (2%)</b>	<b>14,651 (10%)</b>	<b>2,941 (2%)</b>	<b>2,847 (2%)</b>	<b>144,138</b>

Table 2-2.

**CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

**Condition of Wetland Areas – Acres *lf***

State	Proper Functioning Condition <i>/b/</i>	Functioning- At-Risk <i>/c/</i>				Non Functional <i>/d/</i>	Unknown <i>/e/</i>	Total
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down	Total			
Alaska	12,362,938 (98%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	189,360 (2%)	12,552,298
Arizona	276 (1%)	17,830 (80%)	102 (0%)	96 (0%)	18,028 (81%)	3,027 (14%)	929 (4%)	22,260
California	4,860 (32%)	2,601 (17%)	6,274 (42%)	795 (5%)	9,670 (64%)	313 (2%)	238 (2%)	15,081
Colorado	7,136 (73%)	170 (2%)	601 (6%)	94 (1%)	865 (9%)	22 (0%)	1,795 (18%)	9,818
Eastern States	119 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	119
Idaho	1,513 (39%)	407 (11%)	821 (21%)	211 (5%)	1,439 (37%)	169 (4%)	721 (19%)	3,842
Montana	6,381 (48%)	0 (0%)	2,998 (23%)	26 (0%)	3,024 (23%)	298 (2%)	3,462 (26%)	13,165
Nevada	8,784 (47%)	498 (3%)	1,617 (9%)	824 (4%)	2,939 (16%)	387 (2%)	6,545 (35%)	18,655
New Mexico	910 (25%)	526 (14%)	285 (8%)	202 (5%)	1,013 (28%)	17 (0%)	1,734 (47%)	3,674
Oregon	134,595 (90%)	1,887 (1%)	1,518 (1%)	421 (0%)	3,826 (3%)	462 (0%)	11,030 (7%)	149,913
Utah	8,478 (48%)	3,148 (18%)	1,073 (5%)	457 (3%)	4,678 (26%)	1,498 (9%)	3,057 (17%)	17,711
Wyoming	5,501 (37%)	282 (2%)	4,092 (27%)	2,184 (15%)	6,558 (44%)	352 (2%)	2,510 (17%)	14,921
<b>Total Lower 48</b>	<b>178,553 (66%)</b>	<b>27,349 (10%)</b>	<b>19,381 (7%)</b>	<b>5,310 (2%)</b>	<b>52,040 (19%)</b>	<b>6,545 (2%)</b>	<b>32,021 (12%)</b>	<b>269,159</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,541,491 (98%)</b>	<b>27,349 (0%)</b>	<b>19,381 (0%)</b>	<b>5,310 (0%)</b>	<b>52,040 (0%)</b>	<b>6,545 (0%)</b>	<b>221,381 (2%)</b>	<b>12,821,457</b>

**Table 2-2.                   CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2-3 will be  
included in the  
Fiscal Year 2005  
edition of  
*Public Land Statistics*

**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

Administrative State	Reforestation /a/				Stand Productivity /b/	Genetic Tree Improvement /c/		Stand Improvement /d/			Stand Conversion /e/		
	Seeding	Planting	Site Preparation	Protection	Fertilization	Seeded	Planted	Release	Pre-Commercial Thinning	Commercial Thinning			
Alaska	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0			
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	
California	0	680			0	0	0	0	226				
Colorado	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,707	0	336	0	515
Idaho	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900		0	
Montana	0	15	10	0	27	0	0	0	528	2,628			
Nevada	0	675	674	200	680	0	0	65	400	668	161	0	
New Mexico	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	340			
Oregon	0	13,524	354	0	1,970	0	1,442	14,356	11,860	7,653	0	758	
- Eastern /f/	0	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	863	1,274		600	
- Western /g/	0	13,436	354	1,970	0	0	1,442	14,356	10,997	6,379		158	
Utah	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	500		0	
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	73			0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,877</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>14,688</b>	<b>14,794</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,105</b>	<b>1,434</b>
<b>Group Totals</b>	<b>19,075 (Reforestation)</b>							<b>42,587 (Stand Improvement)</b>					



**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

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

Table 2-5.

**TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004**

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

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

Note: Due to the relatively static nature of the data for habitat acres/miles, this table is updated on a 5-year basis. If a change in data is warranted, a state may change its data prior to the next general scheduled update. There were no changes in Fiscal Year 2004.

Table 2-6.

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BIG GAME ANIMALS ON PUBLIC LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Antelope</b>	<b>Barbary Sheep</b>	<b>Bear</b>	<b>Bighorn Sheep</b>	<b>Buffalo</b>	<b>Caribou</b>
Alaska	0	0	7,600	700 /a/	400	990,000
Arizona	1,260	0	96	3,046	0	0
California	405	0	675	40	0	0
Colorado	13,219	31	2,055	1,830	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	4	0	0	0
Idaho	14,000	0	1,350	2,282	0	0
Montana	90,000	0	600	1,275	0	0
Nevada	11,690	0	0	6,669	0	0
New Mexico	8,635	756	260	165	0	0
Oregon	11,650	50	2,440	1,290	0	0
Utah	11,335	0	422	1,930	350	0
Wyoming	246,501	0	479	1,284	25	0
<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 2004 – 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 data for estimated number of big game animals on public lands, this table is usually updated on a 5-year basis. If a change in data is warranted, a state may change its data prior to the next general scheduled update. There were no changes in Fiscal Year 2004.

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

Table 2-7.

**FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED  
DURING FISCAL YEAR 2004**

Administrative State	Protective Fencing	Spawning Bed Development	Streambank Stabilization	Habitat Disking and Chaining
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona	7	0	1	40
California		N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eastern States	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Idaho	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nevada	62.5	0	3	12,558
New Mexico	25	0	12	0
Oregon	0	2	33	0
Utah	23	0	0.5	13,100
Wyoming	5	0	24	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>25,798</b>

**Table 2-7.**

**FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED  
DURING FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Lake Improvements</b>	<b>Seeding</b>	<b>Prescribed Burning</b>	<b>Wetland Improvements</b>
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona	24	325	715	24
California		N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eastern States	N/A N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Idaho		N/A	N/A	
Montana	N/A N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A N/A
Nevada	1,442	6,540	1,691	39
New Mexico	2	2,477	650	64
Oregon	1	10,000	20,000	20
Utah	0	54,400	4,600	113
Wyoming	0	0	10,750	2,115
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>73,742</b>	<b>38,406</b>	<b>2,375</b>

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

**Table 2-8.****EMERGENCY FIRE STABILIZATION AND  
REHABILITATION PROJECTS, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

	<b>Number</b> <i>/a/</i>	<b>Acres Treated</b> <i>/b/</i>	<b>Funding</b> <i>/c/</i>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Alaska	9	0	\$ 182,445
Arizona	4	2,132	355,978
California	37	115,437	2,574,501
Colorado	18	33,997	573,672
Idaho	53	332,323	3,332,878
Montana	6	148,632	215,954
Nevada	108	552,333	1,842,572
New Mexico	1	368	39,649
Oregon	39	572,819	4,880,718
South Dakota	1	1,045	12,996
Utah	76	154,871	4,477,654
Washington	2	7,900	405,014
Wyoming	6	4,300	161,337
<b>Total</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>1,926,157</b>	<b>\$19,055,368</b>

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

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

*/c/* Includes expenditures in Fiscal Year 2004 for treatments, monitoring, and inventory; these may include funding for treatments approved in 2001, 2002, and 2003. Does not include planning, indirect support costs, or funds expended in the Native Plant Materials Program.

## **PART 3**

### **COMMERCIAL USES AND REVENUES GENERATED**

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

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

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

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

Please note that only receipts and payments collected by the BLM are listed. For revenues derived from BLM energy and mineral activities, refer to Mineral Revenues in the Annual Report of the Minerals Management Service (MMS), a Department of the Interior agency. The onshore Federal mineral revenues generated by the BLM and collected by the MMS, including royalties, rents, and bonus bids, totaled \$2,151 million for Fiscal Year 2004. Mineral operations on Indian trust lands generated \$393 million in revenue for Indian mineral owners.

#### **The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act**

Table 3-34. The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000 (FLTFA) was signed by the President on July 25, 2000, and enacted as Public Law 106-248. The purpose of FLTFA is to provide for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands, fund the acquisition of inholdings and other lands containing exceptional resources, and make money available to the Secretary of the Interior to purchase privately owned lands lying within the boundary of Federally designated areas, as well as other privately owned lands with exceptional scientific, natural, historic, cultural, or recreational resource value. The term "Federally designated area" is any land in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, or Wyoming that lies within the boundary of national



parks, national monuments, national wildlife refuges, national forests, wilderness areas, wilderness study areas, wild and scenic rivers, or national trails. These lands are referred to as inholdings. Ninety-six percent (96%) of the proceeds received by the United States from the sale or exchange of public lands will be deposited in a separate account in the Treasury of the United States, entitled the "Federal Land Disposal Account." Four percent (4%) of the proceeds received by the United States from the sale or exchange of public lands will be distributed to any trust funds of the State. The use of funds from the Federal Land Disposal Account is defined by the provisions of the Act.

**Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

<b>Type by State</b>	<b>Patents Issued</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Purchase Money</b>
<b><u>COLOR-OF-TITLE</u></b>			
New Mexico	1	1	\$2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>\$2</b>
<b><u>CONVEYANCES OF FEDERALLY OWNED MINERALS</u></b>			
Arizona	1	4,000	\$ 5,500
California	2	2,691	3,380
Colorado	7	41	350
Delaware	1	7	900
Florida	2	12	1,845
Minnesota	1	7	0
New Mexico	1	10	1,925
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6,768</b>	<b>\$13,900</b>
<b><u>DESERT LAND</u></b>			
Nevada	2	380	\$380
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>\$382</b>
<b><u>EXCHANGES (FLPMA) /a/</u></b>			
California	4	3,343	\$ 0
Colorado	2	11,933	0
Idaho	1	831	0
Montana	35	6,447	0
Nevada	1	320	0
Utah	1	164	20,257
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>23,038</b>	<b>\$20,257</b>
<b><u>EXCHANGES (FLPMA &amp; FLTFA) /b/</u></b>			
Nevada	1	5,785	\$2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5,785</b>	<b>\$2,000</b>
<b>Grand Total EXCHANGES</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>28,823</b>	<b>\$ 22,257</b>

**Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

<b>Type by State</b>	<b>Patents Issued</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Purchase Money</b>
<b><u>INDIAN FEE AND REISSUE TRUST</u></b>			
Montana	36	18,541	\$0
North Dakota	13	1,833	0
Oklahoma	10	803	0
Oregon	7	590	0
South Dakota	83	13,842	0
Wyoming	2	26	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>35,635</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b><u>INDIAN NEW TRUST</u></b>			
Kansas	2	38	\$0
Minnesota	6	485	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b><u>MINERALS</u></b>			
Arizona	1	246	\$ 0
California	1	20	350
Colorado	1	155	0
Idaho	1	190	1,150
New Mexico	2	641	50
Oregon	1	20	50
Utah	1	13	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>\$1,600</b>
<b><u>RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES</u></b>			
California	2	215	\$12,494
Florida	1	18	0
Idaho	1	1	11,350
Michigan	1	4	0
Wisconsin	2	34	0
Wyoming	1	178	1,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>\$25,444</b>

**Table 3-1.**

**PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

<b>Type by State</b>	<b>Patents Issued</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Purchase Money</b>
<b><u>SALES (FLPMA) /c/</u></b>			
Minnesota	2	10	\$3,960
New Mexico	4	14	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>\$4,027</b>
<b><u>SALES (FLPMA &amp; FLTFA) / d/</u></b>			
California	1	4	\$ 25,750
Colorado	7	41	157,879
Nevada	6	615	15,462,744
Oregon	16	1,241	157,942
Wyoming	1	723	722,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>\$16,526,815</b>
<b><u>SALES (SNPLMA) /e/</u></b>			
Nevada	88	2,780	\$417,052,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>2,780</b>	<b>\$417,052,200</b>
<b><u>SALES (Other) /f/</u></b>			
Montana /g/	8	4	\$ 0
Nevada /h/	5	8,770	20,824,329
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8,774</b>	<b>\$20,824,329</b>
<b>Grand Total SALES</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>14,202</b>	<b>\$454,407,371</b>
<b><u>STATE GRANTS</u></b>			
Alaska /i/	28	81,143	\$0
California /j/	1	74	0
Florida /k/	1	297	0
Utah /l/	1	118	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>81,632</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Table 3-1.

## PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b><u>CORRECTIONS</u></b>			
Alaska	9	920	\$0
Idaho	4	140	0
Louisiana	1	640	0
Michigan	2	600	0
Missouri	1	40	0
Mississippi	1	82	0
Montana	1	308	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b><u>OTHER</u></b>			
Alaska /m/	83	17,759	\$0
Wyoming /n/	1	80	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>17,839</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Grand Total /o/</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>151,903</b>	<b>\$454,470,956</b>

**Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

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

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

/b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756). Purchase money (cash equalization payment) is subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-8, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, and Table 3-34, Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act Sales, Exchange, and Acquisition Proceeds, for more details.

/c/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713). Purchase money received from these sales is not subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).

/d/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713). Purchase money received from these sales is subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 3-34, Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act Sales, Exchange, and Acquisition Proceeds, for more details.

/e/ Sales pursuant to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343).

/f/ Sales pursuant to various Acts of Congress.

/g/ 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).

/h/ 1 patent (10 Acres, \$0) Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of November 6, 2002 (Public Law 107-282; 116 Stat. 1994; 16 U.S.C. 460); 1 patent (2,880 Acres, \$0) Act of December 17, 2002 (Public Law 107-350; 116 Stat. 2975); 2 patents (128 Acres, \$124,329) Lincoln County Land Act of October 13, 2000 (Public Law 106-298; 114 Stat. 1046); 1 patent (5,752 Acres, \$20,700,000) Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Lands Transfer Act of October 27, 2000 (Public Law 106-362).

**Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

- /i/ Patents and Tentative Approvals issued to the State of Alaska pursuant to the Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339), as amended.
- /j/ Swamp and Overflow Act of June 17, 1948 (62 Stat. 476), 43 U.S.C. Sections 982, 983, and 987.
- /k/ Swamp Act of September 28, 1850 (43 U.S.C. 982-984), and the Act of March 2, 1849 (9 Stat. 352).
- /l/ Utah Enabling Act of July 16, 1894, Section 8 (28 Stat. 107), and Section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act, as amended (49 Stat. 1976, 43 U.S.C. Sup. 315f).
- /m/ 1 patent (5 Acres) Alaska Homesites pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1364; 43 U.S.C. 687(a)); 1 patent (28 Acres) pursuant to the Alaska Trade and Manufacturing Site Act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. 413), as amended August 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 730; 43 U.S.C. 687(a)); 4 patents (9,272 Acres) Patents and Interim Conveyances issued to Native Corporations pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601); and 77 patents, (8,457 Acres) Native Allotment Certificates issued pursuant to the Act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197) as amended August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 954; 43 U.S.C. 270-1 to 270-3).
- /n/ Section 516 of the Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (49 U.S.C. 47125).
- /o/ Grand Total for “Acres” does not include Indian Fee and Reissue Trust (35,635 acres), and Corrections (2,730 acres), for a total of 38,365 acres.

**Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2004**

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



**Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Mineral & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b>1909-1948 /a/ – concluded</b>							
South Dakota	1,565,802	187,722	6,328	0	0	0	1,759,852
Utah	856,083	215,528	98,922	21,576	8,157	1,680	1,201,946
Washington	262,444	14,535	2,518	0	384	400	280,281
Wisconsin	1,546	0	0	0	0	0	1,546
Wyoming	9,541,179	2,297,363	376,906	32,037	17,341	257	12,265,083
<b>Total 1909-1948</b>	<b>35,272,508</b>	<b>16,075,384</b>	<b>2,091,380</b>	<b>406,971</b>	<b>378,710</b>	<b>2,199,146</b>	<b>56,424,099</b>
<b>Fiscal Period /b/</b>							
1949-1950	363,466	24,868	18,287	1,138	7,662	4,235	419,656
1951-1960	1,258,347	64,204	650,841	5,075	109,323	36,586	2,124,376
1961-1970	2,103,335	44,578	893,114	559	498,973	30,663	3,571,222
1971-1980	2,914,664	9,344	186,689	340	185,764	49,784	3,346,585
1981-1990	2,694,395	16,609	294,416	439	159,006	166,558	3,331,423
1991-2000	368,178	8,647	272,749	0	92,220	53,756	795,550
2001	30,176	1,120	22,307	0	7,730	1,159	62,492
2002	31,129	1,120	18,809	1,053	3,750	119	61,980
2003	22,006	1,169	17,465	0	12,266	454	53,360
2004	11,405	160	15,617	0	5,372	408	32,962
<b>Total 1949-2004</b>	<b>9,797,101</b>	<b>171,819</b>	<b>2,390,294</b>	<b>8,604</b>	<b>1,082,066</b>	<b>343,722</b>	<b>13,799,606</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>45,069,609</b>	<b>16,247,203</b>	<b>4,481,674</b>	<b>415,575</b>	<b>1,460,776</b>	<b>2,542,868</b>	<b>70,223,705 /c/</b>

**Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

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

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

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

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

**Table 3-3. RIGHTS-OF-WAY WORKLOAD, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Actions Processed /a/</b>	<b>Grants Issued /b/</b>	<b>Total Workload /c/</b>
Alaska	9	18	27
Arizona	117	138	255
California	118	104	222
Colorado	156	228	384
Eastern States	1	0	1
Idaho	159	112	271
Montana	107	103	210
Nevada	293	573	866
New Mexico	9,255	857	10,112
Oregon	114	220	334
Utah	80	153	233
Wyoming	467	1,176	1,643
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,876</b>	<b>3,682</b>	<b>14,558</b>

Note: Increases in the Actions Processed column are due to companies being bought and sold. When companies are bought or sold, they assign their rights to existing companies. The additional rights the existing companies acquire create an increase in the number of applications they file.

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

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

/c/ Includes both actions processed and grants issued.

**Table 3-4. NUMBER OF EXISTING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND RENTAL RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

Administrative State	FLPMA/Other /a/		Mineral Leasing Act /b/		Total /c/	
	Number	Rental Receipts	Number	Rental Receipts	Number	Rental Receipts
Alaska	1,093	\$ 186,892	10	\$ 89,582	1,103	\$ 276,474
Arizona	4,326	1,038,991	290	35,182	4,616	1,074,173
California	5,577	2,241,715	243	160,170	5,820	2,401,885
Colorado	4,866	480,768	1,201	210,584	6,067	691,352
Eastern States	47	1,375	18	0	65	1,375
Idaho	4,885	718,141	110	32,231	4,995	750,373
Montana	3,239	111,257	308	29,987	3,547	141,244
Nevada	7,338	2,235,494	112	235,980	7,450	2,471,474
New Mexico	8,328	654,390	17,776	794,911	26,104	1,449,300
Oregon	8,975	552,836	22	9,420	8,997	562,256
Utah	4,231	620,174	788	88,354	5,019	708,528
Wyoming	9,453	869,923	5,833	606,902	15,286	1,476,825
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,358</b>	<b>\$9,711,956</b>	<b>26,711</b>	<b>\$2,293,303</b>	<b>89,069</b>	<b>\$12,005,259</b>

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

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

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

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

**Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

Geographic State	Type	FY 2004 Authorizations					Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2004	
		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Number	Acres
		Number	Acres		Number	Acres		
Alaska	Permits	17	19	\$ 51,915	39	273	118	930
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	14,700	2	17	20	189
Arizona	Permits	12	11,924	18,335	11	1,218	40	10,866
	Leases	3	300	212,528	2	48	31	1,293
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	Permits	259	1,539	134,131	210	1,436	428	19,223
	Leases	2	2	400,995	3	229	194	5,816
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	Permits	4	1,605	2,644	12	1,654	13	105
	Leases	1	2	0	0	1	9	563
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	Permits /a/	8	238	32,270	14	144	264	7,489
	Leases /a/	0	0	14,401	0	0	15	524
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

Geographic State	Type	FY 2004 Authorizations						Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2004	
		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Number	Acres	
		Number	Acres		Number	Acres			
Montana	Permits /a/	4	475	\$ 9,702	3	472	57	2,369	
	Leases /a/	0	0	35,420	0	0	21	1,074	
	Easements	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Nevada	Permits /a/	43	11,793	75,853	50	104	23	13,442	
	Leases	0	0	4,758	1	6	8	224	
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Mexico	Permits /a/	6	6	2,240	7	14	10	33	
	Leases	2	1,301	495	0	0	9	1,366	
	Easements	0	0	0	0		0	0	
North Dakota	Permits	0	0	0	0	0	7	48	
	Leases	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	Easements	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Oregon	Permits	2	5	18,965	4	962	63	93,513	
	Leases	0	0	31,885	0	0	48	147	
	Easements	0	0	0	0		1	5	

**Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

		<b>FY 2004 Authorizations</b>					<b>Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2004</b>	
<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Authorizations Issued</b>		<b>Revenue Collected</b>	<b>Authorizations Terminated</b>			
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Utah	Permits /a/	81	905	\$ 56,305	88	1,016	33	3,073
	Leases /a/	0	0	6,450	0	1	15	526
	Easements /a/	0	0	0	0	0	57	54,343
Washington	Permits	1	6	745	0	0	9	35
	Leases	0	0	0	0		0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0		0	0
Wyoming	Permits	7	288	3,934	8	337	35	544
	Leases	0	0	1,500	0	0	16	87
	Easements	0	0	0	0		0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>Permits</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>28,803</b>	<b>407,039</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>7,630</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>151,670</b>
	<b>Leases</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>708,432</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>11,620</b>
	<b>Easements</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,700</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>54,537</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>452</b>	<b>30,408</b>	<b>\$1,130,171</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>7,932</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>217,827</b>

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

/a/ Due to adjustments resulting from audits, the “Cumulative Authorizations” reported for Fiscal Year 2004 cannot be compared with Fiscal Year 2003 totals.

Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2004

	FY 2004 Authorizations						Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2004	
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated				
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b><u>Recreation and Public Purpose Leases</u></b>								
Alaska	0	0	\$ 2,535	0	0	19	2,716	
Arizona	5	390	7,835	5		114	11,816	
California	1	720	9,844	0		113	13,873	
Colorado	1	25	902	1156	25	22	2,498	
Idaho	0	0	1,652	1		54	5,890	
Montana	0	0	475	0 <sup>0</sup>	0	16	676	
Nevada /a/	23	1,503	209,862	9	172	242	24,905	
New Mexico	1	20	11,544	3 <sup>1</sup>		71	2,164	
North Dakota	0	0	0	0		1	40	
Oregon /a/	1	2	756	2528	109	36	7,145	
South Dakota	0	0	0	0		5	642	
Utah /a/	0	0	815	1	12	54	7,940	
Washington	1	40	80	0		17	1,985	
Wyoming	0	0	1,054	7 <sup>0</sup>		73	6,036	
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>\$247,354</b>	<b>29<sup>0</sup></b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>88,326</b>	



Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued

	FY 2004 Authorizations						
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2004	
	<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 /a/	0	0	\$ 6,475	0	87	7	1,327
Arizona	0	0	782	0	0	7	1,368
California /a/	2	490	283	0	0	9	13,923
Colorado	0	0	0	0		1	3
Idaho	0	0	2,675	0	0	7	1,143
Nevada /a/	0	0	683,289	1	23	24	8,975
New Mexico	0	0	100	0	0	6	804
Oregon	0	0	554	0	0	3	173
Utah /a/	0	0	759	0	0	2	392
Wyoming	0	0	125	0	0	2	169
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>\$695,042</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>28,277</b>
<b><u>Small Tract Leases</u></b>							
Nevada /a/	0	0	\$100	0	0	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>

Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued

	FY 2004 Authorizations						
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2004	
	<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>				0			
Idaho	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	60
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	1	13,767
Oregon /a/	0	0	0	0		1	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	0		1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13,829</b>
<b><u>Special Land Use Permits</u></b>							
Arizona	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	
California	0	1,132	0	0	0	1	/b/ 1,132
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	1	310
Idaho /a/	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,525
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	1	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3,167</b>

Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued

	FY 2004 Authorizations						
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2004	
	<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 /c/	0	0	\$282,796	0	0	171	9,346
Arizona /d/	27	37,845	4,854		34	107	60,077
California /e/	0	0	0	1	1	16	5,641
Colorado /f/	0	0	18,538 <sub>36</sub>	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37,845</b>	<b>\$306,188</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>75,065</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>42,167</b>	<b>\$1,248,684</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>208,669</b>

**Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

- /a/ Due to adjustments resulting from audits, the “Cumulative Authorizations” reported for Fiscal Year 2004 cannot be compared with Fiscal Year 2003 totals.
- /b/ Arizona: Contains .003 acres
- /c/ Alaska: Cumulative Authorizations as of September 30, 2004, include Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) authorizations pursuant to the Trans Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act (Public Law 95-153; 887 Stat. 584; 43 U.S.C. 1651); Trans Alaska Gas System (TAGS) authorizations pursuant to Sec. 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended; 30 U.S.C. 185; and Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System (ANGTS) authorizations pursuant to the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 719). Alaska Cumulative authorizations in Fiscal Year 2003 were inadvertently omitted from this table (Revenue Collected/\$282,081, Number/171, and Acres/9,341). An amendment to a right-of-way grant added 5 acres to the previous year total.
- /d/ Arizona: Cumulative Authorizations as of September 30, 2004, include 85 Recreation Use Authorizations pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756; 43 U.S.C. 1701, et seq.); 18 Administrative Land Use-Compliances under various authorities; 11 Reclamation Lease License and Deeds pursuant to the Reclamation Project Act of August 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 1198; 43 U.S.C. 387), as amended; and 2 Reconveyed Permit/Lease under various authorities.
- /e/ California: Cumulative Authorizations as of September 30, 2004, include 10 Reclamation Leases, Licenses, and Deeds under the Act of August 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 1198; 43 U.S.C. 387), as amended; 2 Administrative Land Use Compliances under various authorities; 2 Recreation Use Authorizations under the Act of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701, et seq.); 2 Hot Springs Leases under the Act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1133); and 1 Mining Claim Occupancy Lease under the Act of October 23, 1962 (76 Stat. 1129).
- /f/ Colorado: Cumulative Authorizations as of September 30, 2004, include 1 Water Well lease pursuant to the Act of June 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 977; 30 U.S.C. 229a (1964)).

**Table 3-7a.**

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

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Cattle, Yearlings, &amp; Buffalo</b>	<b>Horses &amp; Burros</b>	<b>Sheep &amp; Goats</b>	<b>Authorization Count /a/</b>
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	286	54	4	289
California	162	1	17	177
Colorado	811	36	77	869
Idaho	1,109	81	107	1,177
Montana	2,602	105	136	2,640
Nevada	455	43	50	485
New Mexico	1,174	338	222	1,326
Oregon	634	29	4	637
Utah	1,015	45	142	1,113
Wyoming	841	114	97	900
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,089</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>9,613</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	247,308	1,827	1,619	250,754
California	100,523	15	13,214	113,752
Colorado	194,567	1,628	38,600	234,795
Idaho	762,889	4,073	74,051	841,013
Montana	956,942	3,993	27,272	988,207
Nevada	970,826	2,572	79,627	1,053,025
New Mexico	986,109	13,112	73,617	1,072,838
Oregon	670,446	1,412	3,899	675,757
Utah	334,672	1,196	103,317	439,185
Wyoming	618,343	5,672	106,969	730,984
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>5,842,625</b>	<b>35,500</b>	<b>522,185</b>	<b>6,400,310</b>

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

**Table 3-7b.**

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE  
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2003**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Cattle, Yearlings, &amp; Buffalo</b>	<b>Horses &amp; Burros</b>	<b>Sheep &amp; Goats</b>	<b>Authorization Count /a/</b>
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	313	12	3	319
California	232	11	22	257
Colorado	352	19	45	380
Idaho	387	25	24	416
Montana	1,460	40	83	1,513
Nevada	4	0	0	4
New Mexico	726	17	28	738
Oregon	651	22	7	669
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,488	122	151	1,563
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,613</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>5,859</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/</b>				
Arizona	98,472	590	737	99,799
California	64,640	321	5,278	70,239
Colorado	27,657	607	6,558	34,822
Idaho	24,676	481	4,206	29,363
Montana	182,862	783	11,613	195,258
Nevada	1,242	0	0	1,242
New Mexico	158,774	598	32,871	192,243
Oregon	64,868	924	1,470	67,262
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	353,434	4,940	44,507	402,881
<b>Total /d/</b>	<b>976,625</b>	<b>9,244</b>	<b>107,240</b>	<b>1,093,109</b>

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

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

**Table 3-7c.**

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2003**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Cattle, Yearlings, &amp; Buffalo</b>	<b>Horses &amp; Burros</b>	<b>Sheep &amp; Goats</b>	<b>Authorization Count /a/</b>
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	599	66	7	608
California	394	12	39	434
Colorado	1,163	55	122	1,249
Idaho	1,496	106	131	1,593
Montana	4,062	145	219	4,153
Nevada	459	43	50	489
New Mexico	1,900	355	250	2,064
Oregon	1,285	51	11	1,306
Utah	1,015	45	142	1,113
Wyoming	2,329	236	248	2,463
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,702</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>15,472</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	345,780	2,417	2,356	350,553
California	165,163	336	18,492	183,991
Colorado	222,224	2,235	45,158	269,617
Idaho	787,565	4,554	78,257	870,376
Montana	1,139,804	4,776	38,885	1,183,465
Nevada	972,068	2,572	79,627	1,054,267
New Mexico	1,144,883	13,710	106,488	1,265,081
Oregon	735,314	2,336	5,369	743,019
Utah	334,672	1,196	103,317	439,185
Wyoming	971,777	10,612	151,476	1,133,865
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>6,819,250</b>	<b>44,744</b>	<b>629,425</b>	<b>7,493,419</b>

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

**Table 3-8a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Cattle, Yearlings, &amp; Buffalo</b>	<b>Horses &amp; Burros</b>	<b>Sheep &amp; Goats</b>	<b>Authorization Count /a/</b>
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	289	57	0	293
California	120	1	15	133
Colorado	824	37	69	882
Idaho	1,105	88	108	1,179
Montana	2,594	102	131	2,630
Nevada	465	39	55	501
New Mexico	1,224	355	226	1,380
Oregon	643	31	4	649
Utah	1,053	46	147	1,153
Wyoming	843	115	108	914
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,160</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>9,714</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	205,978	2,000	0	207,978
California	34,308	1	8,547	42,856
Colorado	181,329	955	41,079	223,363
Idaho	679,689	4,318	72,960	756,967
Montana	695,723	3,596	25,750	725,069
Nevada	900,155	2,599	77,634	980,388
New Mexico	809,618	12,695	63,565	885,878
Oregon	556,684	1,587	3,544	561,815
Utah	415,602	1,499	116,913	534,014
Wyoming	532,812	5,011	106,134	643,957
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>5,011,898</b>	<b>34,261</b>	<b>516,126</b>	<b>5,562,285</b>

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).



**Table 3-8b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE (SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Cattle, Yearlings, &amp; Buffalo</b>	<b>Horses &amp; Burros</b>	<b>Sheep &amp; Goats</b>	<b>Authorization Count /a/</b>
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	319	12	2	323
California	225	11	19	247
Colorado	354	19	46	382
Idaho	405	26	26	433
Montana	1,473	43	79	1,528
Nevada	6	0	0	6
New Mexico	733	21	28	746
Oregon	656	23	7	675
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,513	132	154	1,592
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,684</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>5,932</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/</b>				
Arizona	102,131	630	842	103,603
California	48,380	369	3,576	52,325
Colorado	27,718	559	6,659	34,936
Idaho	25,615	488	3,926	30,029
Montana	161,273	873	10,658	172,804
Nevada	2,409	0	0	2,409
New Mexico	154,324	675	32,931	187,930
Oregon	64,210	922	1,506	66,638
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	332,474	5,246	44,279	381,999
<b>Total /d/</b>	<b>918,534</b>	<b>9,762</b>	<b>104,377</b>	<b>1,032,673</b>

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

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

**Table 3-8c.**

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

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Cattle, Yearlings, &amp; Buffalo</b>	<b>Horses &amp; Burros</b>	<b>Sheep &amp; Goats</b>	<b>Authorization Count /a/</b>
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	608	69	2	616
California	345	12	34	380
Colorado	1,178	56	115	1,264
Idaho	1,510	114	134	1,612
Montana	4,067	145	210	4,158
Nevada	471	39	55	507
New Mexico	1,957	376	254	2,126
Oregon	1,299	54	11	1,324
Utah	1,053	46	147	1,153
Wyoming	2,356	247	262	2,506
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,844</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>15,646</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	308,109	2,630	842	311,581
California	82,688	370	12,123	95,181
Colorado	209,047	1,514	47,738	258,299
Idaho	705,304	4,806	76,886	786,996
Montana	856,996	4,469	36,408	897,873
Nevada	902,564	2,599	77,634	982,797
New Mexico	963,942	13,370	96,496	1,073,808
Oregon	620,894	2,509	5,050	628,453
Utah	415,602	1,499	116,913	534,014
Wyoming	865,286	10,257	150,413	1,025,956
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>5,930,432</b>	<b>44,023</b>	<b>620,503</b>	<b>6,594,958</b>

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

**Table 3-9a. GRAZING PERMITS IN FORCE ON GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004**

<b>Administrative State /a/</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Active AUMs /b/</b>	<b>Suspended AUMs /c/</b>
Arizona	393	504,346	90,064
California	252	260,115	124,220
Colorado	1,145	589,180	126,217
Idaho	1,436	1,304,226	217,553
Montana	2,709	1,132,360	22,598
Nevada	634	2,123,145	498,205
New Mexico	1,510	1,647,508	86,470
Oregon	754	963,200	132,370
Utah	1,531	1,220,757	333,678
Wyoming	1,095	1,491,169	370,651
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,459</b>	<b>11,236,006</b>	<b>2,002,026</b>
<b>Geographic State /a/</b>			
Arizona	394	504,363	90,083
California	234	201,859	89,929
Colorado	1,151	590,263	126,217
Idaho	1,436	1,304,226	217,553
Montana	2,709	1,132,360	22,598
Nebraska	0	0	0
Nevada	651	2,178,541	532,496
New Mexico	1,510	1,647,508	86,470
North Dakota	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	754	963,200	132,370
South Dakota	0	0	0
Utah	1,525	1,222,517	333,659
Washington	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,095	1,491,169	370,651
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,459</b>	<b>11,236,006</b>	<b>2,002,026</b>

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

**Table 3-9b. GRAZING LEASES IN FORCE ON GRAZING LEASE (SECTION 15) LANDS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004**

<b>Administrative State /a/</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Active AUMs /b/</b>	<b>Suspended AUMs /c/</b>
Arizona	366	157,839	10,312
California	329	165,055	13,016
Colorado	440	64,791	16,727
Idaho	467	34,314	1,023
Montana	1,572	233,410	14,116
Nevada	11	24,484	1,135
New Mexico	785	218,030	4,581
Oregon	832	92,331	5,213
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,701	462,864	5,274
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,503</b>	<b>1,453,118</b>	<b>71,397</b>
<b>Geographic State /a/</b>			
Arizona	366	157,839	10,312
California	333	165,201	13,016
Colorado	440	64,791	16,727
Idaho	467	34,314	1,023
Montana	1,027	150,217	14,056
Nebraska	17	578	0
Nevada	11	24,484	1,135
New Mexico	781	217,892	4,581
North Dakota	75	9,226	0
Oklahoma	4	138	0
Oregon	532	61,865	4,502
South Dakota	469	73,912	60
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Washington	296	30,320	711
Wyoming	1,685	462,341	5,274
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,503</b>	<b>1,453,118</b>	<b>71,397</b>

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

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

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

/d/ There are no grazing lease (Section 15) lands in Utah.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

**Table 3-9c. GRAZING PERMITS AND LEASES IN FORCE AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004**

<b>Administrative State /a/</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Active AUMs /b/</b>	<b>Suspended AUMs /c/</b>
Arizona	759	662,185	100,376
California	581	425,170	137,236
Colorado	1,585	653,971	142,944
Idaho	1,903	1,338,540	218,576
Montana	4,281	1,365,770	36,714
Nevada	645	2,147,629	499,340
New Mexico	2,295	1,865,538	91,051
Oregon	1,586	1,055,531	137,583
Utah	1,531	1,220,757	333,678
Wyoming	2,796	1,954,033	375,925
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,962</b>	<b>12,689,124</b>	<b>2,073,423</b>
<b>Geographic State /a/</b>			
Arizona	760	662,202	100,395
California	567	367,060	102,945
Colorado	1,591	655,054	142,944
Idaho	1,903	1,338,540	218,576
Montana	3,736	1,282,577	36,654
Nebraska	17	578	0
Nevada	662	2,203,025	533,631
New Mexico	2,291	1,865,400	91,051
North Dakota	75	9,226	0
Oklahoma	4	138	0
Oregon	1,286	1,025,065	136,872
South Dakota	469	73,912	60
Utah	1,525	1,222,517	333,659
Washington	296	30,320	711
Wyoming	2,780	1,953,510	375,925
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,962</b>	<b>12,689,124</b>	<b>2,073,423</b>

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

**Table 3-10a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING YEAR 2002 (MARCH 1, 2002 – FEBRUARY 28, 2003)**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Cattle, Yearlings, &amp; Buffalo</b>	<b>Horses &amp; Burros</b>	<b>Sheep &amp; Goats</b>	<b>Authorization Count /a/</b>
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	561	56	3	568
California	397	9	26	423
Colorado	1,156	50	117	1,238
Idaho	1,419	102	128	1,513
Montana	3,936	137	211	4,032
Nevada	458	42	49	489
New Mexico	1,808	321	239	1,970
Oregon	1,220	49	10	1,243
Utah	1,091	52	158	1,199
Wyoming	2,256	224	249	2,397
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,302</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>15,072</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	351,409	2,574	1,010	354,993
California	170,381	211	10,540	181,132
Colorado	256,020	2,580	55,252	313,852
Idaho	770,633	4,264	76,524	851,421
Montana	1,104,305	5,069	39,291	1,148,665
Nevada	1,042,683	3,214	82,901	1,128,798
New Mexico	1,142,771	13,333	107,978	1,264,082
Oregon	722,345	2,075	5,404	729,824
Utah	428,157	1,290	112,236	541,683
Wyoming	987,343	11,076	157,260	1,155,679
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>6,976,047</b>	<b>45,686</b>	<b>648,396</b>	<b>7,670,129</b>

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

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

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Cattle, Yearlings, &amp; Buffalo</b>	<b>Horses &amp; Burros</b>	<b>Sheep &amp; Goats</b>	<b>Authorization Count /a/</b>
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	596	61	6	606
California	395	13	38	434
Colorado	1,122	53	113	1,202
Idaho	1,471	99	128	1,568
Montana	4,033	136	210	4,125
Nevada	470	35	53	501
New Mexico	1,885	336	250	2,050
Oregon	1,273	50	11	1,294
Utah	993	42	142	1,091
Wyoming	2,284	226	247	2,424
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,522</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>15,295</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	347,821	2,767	2,282	352,870
California	164,765	388	17,794	182,947
Colorado	231,556	1,983	48,023	281,562
Idaho	789,697	4,493	76,370	870,560
Montana	1,136,744	4,739	39,838	1,181,321
Nevada	967,014	2,514	75,381	1,044,909
New Mexico	1,121,929	13,791	105,279	1,240,999
Oregon	732,924	2,318	5,350	740,592
Utah	382,100	1,351	114,888	498,339
Wyoming	980,184	10,702	153,965	1,144,851
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>6,854,734</b>	<b>45,046</b>	<b>639,170</b>	<b>7,538,950</b>

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

**Table 3-11.**

**TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NON-WOOD PRODUCT SALES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Timber Sales /a/</b>	<b>Wood Products /b/</b>	<b>Non-Wood Forest Product /c/</b>	<b>Total</b>
			<b>Sales</b>	
Alaska	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Arizona	5,160.00	1,530.00	807.50	7,497.50
California	14,596.50	7,101.36	1,556.00	23,253.86
Colorado	212,390.36	28,052.78	27,256.50	267,699.64
Idaho	265,763.07	4,924.95	907.50	271,595.52
Montana	419,052.96	17,128.65	2,188.75	438,370.36
Nevada	0.00	21,381.89	13,526.40	34,908.29
New Mexico	0.00	10,196.72	1,302.00	11,498.72
Oregon	20,804,340.12	229,179.03	118,463.24	21,151,982.39
- Eastern /d/	126,481.67	15,330.80	9,500.70	151,313.17
- Western /e/	20,677,858.45	213,848.23	108,962.54	21,000,669.22
Utah	0.00	15,652.22	9,523.64	25,175.86
Wyoming	9,312.00	5,329.00	288.00	14,929.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$21,730,615.01</b>	<b>\$340,476.60</b>	<b>\$175,819.53</b>	<b>\$22,246,911.14</b>
<b>Total Wood Products</b>				<b>\$22,071,091.61</b>



**Table 3-11.           TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NON-WOOD PRODUCT SALES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

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

- /a/ This includes original (parent) sale volumes offered and small sales (sawtimber) offered during the Fiscal Year 2004 but does not include timber sale modifications approved during the fiscal year. This column includes only sales offered using Forms 5450-4 (Contract for Sale of Timber, Scale Sale) and 5450-3 (Contract for the Sale of Timber, Lump Sum Sale), along with the sawtimber portion of sales offered and/or negotiated using Forms 5450-5 and 5450-5a (Vegetative or Mineral Material Negotiated Cash Sale Contract).
- /b/ Includes fuelwood, posts, poles, and other wood products.
- /c/ Includes Christmas trees, cactus, seeds, yucca, pinyon nuts, mushrooms, yew bark, and other nonwood forest products/vegetal materials.
- /d/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
- /e/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

**Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

<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 of Wood Products</b>	<b>Average Price Per CCF</b>
Alaska	0	0	0	481	0	0	0	481	\$ 0.00	<b>\$ 0.00</b>
Arizona	2	1,236	510	285	0	0	0	1,521	6,690.00	<b>4.43</b>
California	9	705	377	482	1	0	0	1,188	21,697.86	<b>18.26</b>
Colorado	3	4,211	2,048	1,759	98	41	0	6,110	240,443.14	<b>39.35</b>
Idaho	10	12,520	6,607	362	10	8	0	12,900	270,688.02	<b>20.98</b>
Montana	13	14,549	6,198	3,455	5	19	0	18,028	436,181.61	<b>24.19</b>
Nevada	0	0	0	3,368	513	0	0	3,881	21,381.89	<b>5.51</b>
New Mexico	0	0	0	2,815	0	0	0	2,815	10,196.72	<b>3.62</b>
Oregon	306	229,798	143,164	4,788	5	10,298	29	244,918	21,033,519.15	<b>85.88</b>
- Eastern /c/	11	5,798	3,164	2,756	5	6	14	8,580	141,812.47	<b>16.53</b>
- Western /d/	295	224,000	140,000	2,031	0	10,292	15	236,338	20,891,706.68	<b>88.40</b>
Utah	0	0	0	2,967	274	0	4	3,245	15,652.22	<b>4.82</b>
Wyoming	3	627	430	289	0	4	2	922	14,641.00	<b>15.88</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>263,646</b>	<b>159,334</b>	<b>21,051</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>10,370</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>296,009</b>	<b>\$22,071,091.61</b>	<b>\$74.56</b>

**Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – 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.

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

Totals may not add up because of rounding errors.

- /a/ This column includes only sales offered using BLM Forms 5450-4 (Contract for the Sale of Timber, Scale Sale) and 5450-3 (Contract for Sale of Timber, Lump Sum Sales), along with the sawtimber portion of sales offered and/or negotiated using BLM Form 5450-5 (Vegetative or Mineral Material Negotiated Cash Sale Contract).
- /b/ This includes column (parent) sale volumes offered and small sales (sawtimber) offered during Fiscal Year 2004; 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 2004**

	Leases as of September 30, 2004 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
Alabama	4	203	0	0	\$ 0
Alaska	1	400	0	0	0
Arkansas	21	3,407	0	0	0
California	26	2,526	0	0	0
Colorado	249	76,540	0	0	0
Kansas	52	10,795	0	0	0
Louisiana	29	4,779	0	0	0
Michigan	2	200	0	0	0
Mississippi	2	53	0	0	0
Montana	252	73,290	0	0	0
Nevada	2	120	0	0	0
New Mexico	797	208,062	0	0	0
North Dakota	36	6,642	0	0	0
Oklahoma	209	14,730	0	0	0
South Dakota	11	1,197	0	0	0
Utah	165	57,146	0	0	0
Wyoming	640	142,870	1	40	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,498</b>	<b>602,960</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>					
Alabama	2	91	0	0	0
Arkansas	77	29,533	0	0	0
Colorado	5	937	0	0	0
Illinois	2	210	0	0	0
Kansas	10	1,755	0	0	0
Kentucky	3	1,182	0	0	0
Louisiana	9	10,477	0	0	0
Michigan	5	637	0	0	0
Mississippi	31	10,405	0	0	0
Montana	5	1,323	0	0	0
New York	2	751	0	0	0
North Dakota	28	4,448	0	0	0
Ohio	14	2,466	0	0	0
Oklahoma	46	10,595	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1	315	0	0	0
Texas	11	4,070	0	0	0
Utah	1	40	0	0	0
Virginia	2	693	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	570	0	0	0
Wyoming	14	1,960	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>82,458</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2004 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Leases</b>					
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>					
Alabama	6	294	0	0	\$ 0
Alaska	1	400	0	0	0
Arkansas	98	32,940	0	0	0
California	26	2,526	0	0	0
Colorado	254	77,477	0	0	0
Illinois	2	210	0	0	0
Kansas	62	12,550	0	0	0
Kentucky	3	1,182	0	0	0
Louisiana	38	15,256	0	0	0
Michigan	7	837	0	0	0
Mississippi	33	10,458	0	0	0
Montana	257	74,613	0	0	0
Nevada	2	120	0	0	0
New Mexico	797	208,062	0	0	0
New York	2	751	0	0	0
North Dakota	64	11,090	0	0	0
Ohio	14	2,466	0	0	0
Oklahoma	255	25,325	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1	315	0	0	0
South Dakota	11	1,197	0	0	0
Texas	11	4,070	0	0	0
Utah	166	57,186	0	0	0
Virginia	2	693	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	570	0	0	0
Wyoming	654	144,830	1	40	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,767</b>	<b>685,418</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</b>					
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>					
Arkansas	1	151	1	151	304
Colorado	5	1,320	0	0	0
Kansas	207	43,189	0	0	0
Louisiana	1	40	0	0	0
Michigan	1	200	0	0	0
Ohio	1	68	0	0	0
Oklahoma	4	561	0	0	0
Texas	1	106	0	0	0
Wyoming	5	1,195	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>46,830</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>\$304</b>
<b>Total Pre-Reform Act Oil &amp; Gas Leases /b/ /c/</b>	<b>2,993</b>	<b>732,248</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>\$304</b>

Table 3-13.

**COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2004 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		Accepted Bonus Bid
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	
<b><u>Reform Act Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
Alabama	15	2,159	7	1,160	\$ 74,174
Arizona	38	35,051	2	1,224	2,450
Arkansas	178	174,796	50	83,618	443,441
California	274	200,901	51	33,998	129,805
Colorado	1,672	1,385,143	195	193,632	9,773,275
Florida	2	42	0	0	0
Kansas	15	1,982	2	280	5,560
Louisiana	41	3,714	8	863	81,415
Michigan	2	408	0	0	0
Mississippi	21	1,903	1	40	123
Montana	1,180	984,591	80	47,577	777,227
Nebraska	3	662	0	0	0
Nevada	568	610,365	84	112,906	453,287
New Mexico	2,001	1,073,896	181	150,815	47,614,462
North Dakota	307	102,600	65	31,511	813,160
Oklahoma	189	19,914	18	1,424	855,128
South Dakota	59	51,252	11	7,037	13,766
Utah	1,362	1,435,916	62	62,471	2,784,435
Washington	123	135,559	58	66,099	692,136
Wyoming	6,902	5,123,562	684	554,030	34,429,385
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,952</b>	<b>11,344,416</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>1,348,685</b>	<b>\$98,943,229</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>					
Alabama	46	24,429	10	3,917	76,296
Arkansas	392	324,653	70	91,979	599,922
California	5	308	0	0	0
Colorado	86	31,100	3	1,258	53,088
Florida	7	8,831	0	0	0
Illinois	9	6,382	0	0	0
Kansas	36	10,171	4	960	13,280
Kentucky	31	12,070	7	4,968	9,946
Louisiana	249	91,805	3	463	720
Michigan	42	19,684	0	0	0
Mississippi	693	290,100	53	34,406	210,371
Montana	241	168,759	13	10,870	51,086
Nebraska	3	1,474	0	0	0
New Mexico	13	3,529	0	0	0
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	458	243,197	73	46,275	2,088,960
Ohio	56	9,008	14	3,321	29,145
Oklahoma	225	95,238	11	2,403	193,304

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2004 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Reform Act Leases – continued</u></b>					
<b>Acquired Lands – continued</b>					
Pennsylvania	2	568	0	0	\$ 0
South Dakota	5	1,712	0	0	0
Texas	369	216,541	17	18,857	4,202,639
Utah	3	173	0	0	0
Virginia	15	9,624	0	0	0
Washington	160	272,059	64	100,772	1,244,877
West Virginia	35	52,581	3	3,118	35,845
Wyoming	63	30,761	8	6,741	90,696
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,246</b>	<b>1,925,031</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>330,308</b>	<b>\$8,900,175</b>
<b><u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>					
Alabama	61	26,588	17	5,077	150,470
Arizona	38	35,051	2	1,224	2,450
Arkansas	570	499,449	120	175,597	1,043,363
California	279	201,209	51	33,998	129,805
Colorado	1,758	1,416,243	198	194,890	9,826,363
Florida	9	8,873	0	0	0
Illinois	9	6,382	0	0	0
Kansas	51	12,153	6	1,240	18,840
Kentucky	31	12,070	7	4,968	9,946
Louisiana	290	95,519	11	1,326	82,135
Michigan	44	20,092	0	0	0
Mississippi	714	292,003	54	34,446	210,494
Montana	1,421	1,153,350	93	58,447	828,312
Nebraska	6	2,136	0	0	0
Nevada	568	610,365	84	112,906	453,287
New Mexico	2,014	1,077,425	181	150,815	47,614,462
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	765	345,797	138	77,786	2,902,120
Ohio	56	9,008	14	3,321	29,145
Oklahoma	414	115,152	29	3,827	1,048,432
Pennsylvania	2	568	0	0	0
South Dakota	64	52,964	11	7,037	13,766
Texas	369	216,541	17	18,857	4,202,639
Utah	1,365	1,436,089	62	62,471	2,784,435
Virginia	15	9,624	0	0	0
Washington	283	407,618	122	166,871	1,937,013
West Virginia	35	52,581	3	3,118	35,845
Wyoming	6,965	5,154,323	692	560,771	34,520,081
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,198</b>	<b>13,269,447</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>1,678,993</b>	<b>\$107,843,404</b>

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2004 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		Accepted Bonus Bid
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	
<b><u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>					
Arkansas	1	173	0	0	\$ 0
Colorado	1	160	0	0	0
Kansas	39	9,672	0	0	0
Louisiana	2	108	0	0	0
North Dakota	2	363	0	0	0
Oklahoma	21	2,954	0	0	0
Texas	39	7,422	0	0	0
<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>18,303</b>	<b>13,290,299</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>1,678,993</b>	<b>\$107,843,404</b>
<b><u>Competitive General Services Administration (GSA) Oil &amp; Gas Leases /f/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
California	2	712			
Nebraska	11	11,847			
South Dakota	3	2,470			
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15,029</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	0	0	0
Colorado	1	320	0	0	0
Nebraska	2	950	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	27	0	0	0
North Dakota	9	1,287	0	0	0
Ohio	1	113	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	2,768	0	0	0
Texas	6	2,259	0	0	0
Utah	3	143	0	0	0
Wyoming	1	80	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8,019</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>



**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2004 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		Accepted Bonus Bid
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	
<b><u>Competitive National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska Leases /h/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
Alaska	302	2,690,812	123	1,403,561	\$53,904,491
<b>Total</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>2,690,812</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>1,403,561</b>	<b>\$53,904,491</b>
<b><u>Competitive Naval Oil Shale Reserve Leases /i/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
Colorado	4	8,388	0	0	0
<b>Total</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>21,646</b>	<b>16,744,795</b>	<b>2,037</b>	<b>3,082,745</b>	<b>\$161,748,199</b>
<b><u>Geothermal Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>					
California	57	85,666	0	0	0
Nevada	62	84,124	4	7,322	0
New Mexico	4	4,581	0	0	0
Oregon	10	6,464	0	0	0
Utah	7	5,848	1	931	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>186,683</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8,253</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Grand Total of All Competitive Oil, Gas &amp; Geothermal Leases</u></b>					
	<b>21,786</b>	<b>16,931,478</b>	<b>2,042</b>	<b>3,090,998</b>	<b>\$161,748,199</b>

Note: Due to an automated systems conversion problem, the Minerals Management Service (MMS) was not able to advise the BLM when leases terminated for failure to pay rental for much of Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003. Therefore, the number and acres of leases described in the *Public Land Statistics* tables as being in effect for those years were artificially high.

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

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

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

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

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

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

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

	Total as of September 30, 2004 <i>1a/</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Alabama	10	3,452	0	0
Alaska	37	66,950	0	0
Arkansas	21	23,959	0	0
California	81	22,077	0	0
Colorado	763	611,693	0	0
Kansas	27	7,967	0	0
Louisiana	40	8,466	0	0
Michigan	3	1,119	0	0
Mississippi	10	1,346	0	0
Montana	1,001	1,445,600	0	0
Nebraska	4	199	0	0
Nevada	24	18,702	0	0
New Mexico	3,074	2,077,285	0	0
North Dakota	32	7,727	0	0
Oklahoma	181	28,486	0	0
South Dakota	13	6,465	0	0
Utah	709	575,588	0	0
Wyoming	2,045	1,016,168	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,075</b>	<b>5,923,249</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	8	1,990	0	0
Arkansas	48	41,930	0	0
California	9	1,745	0	0
Colorado	11	3,958	0	0
Kansas	2	996	0	0
Kentucky	8	9,815	0	0
Louisiana	28	29,609	0	0
Maryland	4	2,803	0	0
Michigan	14	4,027	0	0
Mississippi	76	35,853	1	537
Montana	45	19,049	0	0
Nebraska	3	136	0	0
New Mexico	3	1,566	0	0
North Dakota	50	28,218	0	0
Ohio	10	9,759	0	0
Oklahoma	44	12,915	0	0
Pennsylvania	4	2,244	0	0
Texas	66	111,127	0	0
Utah	8	1,493	0	0

**Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2004 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<b><u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases – continued</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands – continued</b>				
Virginia	6	10,202	0	0
West Virginia	38	53,036	0	0
Wyoming	17	3,994	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>386,465</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>537</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	0	0
Alaska	37	66,950	0	0
Arkansas	69	65,889	0	0
California	90	23,822	0	0
Colorado	774	615,651	0	0
Kansas	29	8,963	0	0
Kentucky	8	9,815	0	0
Louisiana	68	38,075	0	0
Maryland	4	2,803	0	0
Michigan	17	5,146	0	0
Mississippi	86	37,199	1	537
Montana	1,046	1,464,649	0	0
Nebraska	7	335	0	0
Nevada	24	18,702	0	0
New Mexico	3,077	2,078,851	0	0
North Dakota	82	35,945	0	0
Ohio	10	9,759	0	0
Oklahoma	225	41,401	0	0
Pennsylvania	4	2,244	0	0
South Dakota	13	6,465	0	0
Texas	66	111,127	0	0
Utah	717	577,081	0	0
Virginia	6	10,202	0	0
West Virginia	38	53,036	0	0
Wyoming	2,062	1,020,162	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,577</b>	<b>6,309,714</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>537</b>

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2004 <i>1a1</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Alabama	7	1,724	0	0
Arkansas	6	1,181	0	0
California	35	9,564	0	0
Colorado	814	486,746	0	0
Florida	1	120	0	0
Kansas	2	880	0	0
Louisiana	13	713	0	0
Michigan	10	13,018	0	0
Mississippi	5	380	0	0
Montana	346	280,062	0	0
Nevada	22	20,316	0	0
New Mexico	1,441	898,547	0	0
North Dakota	100	60,330	0	0
Oklahoma	125	17,492	0	0
South Dakota	37	17,673	0	0
Utah	451	380,718	0	0
Wyoming	3,281	1,659,567	7	2,149
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,696</b>	<b>3,849,031</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,149</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	4	3,589	0	0
Arkansas	22	12,858	0	0
California	1	42	0	0
Colorado	34	19,334	0	0
Florida	3	5,959	0	0
Kentucky	4	7,235	0	0
Louisiana	22	12,449	0	0
Michigan	19	8,398	0	0
Mississippi	111	62,298	0	0
Montana	48	44,551	0	0
Nebraska	1	9	0	0
New Mexico	4	834	0	0
North Dakota	152	146,104	0	0
Ohio	1	1,670	0	0
Oklahoma	44	14,117	0	0
Oregon	2	8,313	0	0
South Dakota	2	840	0	0
Texas	21	20,139	0	0
Utah	3	324	0	0
Virginia	2	4,066	0	0

**Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2004 <i>1a/</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases – continued</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands – continued</b>				
West Virginia	2	4,168	0	0
Wyoming	42	16,021	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>393,318</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Summary: Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases**

**Public Domain & Acquired Lands**

Alabama	11	5,313	0	0
Arkansas	28	14,039	0	0
California	36	9,606	0	0
Colorado	848	506,080	0	0
Florida	4	6,079	0	0
Kansas	2	880	0	0
Kentucky	4	7,235	0	0
Louisiana	35	13,162	0	0
Michigan	29	21,416	0	0
Mississippi	116	62,678	0	0
Montana	394	324,613	0	0
Nebraska	1	9	0	0
Nevada	22	20,316	0	0
New Mexico	1,445	899,381	0	0
North Dakota	252	206,434	0	0
Ohio	1	1,670	0	0
Oklahoma	169	31,609	0	0
Oregon	2	8,313	0	0
South Dakota	39	18,513	0	0
Texas	21	20,139	0	0
Utah	454	381,042	0	0
Virginia	2	4,066	0	0
West Virginia	2	4,168	0	0
Wyoming	3,323	1,675,588	7	2,149
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,240</b>	<b>4,242,349</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,149</b>

**Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases**

**Public Domain & Acquired Lands**

Arkansas	4	599	0	0
Colorado	7	1,060	0	0
Kansas	2	400	0	0

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2004 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases – continued</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands – continued</b>				
Louisiana	5	15,048	0	0
Michigan	4	4,553	0	0
Mississippi	1	395	0	0
North Dakota	5	1,110	0	0
Texas	9	7,280	0	0
West Virginia	2	4,269	0	0
Wyoming	3	511	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>35,225</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Pre-Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /b/</b>	<b>15,859</b>	<b>10,587,288</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,686</b>
<b><u>Reform Act Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Alabama	2	321	0	0
Arizona	26	71,192	0	0
Arkansas	59	114,167	6	4,717
California	42	26,844	2	345
Colorado	503	680,022	34	46,279
Idaho	3	2,465	0	0
Kansas	3	2,574	0	0
Louisiana	1	52	0	0
Michigan	11	6,665	0	0
Mississippi	4	1,309	2	764
Montana	672	1,039,596	78	131,721
Nebraska	2	240	0	0
Nevada	564	1,321,496	221	525,726
New Mexico	226	334,210	43	63,701
North Dakota	81	19,639	4	355
Oklahoma	13	2,407	0	0
Oregon	11	16,102	0	0
South Dakota	18	22,768	3	3,825
Utah	659	962,208	31	56,407
Washington	33	45,883	3	3,297
Wyoming	1,878	1,886,563	137	158,855
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,811</b>	<b>6,556,723</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>995,992</b>

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2004 <i>1a1</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Reform Act Leases – continued</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	12	7,556	0	0
Arkansas	71	118,079	2	1,693
California	1	20	0	0
Colorado	19	11,611	0	0
Kentucky	2	1,289	0	0
Louisiana	58	21,488	1	40
Michigan	26	16,470	0	0
Mississippi	203	103,184	11	5,458
Montana	218	230,587	20	30,333
Nebraska	1	320	0	0
North Dakota	196	113,356	12	4,386
Ohio	23	9,579	6	1,008
Oklahoma	14	12,688	0	0
Oregon	7	13,475	0	0
South Dakota	1	320	0	0
Texas	86	69,264	3	652
Utah	3	1,200	0	0
Washington	18	39,549	9	22,811
West Virginia	6	5,856	6	5,856
Wyoming	33	14,202	2	480
<b>Total</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>790,093</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72,717</b>

**Summary: Reform Act Leases**

<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	14	7,877	0	0
Arizona	26	71,192	0	0
Arkansas	130	232,246	8	6,410
California	43	26,864	2	345
Colorado	522	691,633	34	46,279
Idaho	3	2,465	0	0
Kansas	3	2,574	0	0
Kentucky	2	1,289	0	0
Louisiana	59	21,540	1	40
Michigan	37	23,135	0	0
Mississippi	207	104,493	13	6,222
Montana	890	1,270,183	98	162,054
Nebraska	3	560	0	0
Nevada	564	1,321,496	221	525,726



Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2004 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Summary: Reform Act Leases – continued</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands – continued</b>				
New Mexico	226	334,210	43	63,701
North Dakota	277	132,995	16	4,741
Ohio	23	9,579	6	1,008
Oklahoma	27	15,095	0	0
Oregon	18	29,577	0	0
South Dakota	19	23,088	3	3,825
Texas	86	69,264	3	652
Utah	662	963,408	31	56,407
Washington	51	85,432	12	26,108
West Virginia	6	5,856	6	5,856
Wyoming	1,911	1,900,765	139	159,335
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,809</b>	<b>7,346,816</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>1,068,709</b>
<b><u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Texas	1	547	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /c/</b>	<b>5,810</b>	<b>7,347,363</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>1,068,709</b>
<b>Total Oil and Gas Noncompetitive Leases /d/</b>	<b>21,669</b>	<b>17,934,651</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>1,071,395</b>
<b><u>Geothermal Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands</b>				
Arizona	1	1,240	0	0
California	13	11,199	0	0
Idaho	3	2,465	3	2,465
Nevada	193	299,926	21	34,988
Oregon	47	47,687	0	0
Utah	2	1,989	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>364,506</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>37,453</b>
<b><u>Grand Total of All Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, &amp; Geothermal Leases</u></b>	<b>21,928</b>	<b>18,299,157</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>1,108,848</b>

**Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

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

Table 3-15.

**OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004**

	Total as of September 30, 2004 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Private Leases /b/</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Colorado	2	328	0	0
Kansas	4	1,480	0	0
Kentucky	36	10,423	0	0
Louisiana	2	48	0	0
Mississippi	1	482	0	0
Nebraska	1	210	0	0
New York	1	158	0	0
North Dakota	3	345	0	0
Ohio	126	14,904	11	1,347
Oklahoma	7	924	0	0
Pennsylvania	65	4,572	0	0
Tennessee	3	2,296	0	0
Texas	4	1,135	0	0
Utah	7	3,432	0	0
West Virginia	197	69,534	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>110,271</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,347</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	309	125,231	0	0
North Dakota	9	4,227	0	0
Wyoming	71	20,556	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>216,242</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued

	Total as of September 30, 2004 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Renewal Leases /d/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
California	125	32,006	0	0
Colorado	131	112,314	0	0
Louisiana	1	103	0	0
Montana	118	38,373	1	1,239
New Mexico	428	102,209	1	240
North Dakota	9	8,981	0	0
Oklahoma	8	282	0	0
Utah	6	5,435	0	0
Wyoming	390	106,496	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>406,199</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,479</b>
<b><u>Class III Reinstatement Leases /e/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
California	1	80	0	0
Wyoming	2	338	0	0
<b>Total</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	52	2,953	2	19
Montana	6	109	0	0
Nebraska	4	133	0	0
New Mexico	2	383	0	0
North Dakota	7	635	0	0
Utah	3	457	0	0
Wyoming	45	2,028	3	136
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>6,698</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>155</b>

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

	<b>Total as of September 30, 2004 /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	0	0
Kansas	51	11,228	0	0
North Dakota	10	2,233	0	0
Oklahoma	27	5,165	0	0
Texas	44	7,753	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>27,090</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	80	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Grand Total Other Oil &amp; Gas Leases</u></b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>766,998</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2,981</b>

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

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

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

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

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

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

/g/ 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 2004**

**OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>APDs /a/ Approved</b>	<b>Wells Started</b>	<b>Wells Completed</b>	<b>Wells Plugged</b>
Alabama	6	6	0	1
Alaska	14	8	4	3
Arkansas	5	6	0	1
California	109	189	90	92
Colorado	378	256	166	7
Kansas	1	0	4	4
Kentucky	4	0	0	0
Louisiana	27	17	6	1
Michigan	11	7	0	1
Mississippi	9	9	1	5
Montana	134	196	89	34
Nevada	10	6	3	0
North Dakota	66	69	42	11
New Mexico	1,319	966	876	245
New York	0	0	1	0
Ohio	3	2	1	2
Oklahoma	10	8	4	3
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	2	1	2
Texas	29	24	6	4
Utah	517	324	220	9
Virginia	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	1	0	1
Wyoming	3,399	1,600	870	125
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,051</b>	<b>3,696</b>	<b>2,384</b>	<b>551</b>

**GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>GDPs /b/ Approved</b>	<b>Wells Spudded</b>	<b>Wells Completed</b>	<b>Wells Plugged</b>
California	2	0	2	0
New Mexico	1	1	1	1
Nevada	5	5	5	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>

/a/ APDs = Applications for Permit to Drill.

/b/ GDPs = Geothermal Permits to Drill.

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

Table 3-17.

**CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004**

**CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>Units in Effect /a/</b>	<b>Producible and Service Holes /b/</b>	<b>Producible and Service Completions /b/</b>	<b>Producible Leases /a/</b>	<b>Acres in Producing Status /a/</b>
Alabama	4	28	28	18	6,474
Alaska	12	158	200	38	67,350
Arizona	1	1	1	0	0
Arkansas	2	117	130	151	71,588
California	24	6,572	6,613	304	70,339
Colorado	142	3,863	3,957	2,041	1,340,546
Florida	0	2	2	2	3,468
Illinois	2	16	17	8	1,581
Kansas	9	453	456	432	109,649
Kentucky	0	160	160	43	26,039
Louisiana	12	337	357	154	64,945
Maryland	0	9	9	0	0
Michigan	22	82	82	63	31,490
Mississippi	7	120	124	63	36,506
Montana	53	2,398	2,405	1,360	736,958
Nebraska	8	30	30	18	6,069
Nevada	3	125	126	29	15,498
New Mexico	226	26,357	29,924	6,598	3,769,487
New York	0	5	5	6	1,284
North Dakota	43	818	849	562	299,487
Ohio	0	524	526	202	36,542
Oklahoma	19	360	368	806	120,582
Pennsylvania	0	147	147	67	4,894
South Dakota	8	66	67	72	33,377

**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 – continued**

Geographic State	Units in Effect /a/	Producible and Service Holes /b/	Producible and Service Completions /b/	Leases /a/	Acres in Status /a/
					Producing
					Producing
Tennessee	0	9	9	3	2,296
Texas	15	350	353	181	113,398
Virginia	0	15	17	11	10,555
Utah	133	4,239	4,257	1,235	916,106
Washington	0	1	1	0	0
West Virginia	2	291	292	161	54,987
Wyoming	594	20,955	21,940	7,263	3,719,919
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>68,608</b>	<b>73,452</b>	<b>21,891</b>	<b>11,671,414</b>

**CONTINUING GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES /c/**

Geographic State	Units /a/	Injection Wells	Producing Wells	Leases /a/	Use /d/	Total Electrical Generation /e/
California	2	90	273	23	140,000	4,109
Nevada	9	38	45	24	1,174	1,120
New Mexico	0	0	1	2	0	0
Utah	1	2	4	6	0	217
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>141,174</b>	<b>5,446</b>



**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 – 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 Fluid Minerals Support System.
- /c/ Nearly all geothermal resources developed on Federal lands are utilized for electrical generation (indirect use).
- /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.

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE  
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING  
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

	Total as of September 30, 2004 <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>Federal Coal Leases</b>					
<b>Competitive Nonregional Lease-by-Application Leases</b>					
Colorado <i>/b/ /c/</i>	15	19,497	1	973	\$ 196,994
Montana <i>/c/</i>	2	1,581	0	30	11,250
New Mexico	4	12,890	0	0	0
North Dakota	8	2,493	0	0	0
Oklahoma <i>/d/</i>	7	11,957	(1)	(1,707)	0
Utah <i>/b/</i>	13	38,447	1	703	486,400
Wyoming <i>/b/</i>	19	36,879	1	2,957	274,117,684
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>123,744</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,956</b>	<b>\$274,812,328</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 <i>/d/ /e/</i>	55	54,006	(2)	(2,163)	0
Washington	1	241	0	0	0
Wyoming	35	66,385	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>146,158</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(2,163)</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Competitive Regional Emergency/Bypass Leases</b>					
Alabama	2	120	0	0	0
Colorado <i>/d/</i>	6	2,430	(2)	(1,976)	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>24</b>	<b>18,107</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(1,976)</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE  
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING  
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2004 <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 /d/	17	26,662	(2)	(369)	0
Kentucky	3	2,233	0	0	0
Montana	7	4,825	0	0	0
Utah /d/ /e/	4	3,683	(2)	(5,627)	0
Wyoming	6	14,792	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>53,805</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5,996)</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Exchange Leases</b>					
Kentucky /d/	2	1,715	(1)	(2,089)	0
Montana	1	9,445	0	0	0
Wyoming	5	4,730	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15,890</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2,089)</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Preference Right Leases</b>					
Alaska	2	5,148	0	0	0
Colorado /c/	16	30,115	0	160	16,000
Montana	3	3,951	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	14,970	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	2,129	0	0	0
Utah	7	5,326	0	0	0
Washington	1	280	0	0	0
Wyoming	17	36,955	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>98,874</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>\$16,000</b>
<b>All Leases Combined</b>					
Alabama	3	1,730	0	0	0
Alaska	2	5,148	0	0	0
Colorado /b/ /c/ /d/	54	78,704	(3)	(1,212)	212,994
Kentucky /d/	6	5,378	(1)	(2,089)	0
Montana /c/	29	44,081	0	30	11,250
New Mexico	13	31,716	0	0	0
North Dakota	13	5,408	0	0	0
Oklahoma /d/	9	14,086	(1)	(1,707)	0
Utah /b/ /d/ /e/	85	106,805	(3)	(7,087)	486,400
Washington	2	521	0	0	0
Wyoming /b/	85	163,001	1	2,957	274,117,684
<b>Total</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>456,578</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>(9,108)</b>	<b>\$274,828,328</b>

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE  
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING  
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2004 <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>Preference Right Lease Applications</u></b>					
Colorado	1	5,102	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	14	29,068	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>34,170</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Coal Licenses</u></b>					
<b>Exploration Licenses</b>					
Colorado	2	5,549	0	(4,184)	N/A
Montana	6	1,470	1	80	N/A
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	N/A
Oklahoma	0	0	(2)	(3,262)	N/A
Utah	2	1,920	1	1,280	N/A
West Virginia	1	7,625	0	7,613	N/A
Wyoming	7	24,551	(3)	(1,430)	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>41,115</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Licenses to Mine</b>					
Montana <i>/b/</i>	1	40	1	40	N/A
New Mexico	1	10	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Logical Mining Units</u></b>					
Colorado	9	79,133	0	6,831	N/A
Montana <i>/c/</i>	4	62,136	0	30	N/A
New Mexico <i>/d/</i>	2	34,700	(1)	(2,455)	N/A
North Dakota	3	12,753	0	0	N/A
Oklahoma	1	293	0	0	N/A
Utah	8	72,743	0	0	N/A
Wyoming <i>/b/</i>	16	124,930	1	21,914	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>386,688</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,320</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

- /a/ Authorized leases and licenses are shown, along with those logical mining units (LMUs) that were approved as of September 30, 2004. 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, licenses, or logical mining units are shown in parentheses. Pending preference right lease applications are also shown. Acreage totals may differ slightly from other data sources due to the rounding methods used.
- /b/ Values reflect the issuance of new Federal coal leases during Fiscal Year 2004. These leases have been offered for lease through a competitive sale process. The total bonus bid for the lease is shown.
- /c/ An increase in acreage for Fiscal Year 2004 without an additional lease reflects completion of a modification to an existing lease. Two lease modifications were completed in Colorado: one competitive nonregional lease for a bonus bid valued at \$5,000 and one preference right lease with a bonus bid valued at \$16,000. One lease modification was completed in Montana for a competitive nonregional lease for a bonus bid value of \$11,250.
- /d/ Fiscal Year 2004 value reflects a partial or full relinquishment of a lease, license, or LMU that was completed during Fiscal Year 2004, resulting in a corresponding decrease in the lease, license, or LMU acreage and quantity.
- /e/ Fiscal Year 2004 value reflects completion of a lease termination, with associated decreases in the number of leases and acreage under lease.

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

	Total as of September 30, 2004 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Combined Hydrocarbon Leases</u></b>					
Utah	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	4,717			
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>37,401</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Phosphate Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases</b>					
Idaho	9	2,223			
Utah	1	840			
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,063</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>57,979</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>
<b><u>Phosphate Exploration Licenses</u></b>					
Idaho	1	200	1	200	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<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>

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2004 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Sodium Leases</u></b>					
<b>Sodium Competitive Leases</b>					
California	7	6,526			
Wyoming	38	45,974			
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>52,500</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Sodium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases</b>					
Arizona	0	0			
Wyoming	1	317			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Sodium Preference Right Leases</b>					
California	8	12,828			
Colorado	8	16,674			
New Mexico	4	2,000			
Wyoming	24	32,089			
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>63,591</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Sodium Leases</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>116,412</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>
<b><u>Sodium Prospecting Permits</u></b>					
Arizona	1	4			
Nevada	1	2,546			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,550</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>

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,  
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2004 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Potassium Leases</u></b>					
<b>Potassium Competitive Leases</b>					
California	3	5,329			
New Mexico	9	12,720			
Utah	10	24,700			
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>42,749</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	688			
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38,253</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>135</b>	<b>178,639</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Potassium Prospecting Permits</u></b>					
Colorado	1	1,667			
Nevada	2	2,320			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</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>



**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2004 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<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>
<b><u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Leases /b/</u></b>					
<b>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Competitive Leases</b>					
Idaho	0	0			
Michigan	0	0			
Wyoming	0	0			
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Hardrock Preference Right Leases</b>					
Alabama	1	40			
Arkansas	7	617			
California	3	880			
Georgia	1	218			
Idaho	3	183			
Illinois	4	421			
Minnesota	2	4,865			
Missouri	33	31,073			
North Carolina	1	158			
South Carolina	1	1,109	1	1,109	
Utah /c/	21	6,385			
Virginia	1	355			
Wisconsin	1	480			
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>46,784</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Total Hardrock Leases</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>46,784</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2004 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b><u>Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /b/</u></b>					
California	0	0			
Idaho	0	0			
Illinois	1	502			
South Carolina	0	0			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b><u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Prospecting Permits /b/</u></b>					
Arkansas	3	27			
California	0	0			
Idaho	1	480			
Illinois	1	203			
Michigan	3	2,331			
Minnesota	3	3,216			
Missouri	11	10,198			
Oregon	0	0			
South Carolina	0	0			
Washington	0	0			
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16,455</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>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</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>

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,  
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

- /a/ Pending preference right lease applications and authorized leases, licenses, and permits are shown. This table includes new actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns. New actions show the number of leases, licenses, and permits authorized with effective dates during the fiscal year that were active, and preference right lease applications that were pending, as of September 30, 2004.
- /b/ 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.
- /c/ These 21 leases were transferred from the State of Utah. They were granted under the rules of the State of Utah so they are not preference right leases; however, they are included in this case type because it is the most similar case type, given the way these leases were originally issued.

**Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Non-Exclusive Sales</b>							
Alaska /d/	Sand & Gravel	0	0	\$0	1	4,500	\$4,500
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,500</b>
Arizona	Pumice	0	0	0	1	5,552	2,000
	Sand & Gravel	22	11,565	11,565	22	11,565	11,565
		264	814	10,889	264	814	10,889
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>12,379</b>	<b>22,454</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>17,931</b>	<b>24,454</b>
California	Pumice	1	950	523	1	950	523
	Sand & Gravel	18	3,213	1,498	18	3,213	1,498
		22	22	269	22	22	269
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>4,185</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>4,185</b>	<b>2,290</b>
Colorado		7	263	158	7	263	158
	Sand & Gravel	16	144	135	16	144	135
		715	6,884	15,823	715	6,884	15,823
Stone	<b>State Total</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>7,291</b>	<b>16,116</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>7,291</b>	<b>16,116</b>
Idaho	Pumice	53	371	966	53	371	966
	Sand & Gravel	101	13,170	7,831	101	13,170	7,831
	Soil - Other	14	1,009	355	14	1,009	355
Stone		1,057	838	16,837	1,057	838	16,837
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>15,388</b>	<b>25,989</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>15,388</b>	<b>25,989</b>
Montana /e/ Clay	Sand & Gravel	7	7,021	68,025	7	7,021	68,025
		8	23	151	8	23	151
Stone	<b>State Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7,044</b>	<b>68,176</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7,044</b>	<b>68,176</b>

Stone

**Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Non-Exclusive Sales – continued</b>							
Nevada	Sand & Gravel	134	318,294	\$283,323	133	317,954	\$281,798
	Soil - Other	6	1,168	589	6	1,168	589
		27	275	1,102	27	275	1,102
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>319,737</b>	<b>285,014</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>319,397</b>	<b>283,489</b>
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	221	144,882	191,814	221	144,882	191,814
	Pumice	3	138	63	3	138	63
	Sand & Gravel	64	2,387	1,589	64	2,387	1,589
	Soil - Other	13	3,349	1,844	13	3,349	1,844
	Stone	389	15,500	37,448	389	15,500	37,448
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>166,256</b>	<b>232,758</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>166,256</b>	<b>232,758</b>
Oregon /g/	Clay	1	500	125	1	500	125
Stone	Pumice	8	266	202	8	266	202
	Sand & Gravel	29	6,548	3,826	29	6,548	3,826
	Stone	181	49,880	28,584	180	30,729	19,008
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>57,194</b>	<b>32,737</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>38,043</b>	<b>23,161</b>
Utah	Calcium	1	879	795	1	879	795
	Clay	2	7,492	4,501	2	7,492	4,501
	Pumice	93	9,611	4,317	93	9,611	4,317
	Sand & Gravel	110	468,082	196,423	97	228,332	91,535
	Soil - Other	13	4,279	2,830	13	4,279	2,830
		1,359	7,388	87,102	1,359	7,388	87,102
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>497,731</b>	<b>295,968</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>257,981</b>	<b>191,080</b>

**Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Non-Exclusive Sales – concluded</b>							
Wyoming /h/							
	Sand & Gravel	38	19,315	\$13,160	38	20,298	\$13,478
	Soil - Other	1	3	15	1	3	15
		66	352	10,647	77	363	10,871
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>19,670</b>	<b>23,822</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>20,664</b>	<b>24,364</b>
<b>Total Non-Exclusive Sales</b>		<b>5,064</b>	<b>1,106,875</b>	<b>1,005,324</b>	<b>5,062</b>	<b>858,680</b>	<b>896,377</b>
<b>Exclusive Sales</b>							
Alaska /d/							
	Sand & Gravel	1	5,000	17,500	10	83,500	133,400
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>83,500</b>	<b>133,400</b>
Arizona							
Stone							
		0	0	0	8	1,755	1,287
	Pumice	0	0	0	6	63,768	22,974
	Sand & Gravel	13	423,914	440,268	126	769,722	695,745
	Soil - Other	2	141,640	118,000	3	35,528	28,777
		22	1,456,895	2,396,379	238	996,585	1,915,427
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2,022,449</b>	<b>2,954,647</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>1,867,358</b>	<b>2,664,210</b>
California							
	Clay	1	824	1,342	0	0	0
	Pumice	1	4,000	1,600	0	0	0
	Sand & Gravel	7	641,460	474,000	175	1,081,854	757,014
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	1	3,550	7,118
Clay		1	57	1,200	4	23,855	15,174
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>646,341</b>	<b>478,142</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1,109,259</b>	<b>779,306</b>
Colorado							
Stone							
	Calcium	1	15,814	13,500	0	0	0
		1	11,237	7,500	4	3,042	2,030
	Sand & Gravel	5	17,943	12,273	25	378,087	245,983
	Soil - Other	2	8,000	3,200	11	14,192	5,216
		15	10,705	24,243	35	13,145	24,289
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>63,699</b>	<b>60,716</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>408,466</b>	<b>277,518</b>

Stone

**Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Exclusive Sales – continued</b>							
Idaho							
		0	0	\$0	1	1,040	\$416
	Sand & Gravel	10	58,429	33,090	30	165,319	105,959
	Soil - Other	1	500	375	2	300	226
		16	17,915	18,146	11	9,545	32,169
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>76,844</b>	<b>51,611</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>176,204</b>	<b>138,770</b>
Montana /e/							
	Sand & Gravel	4	83,000	35,250	0	0	0
		3	1,003	1,538	1	187	2,438
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>84,003</b>	<b>36,788</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>2,438</b>
Nevada							
Clay		2	10,000	6,000	0	0	0
		1	1	7	0	0	0
	Pumice	1	50,000	50,000	12	0	0
Stone	Sand & Gravel	57	3,936,600	3,901,540	359	4,600,802	4,503,792
	Soil - Other	5	17,938	9,141	14	12,078	5,916
		31	49,478	49,806	58	51,381	64,472
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>4,064,017</b>	<b>4,016,494</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>4,664,261</b>	<b>4,574,180</b>
New Mexico /f/							
Stone	Calcium	108	337,468	369,424	116	79,764	105,427
	Pumice	0	0	0	47	228,390	82,822
Clay	Sand & Gravel	18	219,737	222,374	97	735,282	905,683
Gemstone	Soil - Other	0	0	0	7	213	900
		7	64,995	105,884	37	38,815	26,829
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>622,200</b>	<b>697,682</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>1,082,464</b>	<b>1,121,661</b>
Oregon /g/							
Stone	Pumice	3	9,050	5,473	2	8,800	5,310
	Sand & Gravel	1	15	9	0	0	0
	Soil - Other	1	800	480	0	0	0
		10	10,644	5,417	10	10,644	5,417
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20,509</b>	<b>11,379</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19,444</b>	<b>10,727</b>
Stone							

**Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Exclusive Sales – concluded</b>							
Utah							
	Calcium	1	264	\$248	1	264	\$248
	Pumice	1	5,600	2,296	1	5,600	2,296
	Sand & Gravel	5	34,620	12,338	13	50,651	19,732
		5	10,752	8,294	25	345,573	214,778
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>51,236</b>	<b>23,176</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>402,088</b>	<b>237,054</b>
Wyoming /h/							
	Abrasives	0	0	0	1	10,000	9,000
	Calcium	1	64,427	55,000	0	0	0
		2	60,418	15,105	2	100,924	25,232
	Sand & Gravel	41	1,423,676	952,499	124	953,516	583,955
	Soil - Other	2	119,000	29,750	3	6,250	1,563
		10	188,938	203,369	38	1,128,999	368,869
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1,856,459</b>	<b>1,255,723</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>2,199,689</b>	<b>988,619</b>
Stone	<b>Total Exclusive Sales</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>9,512,757</b>	<b>9,603,858</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>12,012,920</b>	<b>10,927,883</b>
<b>Free Use Permits</b>							
Alaska /d/							
Clay	Sand & Gravel	5	521,463	1,771,463	10	12,100	12,100
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>521,463</b>	<b>1,771,463</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>12,100</b>
Arizona							
Stone	Pumice	1	50,000	32,500	0	0	0
	Sand & Gravel	11	310,000	268,250	17	79,607	52,836
	Soil - Other	5	36,250	21,625	2	19,900	12,760
		3	5	80	6	14,449	12,967
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>396,255</b>	<b>322,455</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>113,956</b>	<b>78,563</b>
California							
	Sand & Gravel	2	50,150	33,111	5	46,357	33,596
		0	0	0	3	2,631	1,968
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50,150</b>	<b>33,111</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>48,988</b>	<b>35,564</b>



Table 3-20.

## DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
<b>Free Use Permits – continued</b>							
Colorado	Calcium	1	2,929	\$2,500	0	0	\$0
	Sand & Gravel	6	442,640	291,750	20	77,978	58,586
		2	586	479	0	0	0
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>446,155</b>	<b>294,729</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>77,978</b>	<b>58,586</b>
Idaho		0	0	0	2	0	0
	Pumice	1	50,000	375,000	10	49,896	123,227
	Sand & Gravel	16	1,914,100	1,333,365	139	582,737	286,324
	Soil - Other	2	10,500	4,825	5	500	325
		5	740,003	471,070	12	72,948	50,340
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2,714,603</b>	<b>2,184,260</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>706,081</b>	<b>460,216</b>
Nevada							
Stone	Sand & Gravel	22	984,000	867,410	52	102,302	49,995
	Soil - Other	2	4,900	220,540	14	5,447	220,814
		2	10,001	4,506	3	10,003	4,524
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>998,901</b>	<b>1,092,456</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>117,752</b>	<b>275,333</b>
Clay							
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	14	181,800	214,380	12	103,978	115,113
		2	156,025	109,215	0	0	0
Stone	Sand & Gravel	19	704,731	423,882	297	57,618	30,686
	Soil - Other	3	17,500	9,625	48	3,414	1,786
		4	187,019	217,872	15	176	122
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1,247,075</b>	<b>974,974</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>165,186</b>	<b>147,707</b>
Oregon /g/							
Stone	Sand & Gravel	10	234,329	155,654	18	41,514	29,990
		16	431,059	314,537	22	569,365	419,442
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>665,388</b>	<b>470,191</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>610,879</b>	<b>449,432</b>
Clay							
Stone							

**Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

<b>Method by Administrative State</b>	<b>Material /a/</b>	<b>Contract Sales/Use Permits</b>			<b>Production Reports /b/</b>		
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>
<b>Free Use Permits – concluded</b>							
Utah							
	Sand & Gravel	15	1,589,000	\$587,500	14	115,361	\$46,929
	Soil - Other	1	20,000	30,000	2	32,142	36,435
		3	17,922	7,807	5	17,939	8,003
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,626,922</b>	<b>625,307</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>165,442</b>	<b>91,367</b>
Wyoming /h/							
	Clay	2	17,530	4,383	1	18,000	4,500
	Sand & Gravel	14	215,212	192,325	46	114,972	90,946
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	1	1,285	908
		1	14	250	1	5	8
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>232,756</b>	<b>196,958</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>134,262</b>	<b>96,362</b>
<b>Total Free Use</b>		<b>190</b>	<b>8,899,668</b>	<b>\$7,965,904</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>2,152,624</b>	<b>\$1,705,230</b>
Stone <b>Grand Total</b>		<b>5,673</b>	<b>19,519,300</b>	<b>\$18,575,086</b>	<b>7,502</b>	<b>15,024,224</b>	<b>\$13,529,490</b>

Stone

**Table 3-20.       DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – 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/       Production quantity reports and dollar values include sale agreements and permits previously issued.

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

/d/       Alaska data added to table for Fiscal Year 2004.

/e/       Includes North and South Dakota.

/f/       Includes Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.

/g/       Includes Washington.

/h/       Includes Nebraska.

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

**Table 3-21. MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

State	Patents Issued		Lode Claims				Placer Claims				Mill Sites			
	<i>BLM</i> No.	<i>USFS</i> No.	<i>BLM</i> No.	<i>BLM</i> Acres	<i>USFS</i> No.	<i>USFS</i> Acres	<i>BLM</i> No.	<i>BLM</i> Acres	<i>USFS</i> No.	<i>USFS</i> Acres	<i>BLM</i> No.	<i>BLM</i> Acres	<i>USFS</i> No.	<i>USFS</i> Acres
Arizona	1	0	12	246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	1	0	0	10	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	190	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	180	4	320	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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

**Table 3-22. ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579, FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2004**

<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</b>	<b>Claims Closed</b>	<b>Claims Held Under FHFC</b>	<b>Active Claims At Year End</b>
				<i>la/</i>	<i>lb/</i>	<i>lc/</i>	
Alaska	116,373	99	116,472	7,578	421	27	8,162
Arizona	359,475	7,487	366,962	20,911	600	156	22,575
California	282,635	1,230	283,865	32,058	1,466	448	17,207
Colorado	251,721	300	252,021	4,784	766	29	4,864
Eastern States /d/	10,989	0	10,989	3	0	0	43
Idaho	185,304	1,256	186,560	10,071	853	60	10,498
Montana /e/	211,190	1,033	212,223	10,352	1,112	10	11,287
Nevada	848,271	27,239	875,510	99,755	7,403	412	119,050
New Mexico /f/	169,365	556	169,921	6,309	922	16	6,247
Oregon /g/	156,950	1,673	158,623	7,367	931	18	7,461
Utah	358,860	1,938	360,798	8,796	908	0	9,294
Wyoming /h/	259,471	1,539	261,010	11,542	1,123	87	11,950
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,210,604</b>	<b>44,350</b>	<b>3,254,954</b>	<b>219,526</b>	<b>16,505</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>228,638</b>

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

**Table 3-22. ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579,  
FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

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

Sources: 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 1997 THROUGH 2004**

<b>Administrative State</b>		<b>Notices Reviewed /a/</b>							
		<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
Alaska		89	23	16	15	4	2	4	200
Arizona			27	45	43	29	36	27	35
California			30	64	32	37	29	44	23
Colorado			65	76	121	54	101	41	13
Idaho	39		9	10	65	11	4	13	10
Montana	51		17	22	25	23	15	12	6
Nevada	212		304	264	258	193	89	209	182
New Mexico	51		6	19	7	33	9	10	4
Oregon	25		56	53	54	42	27	10	17
Utah	425	59	39	63	44	42	9	29	38
Wyoming	20	19	12	8	8	2	5	3	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>536</b>

**Table 3-23.**

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 1997 THROUGH 2004 – concluded**

/b/

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
Alaska	66	11	16	21	8	4	3	4
Arizona	1	6	6	2	1	31	20	5
California	38							
Colorado	3							
Idaho	10	47	5	36	4	41	12	22
Montana	5							
Nevada	2	3	3	1	8	2	0	
New Mexico	1							
Oregon	3	3	3	1	2	2	7	5
Utah	2	84	3	60	2	58	2	34
Wyoming	1	14	5	16	1	1	7	12
	5	1	5	1	1	3	0	12
	5	1	1	1	1	4	13	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>248</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 2004**

Fiscal Year	Federal Helium		Storage and Transmission Of Private Helium		Helium Produced From Public Land		Natural Gas/Liquids Sales	
	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /a/	Volume in Storage /b/	Operations Receipts /c/	Volume Sold /d/	Fee Sales and Royalty Receipts /e/	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /f/
2000	235	\$11,400	4,475	\$2,284	1,191	\$3,636	0	\$0
2001	253	12,400	3,100	2,301	1,341	3,870	0	0
2002	228	11,500	1,885	3,042	1,356	4,875	0	0
2003	1,869	96,500	2,038	2,828	1,074	4,824	1,304	6,192
2004	893	48,103	2,042 /g/	3,790 /g/	1,416	7,106	2,893 /h/	15,141 /h/

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

/a/ Figures for Fiscal Year 2000-2002 represent in-kind helium sales only. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2003, figures represent in-kind helium sales plus open-market sales of helium. Fiscal Year 2004 open market sales of helium were 676 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$36,482,000, while in-kind sales were 217 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$11,621,000.

/b/ This is the balance of *private* helium remaining in storage at the end of each fiscal year. *Government* helium in storage at the end of July 2004 (latest available) was 27.2 billion cubic feet.

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

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

/e/ Includes revenues for Federal helium produced in Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. Volumes reported do not correlate directly to revenues. Revenues are based upon value received and volume of helium extracted.

**Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

/f/ Natural gas sales were initiated during Fiscal Year 2003, while Natural Gas Liquids (NGL) sales started during Fiscal Year 2004. The Fiscal Year 2003 figures shown represent sales of natural gas only. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2004, figures represent sales of natural gas plus NGL sales.

/g/ The Fiscal Year 2004 Volume in Storage and Operations Receipts shown are the latest available and are as of the end of July 2004.

/h/ The Fiscal Year 2004 Volume Sold and Sales Receipts shown are the latest available and are as of the end of August 2004.

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

**Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES  
MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2004**

<b>Fiscal Year <i>/a/</i></b>	<b>Public Land and Materials Sales</b>	<b>Timber Sales</b>	<b>Fees and Commissions</b>	<b>Mineral Leases <i>/b/</i></b>	<b>Mining Law Holding Fees and Service Charges</b>	<b>Miscellaneous <i>/c/</i></b>	<b>Total</b>
May 20, 1785- June 30,1880	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	\$ 208,059,657	\$ 208,059,657
1881 - 1890	76,923,581	0	13,471,437	\$ 0	0	8,873,661	99,268,679
1891 - 1900	21,312,029	0	9,152,920	0	0	3,027,577	33,492,526
1901 - 1910	64,777,706	0	16,074,789	0	0	13,242,241	94,094,736
1911 - 1920	27,940,144	767,589	14,734,586	0	0	23,580,948	67,023,267
1921 - 1930	6,734,345	7,537,400	7,173,853	76,371,588	0	6,636,922	104,454,108
1931 - 1940	1,334,320	4,289,226	1,944,753	44,602,550	0	5,813,130	57,983,979
1941 - 1950	2,197,428	24,711,054	1,228,873	146,207,799	0	25,548,418	199,893,572
1951 - 1960	23,462,798	208,631,073	9,075,890	1,050,400,101	0	107,926,288	1,399,496,150
1961 - 1970	28,799,311	478,508,666	36,265,491	4,011,486,592	0	214,394,232	4,769,454,292
1971 - 1980	56,763,803	1,557,613,025	199,418,739	33,531,838,736	0	509,994,006	35,855,628,309
1981 - 1990	112,271,638	1,744,202,105	65,496,865	19,193,623,086	0	1,046,408,043	22,162,001,737
1991 - 2000	150,624,870	974,066,791	11,686,793	114,884,624 /d/	263,059,652	425,745,635	1,940,068,365
2001	78,125,586	16,835,398	847,852	9,544,752	24,738,427	55,844,686	185,936,701
2002	98,636,919 /e/	17,539,739	758,578	6,846,249	18,883,225	56,945,214	199,609,924
2003	292,931,023 /e/	13,074,703	708,213	78,847,460	27,476,495	54,203,659	467,241,553
2004	570,864,571 /e/	23,369,163	186,087	18,528,335	17,843,412	61,012,430	691,803,998
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,613,700,072</b>	<b>\$5,071,145,932</b>	<b>\$388,225,719</b>	<b>\$58,283,181,872</b>	<b>\$352,001,211</b>	<b>\$2,827,256,747</b>	<b>\$68,535,511,553</b>

**Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES  
MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2004 – 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 the MMS. This column includes Outer Continental Shelf leases prior to their transfer to the MMS, which was effective May 10, 1982.
- /c/ Before 1880, includes all receipts from the sale or lease of public lands and resources. After 1880, includes sales of Indian lands, revenues from grazing, rent of land, and other miscellaneous sources.
- /d/ Naval Oil Shale Petroleum Reserve (NOSR) receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) were included in BLM collections beginning in Fiscal Year 1999. The BLM is authorized to keep these receipts under the 1998 National Defense Authorization Act and to seek appropriation of these funds for environmental restoration of the NOSR 1 and 3 properties, which were transferred to the BLM in 1998.
- /e/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act collections of \$85,088,754 in Fiscal Year 2002, \$281,261,484 in Fiscal Year 2003, and \$530,531,906 in Fiscal Year 2004.

Table 3-26.

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2004

	Mineral Leases and Permits	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Alaska	\$ 5,348,662	\$ (1,530)	\$ 136,818	0	0	0
Arizona	35,182	12,674	2,664,359	344,992	159,337	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	160,170	19,532	1,114,438	112,097	111,510	0
Colorado	9,153,896 /a/	77,015	663,987	431,909	60,124	0
Delaware	0	0	900	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	1,845	0	0	0
Idaho	32,231	295,270	156,001	1,343,168	45,797	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	3,960	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	2,008,862	445,554	77,395	1,030,279	191,356	506,518
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	1,328	0
Nevada	235,980	5,982	560,990,421 /b/	1,867,664	1,411	0

Table 3-26.

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued

	Mineral Leases and Permits	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
New Mexico	\$ 801,434	\$ 7	\$ 2,209,706	\$ 1,364,135	\$ 271,799	\$ 26,717
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	1,055	0	1,680	0	15,841	0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	31,095	0	0	0	137	0
Oregon	9,046	22,312,257	511,576	1,053,037	46,810	15,260
South Dakota	625	64,927	78	0	134,870	0
Texas	620	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	88,354	71	383,358	838,948	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	374	134,013	447	0	44,735	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	620,749	3,391	1,947,602	1,165,574	654,892	0
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>\$18,528,335</b>	<b>\$23,369,163</b>	<b>\$570,864,571</b>	<b>\$9,551,803</b>	<b>\$1,739,947</b>	<b>\$548,495</b>
Percent	2.85%	3.59%	87.78%	1.47%	0.27%	0.08%
Mining Claim & Holding Fees /c/	17,843,412					
Non-Operating Revenue /d/	23,636,257					
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$60,008,004</b>	<b>\$23,369,163</b>	<b>\$570,864,571</b>	<b>\$9,551,803</b>	<b>\$1,739,947</b>	<b>\$548,495</b>

**Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

	<u>Fees and Commissions</u>	<u>Rights-of-Way Rent</u>	<u>Rent of Land</u>	<u>Recreation Fees</u>	<u>Other Sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
Alaska	\$ 2,125	\$ 276,474	\$ 50,728	\$ 252,671	\$ 7,914	\$ 6,073,862
Arizona	4,260	1,038,991	480,892	1,239,369	2,638	5,982,694
Arkansas	3,615	0	0	0	0	3,615
California	2,994	2,241,715	119,452	3,234,725	(10,837)	7,105,796
Colorado	3,060	480,768	4,645	490,758	42,419	11,408,581
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	900
District of Columbia	0	0	0	3,538		3,538
Florida	400	0	0	0	0	2,245
Idaho	3,811	718,141	42,852	542,224	9,220	3,188,715
Illinois	0	395	0	0	0	395
Indiana	0	754	0	0	0	754
Louisiana	175	178	0	0	0	353
Michigan	150	0	0	0	0	150
Minnesota	135	0	700	0	0	4,795
Mississippi	3,525	0	0	0	0	3,525
Missouri	190	0	0	0	0	190
Montana	19,755	108,240	44,412	291,673	1,276	4,725,320 /e/
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	1,328
Nevada	41,439	2,235,493	761,730	2,493,804	16,531	568,650,455

**Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

	<u>Fees and Commissions</u>	<u>Rights-of-Way Rent</u>	<u>Rent of Land</u>	<u>Recreation Fees</u>	<u>Other Sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
New Mexico	\$ 10,092	\$ 654,389	\$ 33,900	\$ 341,118	\$ 1,602	\$ 5,714,899 /e/
North Carolina	25	0	0	0	0	25
North Dakota	5,635	30	0	0	0	24,241
Ohio	375	0	0	0	0	375
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	31,232
Oregon	3,502	548,361	52,082	2,089,131	789,681	27,430,743 /f/ /g/
South Dakota	925	2,987	116	0	0	204,528
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	620
Utah	20,385	620,174	15,483	2,082,940	1,059	4,050,772
Virginia	0	0	0	7,640	0	7,640
Washington	10,479	4,476	7,528	0	0	202,052
West Virginia	450	0	0	0	0	450
Wisconsin	0	48	0	0	22	
Wyoming	48,585	869,923	6,421	180,772	1,562	5,499,471 <sup>70</sup>
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>\$186,087</b>	<b>\$9,801,537</b>	<b>\$1,620,941</b>	<b>\$13,250,363</b>	<b>\$863,087</b>	<b>\$650,324,329</b>
Percent	0.03%	1.51%	0.25%	2.04%	0.13%	100%
Mining Claim & Holding Fees /c/						17,843,412
Non-Operating Revenue /d/						23,636,257
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$186,087</b>	<b>\$9,801,967</b>	<b>\$1,620,941</b>	<b>\$13,250,363</b>	<b>\$863,087</b>	<b>\$691,803,998</b>



**Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

- /a/ Includes Naval Oil Shale Reserve (NOSR) rents, bonuses, and royalties of \$8,602,519.
- /b/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act collections of \$530,531,906.
- /c/ Includes mining claim collections of \$570,052 and mining claim holding fee collections of \$17,273,360.
- /d/ Includes receipts from fines, penalties, forfeitures, recovery fees, and road maintenance of \$19,016,310; interest received from delinquent debt of \$5,701; interest from investments under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of \$4,613,004; 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 \$2,545,949.
- /f/ Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands.
- /g/ Includes O&C receipts of \$22,503,959, CBWR receipts of \$285,620, and receipts from public domain sales and other categories of \$4,641,164.

**Table 3-27.****RECEIPTS FROM OIL AND GAS RIGHT-OF-WAY RENTALS, RENTS, BONUSES, AND ROYALTIES, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

	Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rentals	Oil and Gas Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties	Total
Alaska	\$ 0	\$5,348,662 /a/	\$5,348,662
Arizona	35,182	0	35,182
California	160,170	0	160,170
Colorado	210,584	8,943,312 /b/	9,153,896
Idaho	32,231	0	32,231
Montana	36,763	1,972,099	2,008,862
Nevada	235,980	0	235,980
New Mexico	794,291	7,143	801,434
North Dakota	1,055	0	1,055
Oklahoma	0	31,095	31,095
Oregon	9,046	0	9,046
South Dakota	625	0	625
Texas	620	0	620
Utah	88,354	0	88,354
Washington	374	0	374
Wyoming	606,902	13,847	620,749
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,212,177</b>	<b>\$16,316,158</b>	<b>\$18,528,335</b>

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

BLM receipts are collected under the following authorities:

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

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

/b/ Includes \$8,602,519 receipts from the Naval Oil Shale Petroleum Reserve.

**Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Act		Other	Total
			Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits		
Alaska	\$ 5,412	\$ 2,674,331	\$ 0	\$	\$ 0	\$ 2,679,743
Arizona	107,081	17,591	43,124	79,869	0	247,465
California	45,359	80,085	14,012	55,755	0	195,211
Colorado	29,640	147,891	53,989	30,062	0	261,582
Delaware	36	0	0	0	0	36
Florida	74	0	0	0	0	74
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	18,051	16,116	167,896	22,898	0	224,961
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	158	0	0	0	0	158
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	20,175	509,292	128,785	95,678	132,884 /a/	886,814
Nebraska	0	0	0	664	0	664
Nevada	58,404,702 /b/	117,990	233,458	706	0	58,756,856
New Mexico	88,389	398,931	170,517	135,900	6,679 /a/	800,416
North Dakota	67	528	0	7,920	0	8,515
Oklahoma	0	11,661	0	69	0	11,730
Oregon	46,661	4,523	131,630	23,405	104,531,181 /c/	104,737,400
South Dakota	2,600	312	0	67,435	0	70,347
Texas	0	310	0	0	0	310
Utah	15,337	44,177	104,868	0	0	164,382
Washington	5,378	187	0	22,367	0	27,932
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	78,040	310,374	145,697	327,446	0	861,557
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$58,867,160</b>	<b>\$4,334,299</b>	<b>\$1,193,976</b>	<b>\$869,974</b>	<b>\$104,670,744</b>	<b>\$169,936,153</b>

**Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

Note: This table and Table 3-29 show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2004 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2005.

- /a/ Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), and Executive Order 10787, November 6, 1958, from LU land grazing and the sale of other resources.
- /b/ Allocation from Clark County land sales under the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980, amounted to \$1,215,300. Allocation from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of October 19, 1998, amounted to \$56,294,902, 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 2004 full amount Oregon and California (O&C) grant land payment (\$103,595,491), and Fiscal Year 2004 full amount Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payment (\$935,690), 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 (\$8,763,453) and for CBWR (\$44,266) that was retained by the Bureau of Land Management for county projects.

**Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

	<b>Indian Trust Funds</b>	<b>Reclamation Fund</b>	<b>BLM Funds /a/</b>	<b>States and Counties /b/</b>	<b>U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds</b>	<b>Total</b>
Mineral Leases and Permits /c/	\$19,434	\$881,488	\$1,171,169	\$4,334,300	\$12,121,944	\$18,528,335
Mining Claim and Holding Fees	0	0		0		\$17,843,412
Sales of Public Land /d/	0	14,318,498	0	1,969,192	10,661,618	\$26,949,308
Sales of Public Timber and Materials /d/	0	10,098,825	1,587,750	603,066	2,787,005	\$15,076,646
Fees and Commissions	0	0	0	0 <sub>0</sub>	186,087	\$186,087
Oregon and California Grant Lands /e/	0	0	19,332,222 /f/	103,595,491	(100,423,754)	\$22,503,959
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands /e/	0	0	196,833 /f/	935,690	(846,903)	\$285,620
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	0	0	474,237,004	56,294,902	0	\$530,531,906
Grazing Leases (Section 15)	0	0	869,973	869,973	0	\$1,739,946
Grazing District Fees (Section 3)	0	0	4,775,902	1,193,976	3,581,926	\$9,551,804
Rights-of-Way /g/	0	0	2,001,772	886	7,496,886	\$9,499,544
Recreation Fees	0	0	13,250,363	0	0	\$13,250,363
Miscellaneous Leases and Permits /g/ /h/	0	0	275,903	137,952	137,952	\$551,807
Nonoperating Revenue /i/	0	0	23,510,086	0	126,171	\$23,636,257
Rent of Land /g/	0	0	1,450	725	1,587,844	\$1,590,019
Other /g/	0	0	0	0	78,985	\$78,985
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$19,434</b>	<b>\$25,298,811</b>	<b>\$559,053,839</b>	<b>\$169,936,153</b>	<b>(\$62,504,239)</b>	<b>\$691,803,998</b>

**Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2004  
– concluded**

- Note: This table and Table 3-28 show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2004 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2005.
- /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 \$1,987,698 from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands, \$5,348,662 from the National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska, \$8,602,519 from Naval Oil Shale Petroleum Reserve, \$31,095 from Oklahoma Royalties, South Half Red River, which are reported as Indian Trust Funds, and \$2,558,361 from other lands. 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 2004 receipts by negative amount as shown in "U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds" column.
- /f/ These amounts include the Title II money for Oregon and California (O&C) lands (\$8,763,453) and for Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands (\$44,266) that was retained by BLM for county projects, according to Public Law 106-393, October 30, 2000.
- /g/ Excludes O&C and CBWR receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /h/ Includes rent of land and receipts from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) LU lands; excludes right-of-way rent, as well as mineral leases and permits.
- /i/ Nonoperating revenue includes receipts from fines, penalties, service charges, recovery fees, and interest.



**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

	<b>Taylor Grazing Act</b>							<b>Total Payments</b>
	<b>Payments in Lieu of Taxes</b>	<b>Mineral Leasing Act</b>	<b>Section 3 /a/</b>	<b>Section 15 /a/</b>	<b>Other /a/</b>	<b>Proceeds of Sales /a/</b>	<b>Other</b>	
Missouri	\$ 2,157,494	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2	\$ 0	\$ 2,157,496
Montana	16,681,936	14,115	101,412	122,082	0	4,956	666,406 /c/	17,590,907
Nebraska	654,262	0	397	0	0	0	0	654,659
Nevada	13,495,376	117,062	2,807	217,491	0	118,728	56,376,615 /d/	70,328,079
New Hampshire	998,447	0	0	0	0	0	0	998,447
New Jersey	77,295	0	0	0	0	0	0	77,295
New Mexico	21,999,459	381,315	138,740	198,989	13	62,632	9,053 /c/	22,790,201
New York	88,425	0	0	0	0	0	0	88,425
North Carolina	2,411,306	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,411,306
North Dakota	1,005,087	528	7,482	0	0	115	0	1,013,212
Ohio	532,703	0	0	0	0	0	0	532,703
Oklahoma	1,500,526	477	89	0	0	0	0 /e/	1,501,092
Oregon	6,245,153	4,046	21,110	138,396	0	42,496	111,884,403 /f/	118,335,604
Pennsylvania	461,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	461,048
South Carolina	249,918	0	0	0	0	14	0	249,932
South Dakota	2,506,524	313	67,457	0	0	1,197	0	2,575,491
Tennessee	1,390,696	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,390,696
Texas	2,593,311	310	0	0	0	0	0	2,593,621
Utah	19,136,869	44,477	0	91,166	0	24,981	0	19,297,493
Vermont	522,377	0	0	0	0	54	0	522,431
Virginia	2,431,553	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,431,553
Washington	5,879,878	187	21,217	0	0	6,378	0	5,907,660
West Virginia	1,689,467	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,689,467
Wisconsin	1,015,808	0	0	0	0	553	0	1,016,361
Wyoming	14,627,836	304,085	314,924	140,807	10,231	51,108	0	15,448,991
<b>Total States</b>	<b>\$224,223,895</b>	<b>\$1,094,180</b>	<b>\$850,261</b>	<b>\$1,202,369</b>	<b>\$48,208</b>	<b>\$525,168</b>	<b>\$171,467,063</b>	<b>\$399,411,144</b>



**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

	<b>Taylor Grazing Act</b>							<b>Total Payments</b>
	<b>Payments in Lieu of Taxes</b>	<b>Mineral Leasing Act</b>	<b>Section 3 /a/</b>	<b>Section 15 /a/</b>	<b>Other /a/</b>	<b>Proceeds of Sales /a/</b>	<b>Other</b>	
<b>Territories</b>								
Guam	\$ 1,885	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,885
Puerto Rico	36,403	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,403
Virgin Islands	39,514	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,514
<b>Total Territories</b>	<b>\$77,802</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$77,802</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$224,301,697</b>	<b>\$1,094,180</b>	<b>\$850,261</b>	<b>\$1, 202,369</b>	<b>\$48,208</b>	<b>\$525,168</b>	<b>\$171,467,063</b>	<b>\$399,488,946</b>

Note: This table is based upon amounts actually paid in Fiscal Year 2004. 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 2004 (October 2003 through September 2004) have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2005.

/a/ These columns include payments for Fiscal Year 2003 that were processed in Fiscal Year 2004.

/b/ National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska lands.

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

/d/ Land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act resulted in direct payments at the time of sale totaling \$56,294,902. Calendar year payments to Clark County, Nevada, and the State of Nevada under the Santini-Burton Act totaled \$81,713.

/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 first effective for the Fiscal Year 2001 payments, which were made in Fiscal Year 2002. For Fiscal Year 2004, a total of \$8,572,365 of the \$111,884,403 was returned to the BLM for Title II projects.



**Table 3-31.**

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004**

**Disposition of Gross Receipts**

<b>Source of Receipts and Authority</b>	<b>States and Counties</b>	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Indian Trust</b>	<b>Reclamation Fund</b>	<b>Range Improvement</b>	<b>Forest Recovery/ Restoration</b>	<b>Land/ Other</b>
	<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 2004 – continued**

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

**Table 3-31.**

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>LU Lands (Section 3)</b>							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	<b>Disposition of Gross Receipts</b>				50.0		
	12.5	37.5					
<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 2004 – continued**

<b>Source of Receipts and Authority</b>	<b>States and Counties</b>	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Indian Trust</b>	<b>Reclamation Fund</b>	<b>Range Improvement</b>	<b>Forest Recovery/ Restoration</b>	<b>Land/ Other</b>
	<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	<b>Disposition of Gross Receipts</b>						
			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 2004 – continued**

<b>Source of Receipts and Authority</b>	<b>States and Counties</b>	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Indian Trust</b>	<b>Reclamation Fund</b>	<b>Range Improvement</b>	<b>Forest Recovery/ Restoration</b>	<b>Land/ Other</b>
	<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	<b>Disposition of Gross Receipts</b>						
			100.0				
<b>South Half of Red River, Oklahoma</b>							
Act of June 12, 1926, ch. 572, authorizing establishment of trust fund from oil royalties, 44 Stat. 740; 25 U.S.C. 161; 65 Stat. 252	37.5		62.5				

**Table 3-31.**

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

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



**Table 3-31.**

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

<b>Source of Receipts and Authority</b>	<b>States and Counties</b>	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Indian Trust</b>	<b>Reclamation Fund</b>	<b>Range Improvement</b>	<b>Forest Recovery/ Restoration</b>	<b>Land/ Other</b>
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands in “Reclamation States” /f/</b>							
<b>Disposition of Gross Receipts</b>							
Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388; 43 U.S.C. 391 (and) Materials Act of July 31, 1947, ch. 406, 61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601, 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0 /g/	20.0		76.0		/d/	
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0						96.0

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Public Domain &amp; Acquired Lands outside “Reclamation States” /f/</b>							
<b>Disposition of Gross Receipts</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 2004 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Reclamation Lands</b>							
<b>(within Reclamation Projects)</b>							
<b>Disposition of Gross Receipts</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 2004 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Nevada Land Sales</b>							
<b>Disposition of Gross Receipts</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
<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		

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>LU Lands (Grazing Fee Only)</b>							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	<b>Disposition of Gross Receipts</b>				50.0		
	12.5	37.5					
<b>LU Lands (Grazing Fee Only)</b>							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
<b>Public Domain &amp; LU Lands (Range Improvement Fee)</b>							
(Same as public domain and LU lands above)					100.0		
					/1/		
<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/

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Reclamation Lands</b>							
<b>(within Reclamation Project)</b>							
<b>Disposition of Gross Receipts</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/				
<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		

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>LU Lands (Total Receipts)</b>							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	<b>Disposition of Gross Receipts</b>				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 <i>/c/</i>	25.0					

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

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



**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

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

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

- /h/ Distribution is the same as shown for LU lands mineral leases and permits.
- /i/ Payment to the Reclamation Fund is made after deducting costs of sale, or 10 percent of revenue, whichever is less, to reimburse the BLM for sale expenses.
- /j/ The Bureau of Reclamation may pay costs of sale from the Reclamation Fund, or expenses may be paid and deducted by the BLM prior to transfer to the Reclamation Fund.
- /k/ Public Law 105-263 authorizes the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands through sale in Clark County, Nevada, and provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands within the State of Nevada, capital improvements, conservation initiatives, and other specified purposes. 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 2004**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Mining Law Holding Fees</b>	<b>Mining Law Non-Holding Fees</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alaska	\$ 976,465	\$ 10,370	\$ 986,835
Arizona	2,562,945	62,665	2,625,610
California	2,004,485	38,353	2,042,838
Colorado	597,210	9,880	607,090
Idaho	1,105,210	32,150	1,137,360
Montana	847,740	22,540	870,280
Nevada	6,357,275	303,250	6,660,525
New Mexico	733,075	14,560	747,635
Oregon	515,495	30,585	546,080
Utah	1,330,100	25,435	1,355,535
Virginia	2,375	170	2,545
Wyoming	240,985	20,095	261,080
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17,273,360</b>	<b>\$570,053</b>	<b>\$17,843,413</b>

Note: The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 2004 (Public Law 108-108, November 10, 2003), authorized the Bureau of Land Management to retain collections, up to a maximum limit of \$32,696,000, for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program.

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004**

**Receipts**

Description of Revenue Activity /a/	Acres Conveyed	Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	100% Total Collections	5% State of Nevada (SN) Payments /b/	10% SN Water Authority Payments /b/	10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	85% Special Special Account Deposits
<b>FY 2002 and Prior Years' Activity:</b>								
Auction Sales	2,769.30	\$153,471,111.00	\$ ---	\$128,424,061.00	\$ 6,112,305.55	\$12,224,611.10	\$ ---	\$110,087,144.35
Direct Sales	112.44	2,883,510.00	---	2,883,510.00	144,175.50	288,351.00	---	2,450,983.50
Clark County CMA	537.11	38,384,712.18	---	38,384,712.18	1,919,235.58	---	3,838,471.20	32,627,005.40
Exchanges Mineral Conveyances & Forfeitures	3,896.17	83,166,750.00	71,350,000.00	10,834,576.00	3,594,859.00	7,189,717.00	---	50,000.00
	---	153,100.02	---	153,100.02	---	---	---	153,100.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,315.02</b>	<b>\$278,059,183.20</b>	<b>\$71,350,000.00</b>	<b>\$180,679,959.20</b>	<b>\$11,770,575.63</b>	<b>\$19,702,679.10</b>	<b>\$3,838,471.20</b>	<b>\$145,368,233.27</b>
<b>FY 2003 Activity:</b>								
Direct Sales	7,827.84	\$ 18,634,030.00	---	\$ 16,603,630.00	\$ 262,375.00	\$ 524,750.00	\$ ---	\$ 15,816,505.00
Clark County CMA	66.06	12,548,603.91	---	12,548,603.91	627,430.19	---	1,254,860.40	10,666,313.32
FY 2002 Auction Sales	---	---	---	25,047,050.00	1,561,250.00	3,122,500.00	---	20,363,300.00
Sale – November 2002 Auction	1,121.25	179,345,000.00	---	179,345,000.00	8,967,250.00	17,934,500.00	---	152,443,250.00
December 2002 On-Line Auction	6.25	571,500.00	---	571,500.00	28,575.00	57,150.00	---	485,775.00
Sale – June 2003 Auction	987.51	230,820,000.00	---	46,532,000.00	23,000.00	46,000.00	---	46,463,000.00

**Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 – 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 (SN) Payments /b/	10% SN Water Authority Payments /b/	10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	85% Special Special Account Deposits
<b>FY 2003 Activity: - continued</b>								
July 2003 On-Line Auction	15.00	\$ 2,777,000.00	---	\$ 277,700.00	---	---	---	\$ 277,700.00
Hughes Equalization	1,221.00	300,000.00	---	300,000.00	---	---	---	300,000.00
Mineral Conveyances & Forfeitures	---	36,000.00	---	36,000.00	---	---	---	36,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,244.91</b>	<b>\$445,032,133.91</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>\$281,261,483.91</b>	<b>\$11,469,880.19</b>	<b>\$21,684,900.00</b>	<b>\$1,254,860.40</b>	<b>\$246,851,843.32</b>
<b>FY 2004 Activity:</b>								
Clark County CMA (7/3-9/3)	---	\$ 425,244.41	---	\$ 425,244.41	\$ 21,262.22	\$ ---	\$ 42,524.44	\$ 361,457.75
Clark County CMA (10/3-12/3)	10.81	2,019,002.22	---	2,019,002.22	100,950.11	---	201,900.22	1,716,151.89
Clark County CMA (1/4-3/4)	---	228,524.08	---	228,524.08	11,426.20	---	22,852.41	194,245.47
Clark County CMA (4/4-6/4)	4.50	1,679,711.53	---	1,679,711.53	83,985.58	---	167,971.15	1,427,754.80
FY 2003 Auction Sales	---	---	---	186,787,300.00	11,656,850.00	23,313,700.00	---	151,816,750.00
Sale – November 2003 Auction	723.75	124,395,000.00	---	124,395,000.00	6,219,750.00	5,789,500.00	---	112,385,750.00

**Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 – 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 (SN) Payments /b/	10% SN Water Authority Payments /b/	10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	85% Special Special Account Deposits
<b>FY 2004 Activity: - continued</b>								
December 2003 On-Line Auction	30.00	\$ 8,800,000.00	---	\$ 8,800,000.00	\$ 440,000.00	\$ 880,000.00	---	\$ 7,480,000.00
Sale – June 2004 Auction	2,489.71	683,565,000.00	---	140,859,350.00	240,500.00	481,000.00	---	140,137,850.00
Direct Sales	982.44	41,600,000.00	---	43,630,600.00	2,206,910.00	4,413,820.00	---	37,009,870.00
Lake Las Vegas Equalization	---	---	---	997,174.00	---	---	---	997,174.00
Ivanpah Valley Airport	5,752.33	20,700,000.00	---	20,700,000.00	---	---	---	20,700,000.00
Deposit Forfeitures	---	10,000.00	---	10,000.00	---	---	---	10,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,993.54</b>	<b>\$883,422,482.24</b>		<b>\$530,531,906.24</b>	<b>\$20,981,634.11</b>	<b>\$34,878,020.00</b>	<b>\$435,248.22</b>	<b>\$474,237,003.91</b>
<b>Inception to Date Totals</b>	<b>28,553.47</b>	<b>\$1,606,513,799.35</b>	<b>\$71,350,000.00</b>	<b>\$992,473,349.35</b>	<b>\$44,222,089.93</b>	<b>\$76,265,599.10</b>	<b>\$5,528,579.82</b>	<b>\$866,457,080.50</b>
<b>Interest Redeemed Inception to Date</b>								<b>\$11,244,544.31</b>
<b>Total Receipts for Special Account</b>								<b>\$877,701,624.81</b>

**Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 – continued**

**Expenditures**

<b>Land</b>	<b>Bureau of Land Management</b>	<b>U.S. Forest Service</b>	<b>Fish and Wildlife Services</b>	<b>National Park Service</b>		<b>Totals</b>	<b>Obligations &amp; Disbursements</b>
Rounds 1 through 4 Budgeted and Allocated	\$134,341,403.61	\$74,998,987.80	\$1,942,958.50	\$1,690,000.00		\$212,973,349.91	\$ ---
Round 5 Budgeted and Allocated	---	---	---	---		---	
Disbursements Inception to Date	(11,378,899.44)	(3,867,451.00)	(1,823,858.50)	---		(17,070,208.94)	(17,070,208.94)
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	(65,746,704.65)	(52,554,495.00)	(119,100.00)	(1,690,000.00)		(120,110,299.65)	(120,110,299.65)
Commitments for Funded Acquisitions	---	---	---	---		---	---
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$57,215,799.52</b>	<b>\$18,577,041.80</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>		<b>\$75,792,841.32</b>	<b>\$ ---</b>
<b>Capital Improvements</b>							
Rounds 1 through 4 Budgeted and Allocated	\$ 64,943,314.03	\$15,999,396.94	\$20,717,283.77	\$52,303,468.18		\$153,963,462.92	
Round 5 Budgeted and Allocated	---	---	---	---		---	
Disbursements Inception to Date	(1,087,148.30)	(885,086.94)	(484,433.77)	(1,952,542.78)		(4,409,211.79)	(4,409,211.79)
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	(9,443,748.00)	(7,646,400.00)	(2,236,850.00)	(32,632,345.00)		(51,959,343.00)	(51,959,343.00)
Commitments for Funded Projects	---	---	---	---		---	---
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$54,412,417.73</b>	<b>\$7,467,910.00</b>	<b>\$17,996,000.00</b>	<b>\$17,718,580.40</b>		<b>\$97,594,908.13</b>	
<b>Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas</b>							
	<b>Clark County</b>	<b>Henderson</b>	<b>Las Vegas</b>	<b>N. Las Vegas</b>	<b>Boulder City</b>		
Rounds 1 through 4 Budgeted and Allocated	\$38,621,275.00	\$15,844,156.50	\$43,340,000.00	\$53,845,000.00	\$2,218,118.51	\$153,868,550.01	
Round 5 Budgeted and Allocated	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Disbursements Inception to Date	(5,659,988.13)	---	(2,626,263.78)	---	(18,118.51)	(8,304,370.42)	(8,304,370.42)

**Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 – continued**

<b>Expenditures</b>							
<b>Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas – continued</b>	<b>Clark County</b>	<b>Henderson</b>	<b>Las Vegas</b>	<b>N. Las Vegas</b>	<b>Boulder City</b>	<b>Totals</b>	<b>Obligations &amp; Disbursements</b>
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	(\$10,785,011.87)	(\$12,953,082.00)	(\$29,185,736.22)	(\$8,855,000.00)	---	(\$61,778,830.09)	(\$61,778,830.09)
Commitments for Funded Projects	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$22,176,275.00</b>	<b>\$2,891,074.50</b>	<b>\$11,528,000.00</b>	<b>\$44,990,000.00</b>	<b>\$2,200,000.00</b>	<b>\$83,785,349.50</b>	
<b>Multispecies Habitat Plans</b>	<b>Clark County</b>		<b>Conservation Initiatives</b>		<b>Lake Tahoe</b>		
Rounds 1 through 5 Budgeted and Allocated	\$20,717,110.00		\$90,788,044.74		\$37,084,900.00	\$148,590,054.74	\$ ---
Disbursements Inception to Date	(5,753,697.80)		---			(5,753,697.80)	(5,753,697.80)
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	(14,745,873.20)		(19,117,662.00)			(33,863,535.20)	(33,863,535.20)
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$217,539.00</b>		<b>\$71,670,382.74</b>		<b>\$37,084,900.00</b>	<b>\$108,972,821.74</b>	
<b>Land and Project Costs – Inception to Date</b>							<b>(\$303,249,496.89)</b>
<b>BLM Operating Costs</b>	<b>Payroll</b>	<b>Travel</b>	<b>Contracts</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Other</b>		
Prior Years' Disbursements and Obligations	(\$2,835,818.78)	(\$126,393.86)	(\$1,612,286.67)	(\$33,766.77)	(\$94,807.74)	(\$4,703,073.82)	(\$4,703,073.82)
Disbursements and Obligations for FY 2003	(1,988,401.66)	(72,042.33)	(7,580,587.31)	(26,583.97)	(46,647.81)	(9,714,263.08)	(9,714,263.08)
Disbursements and Obligations for FY 2004	(3,317,483.75)	(76,611.57)	(232,654.50)	---	(86,190.82)	(3,712,940.64)	(3,712,940.64)
<b>Operating Costs – Inception to Date</b>	<b>(\$8,141,704.19)</b>	<b>(\$275,047.76)</b>	<b>(\$9,425,528.48)</b>	<b>(\$60,350.74)</b>	<b>(\$227,646.37)</b>		<b>(\$18,130,277.54)</b>



**Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 – concluded**

**Expenditures**

<b>Total Funds Available from Receipts</b>	<b>\$877,701,624.81</b>
<b>Less: Obligations and Disbursements Inception to Date</b>	<b>\$(321,379,774.43)</b>
<b>Less: Santini-Burton Lake Tahoe Obligations and Disbursements</b>	<b>\$(34,215,068.10)</b>
<b>Less: Santini-Burton Reserved Amount for Lake Tahoe</b>	<b>\$(11,927,904.54)</b>
<b>Less: Ivanpah Reserved Amount</b>	<b>\$(20,767,465.18)</b>
<b>Less: Mesquite Project Obligations and Disbursements</b>	<b>\$(3,200,000.00)</b>
<b>Less: Mesquite Reserved Amount</b>	<b>\$(7,621,940.90)</b>
<b>Less: Sloan Canyon Project Obligations and Disbursements</b>	<b>\$(1,955,734.20)</b>
<b>Less: Sloan Canyon Reserved Amount</b>	<b>\$(60,388,033.24)</b>
<b>Total Available</b>	<b>\$416,245,704.22</b>

Note: To view the financial update at any time, go to the Internet address [www.nv.blm.gov/snplma](http://www.nv.blm.gov/snplma) and then click on Financial Report.  
FY = Fiscal Year (October 1 through September 30). The 25 percent cap for Capital Improvements is \$184,115,422.31.

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

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

**Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT SALES, EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITION PROCEEDS, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

	Summary of BLM Actions			Deposit of Purchase Money		
	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money	BLM Fund	State Fund	Total Collections
<b><u>Sales /a/</u></b>						
California	1	4	\$ 25,750.00	\$ 24,720.00	\$ 1,030.00	\$ 25,750.00
Colorado	7	41	157,879.00	45,469.15	1,894.55	47,363.70 /b/
Nevada	6	615	15,462,743.75	14,844,234.00	618,509.75	15,462,743.75
Oregon	16	1,241	157,942.01	151,624.33	6,317.68	157,942.01
Wyoming	1	723	722,500.00	693,600.00	28,900.00	722,500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>\$16,526,814.76</b>	<b>\$15,759,647.48</b>	<b>\$656,651.98</b>	<b>\$16,416,299.46</b>
<b><u>Exchanges /c/</u></b>						
Nevada	1	5,785	\$2,000.00	\$1,920.00	\$80.00	\$2,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5,785</b>	<b>\$2,000.00</b>	<b>\$1,920.00</b>	<b>\$80.00</b>	<b>\$2,000.00</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8,409</b>	<b>\$16,528,814.76</b>	<b>\$15,761,567.48</b>	<b>\$656,731.98</b>	<b>\$16,418,299.46</b>

**INTEREST ACQUIRED**

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

**Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT SALES, EXCHANGES,  
AND ACQUISITION PROCEEDS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

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

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

- /a/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713). Purchase money received from these sales is subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).
- /b/ Colorado collected \$157,879 in purchase money during Fiscal Year 2004. Colorado entered \$47,364 into the appropriate BLM collection and billing FLTFA fund but inadvertently entered \$110,515.30 into an incorrect fund. The \$110,515.30 will be transferred out of the incorrect fund and into the appropriate FLTFA fund. Adjustments will be made to the FLTFA fund in Fiscal Year 2005.
- /c/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756). Purchase money (cash equalization payments) received from these exchanges is subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-8, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, for more details.
- /d/ Lands acquired pursuant to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-8, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, for more details.

## PART 4

### RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4-1.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004**

Administrative State <i>la</i>	Recreation Sites <i>lb</i> Thousands		Dispersed Areas <i>lc</i> Thousands		Recreation Lease Sites <i>ld</i> Thousands		Recreation Partnership Sites <i>le</i> Thousands		Total Thousands	
	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>
Alaska						0				1,161
Arizona	343 1,580	253 9,034	633 1,265	908 1,677	0 0	0 5,708	0 207	0 143	976 5,760	16,562
California	3,463	7,515	5,964	8,974	0		219		9,646	16,533
Colorado	1,969	1,313	2,614	2,687		0 0	660	44	5,243	4,120
Eastern States					0	0		120		4
Idaho	13 2,142	3,177	0,588	0,506	0		9 63	1	22 5,793	4,705
Montana			2,380	2,057	0	0 0		22	3,297	2,854
Nevada	901 1,645	790	4,253	4,823	0		16	7	5,906	5,629
New Mexico		805	1,197	1,229	0 0	0 0	8	1	2,154	1,765
Oregon	952 3,034	535 1,976	3,999	4,247			5 41	1	7,074	6,258
Utah	2,709	1,818	3,295	6,260	0	0		35	6,119	8,531
Wyoming			1,205	1,172	24	9	91	444	2,045	1,744
<b>Total</b>	833 <b>19,584</b>	569 <b>25,788</b>	<b>30,393</b>	<b>37,540</b>	0 <b>2,732</b>	0 <b>5,717</b>	7 <b>1,326</b>	3 <b>821</b>	<b>54,035</b>	<b>69,866</b>

**Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

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

Source: The BLM’s Recreation Management Information System (Fiscal Year 2004).

**Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

Recreation Activities	Fee Sites and Areas /a/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /b/		Areas Without Permits or Fees /c/		Total Public Lands	
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousand</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>
	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Total Percentage for Activity Group</i>
<b>Land-Based Activities</b>								
Camping and Picnicking	6,787	9.7%	916	1.3%	22,182	32.0%	29,885	43.0%
Non-Motorized Travel	758	1.1%	767	1.1%	5,521	7.9%	7,046	10.1%
Off-Highway Travel	1,215	1.7%	39	0.0%	5,075	7.3%	6,329	9.0%
Driving For Pleasure	184	0.3%	3	0.0%	2,443	3.5%	2,630	3.8%
Viewing Public Land Resources	238	0.4%	30	0.0%	2,817	4.0%	3,085	4.4%
Interpretation and Education	158	0.2%	1,518	2.2%	1,265	1.8%	2,941	4.2%
Hunting	133	0.2%	43	0.0%	4,952	7.1%	5,128	7.3%
Specialized Sports, Events, and Activities	1,660		487	0.7%	3,092	4.4%	5,239	7.5%
		2.4%						

**Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

Recreation Activities	Fee Sites and Areas /a/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /b/		Areas Without Permits or Fees /c/		Total Public Lands	
	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent
	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Total Percentage for Activity Group</i>
<b>Water-Based Activities</b>								
Boating/ Motorized	212	0.3%	4	0.0%	1,893	2.7%	2,109	3.0%
Boating/ Row/Float/Paddle	92	0.1%	217	0.3%	1,704	2.4%	2,013	2.8%
Fishing	379	0.5%	20	0.0%	1,583	2.3%	1,982	2.8%
Swimming and Other Water Activities	86	0.1%	3	0.0%	823	1.2%	912	1.3%
<b>Snow- and Ice-Based Activities</b>								
Snowmobile and Motorized Travel	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	165	0.2%	171	0.2%
Other Winter Activities	7	0.0%	259	0.4%	130	0.2%	396	0.6%
<b>Total /e/</b>	<b>11,912</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>4,309</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>53,645</b>	<b>77.0%</b>	<b>69,866</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 2004 – concluded**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: The BLM's Recreation Management Information System (Fiscal Year 2004).

Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS  
ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

Administrative State /a/	Type of Recreation Permit, Lease, or Passport						Reported Revenue	
	Entrance Permits /b/	Daily Use Permits /c/	Special Area Permits /d/	Commercial, Competitive, Group, and Event Permits /e/		Leases /f/		Passports /g/
				Active	Issued			
Alaska	0	5,518	0	166	39	0	4	\$255,343
Arizona	0	28,879	15,512	211	83	16	440	1,239,248
California	1,270	7,997	75,552	509	420	0	309	3,230,184
Colorado	7,298	46,064	0	631	268	0	393	485,222
Eastern States	0	0	0	3	3	0	20	7,640
Idaho	1,326	19,801	500	214	66	0	333	518,964
Montana	0	29,196	0	162	21	0	256	293,606
Nevada	207,583	9,474	6,657	545	399	0	4,044	2,497,512
New Mexico	4,375	39,493	0	157	51	0	254	350,792
Oregon	79,280	50,854	19	502	211	0	3,115	2,157,103
Utah	0	85,681	5,392	447	79	0	133	2,122,721
Wyoming	17,971	3,532	0	342	89	0	154	180,871
<b>Total Permits</b>	<b>319,103</b>	<b>326,489</b>	<b>103,632</b>	<b>3,889</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9,455</b>	
<b>Permit Revenue /h/</b>	<b>\$1,639,478</b>	<b>\$3,387,349</b>	<b>\$3,850,778</b>	<b>\$3,895,330</b>		<b>\$380,963</b>	<b>\$185,308</b>	<b>\$13,339,206</b>
<b>Other Revenue /i/</b>								<b>\$198,615</b>
<b>Total Revenue /j/</b>								<b>\$13,537,821</b>

**Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

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



**Table 4-4.**

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LAKE ANGLERS, STREAM ANGLERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 /a/**

State /b/	Lake Anglers (Statewide)	Lake Anglers (BLM)	Stream Anglers (Statewide)	Stream Anglers (BLM)	Average Expenditure per Angler (Statewide)	Estimated Expenditures by Lake Anglers (BLM) /f/	Estimated Expenditures by Stream Anglers (BLM) /f/	Estimated Total Fishing Expenditures (BLM) /f/
	<i>tcl</i>	<i>ldl</i>	<i>tcl</i>	<i>ldl</i>	<i>tel</i>			
Alaska		17,396	241,000	60,804	\$ 1,324	\$ 24,894,323	\$ 87,013,714	\$ 111,908,036
Arizona	73,000	14,326	135,000	8,235	6,680	10,529,589	6,052,544	16,582,133
California	352,000	19,908	916,000	38,472	835	17,967,164	34,721,355	52,688,519
Colorado	1,422,000	57,223	492,000	37,195	698	43,171,088	28,061,297	71,232,385
Idaho	678,000	19,120	308,000	35,728	718	14,838,082	27,726,725	42,564,807
Montana	239,000	1,540	258,000	13,003	818	1,361,568	11,496,588	12,858,156
Nevada	200,000	15,866	69,000	15,849	1,233	21,144,962	21,122,173	42,267,134
New Mexico	132,000	24,282	166,000	10,906	551	14,461,105	6,495,169	20,956,274
Oregon	213,000	19,400	418,000	41,716	887	18,599,051	39,994,095	58,593,145
Utah	388,000	1,293	228,000	77,429	522	729,515	43,685,615	44,415,131
Washington	431,000	529	411,000	1,233	947	541,671	1,262,056	1,803,726
Wyoming	199,000	2,388	152,000	10,640	714	\$ 870,881,002	\$ 315,842,505	\$ 485,923,504
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,768,000</b>	<b>193,271</b>	<b>3,794,000</b>	<b>351,210</b>				

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**Table 4-4. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LAKE ANGLERS, STREAM ANGLERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

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

- /a/ The estimated number of anglers 16 years old and older is for calendar year 2001. Anglers include both sportsmen who only fished and those who both fished and hunted. The angler group includes not only licensed hook and line anglers, but also those who have no license and those who use special methods such as fishing with spears. Since many anglers enjoyed more than one type of fishing (i.e., freshwater excluding Great Lakes and/or saltwater), the sum of anglers for the three types of fishing is greater than the total number of anglers shown in this table. Angler expenditures (BLM) are expressed in calendar year 2004 dollars.
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 75,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ Total lake or stream anglers (Statewide) in each State were derived from data in Table 6, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /d/ The estimated number of anglers on BLM-managed lands was calculated by multiplying the total number of lake or stream anglers in the State by the proportion of BLM-managed lakes or streams in that State. The proportion of BLM lakes and streams was determined by using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology.
- /e/ Derived from data in Table 16, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /f/ The estimated expenditures by anglers on BLM-managed lands are expressed in calendar year 2004 dollars, which were calculated by multiplying the number of lake or stream anglers on BLM lands by the average expenditure per angler values and then multiplying that product by the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator from the Survey of Current Business of August 2004.

Table 4-5.

**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF HUNTING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON  
BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 /a/**

<b>State /b/</b>	<b>Total Hunters (Statewide)</b>	<b>Estimated Hunters /d/</b>	<b>Average Expenditure per Hunter (Statewide)</b>	<b>Estimated Expenditures by Hunters (BLM) /f/</b>
	<b>/c/</b>	<b>(BLM)</b>		
Alaska	93,000	13,333	\$ 2,309	\$ 21,298,347
Arizona	148,000	24,719	<b>/e/</b> 1,380	43,567,963
California	274,000	38,893	1,133	79,168,020
Colorado	454,000	56,467	1,399	148,425,214
Idaho	248,000	56,996	1,136	69,924,115
Montana	229,000	19,571	1,027	22,718,487
Nevada	47,000	32,334	2,689	97,412,143
New Mexico	130,000	22,035	1,164	26,162,787
Oregon	198,000	50,135	1,461	135,470,796
Utah	143,000	56,117	1,437	88,827,222
Washington	227,000	1,088	1,234	1,964,794
Wyoming	133,000	38,123	890	38,397,246
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,324,000</b>	<b>409,811</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>\$ 773,337,134</b>

**Table 4-5. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF HUNTING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

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

- /a/ The estimated number of hunters 16 years and older is for calendar year 2001. Hunters include both sportsmen who only hunted and those who both hunted and fished. The hunter group includes not only licensed hunters using common hunting practices, but also those who have no license and those who engaged in hunting with a bow and arrow, muzzle loader, other primitive firearms, a pistol, or handgun. Since many hunters enjoyed more than one type of hunting (i.e., big game, small game, migratory bird, and/or other animals), the sum of hunters for each type of hunting exceeds the total number of hunters shown in this table. Hunter expenditures (BLM) are expressed in calendar year 2004 dollars.
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 75,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ Total hunters (Statewide) in each State were derived from data in Table 14, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /d/ The estimated number of hunters on BLM-managed lands was calculated by multiplying the total number of hunters in the State by the proportion of BLM-managed lands in that State. The proportion of BLM lands was determined by using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology.
- /e/ Derived from data in Table 16, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /f/ The estimated expenditures by hunters on BLM-managed lands are expressed in calendar year 2004 dollars, which were calculated by multiplying the number of hunters on BLM lands by the average expenditure per hunter values and then multiplying that product by the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator from the Survey of Current Business of August 2004.



**Table 4-6.**

**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WILDLIFE VIEWING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON  
BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 /a/**

<b>State /b/</b>	<b>Total Wildlife Viewers (Statewide) /c/</b>	<b>Estimated Wildlife Viewers (BLM) /d/</b>	<b>Average Expenditure per Wildlife Viewer (Statewide) /e/</b>	<b>Estimated Expenditures by Wildlife Viewers (BLM) /f/</b>
Alaska	420,000	60,215	\$ 1,175	\$ 77,254,514
Arizona	1,465,000	244,685	560	148,101,814
California	5,720,000	811,928	451	395,785,163
Colorado	1,552,000	193,031	402	94,721,554
Idaho	643,000	147,775	354	64,208,416
Montana	687,000	58,712	510	32,364,018
Nevada	543,000	373,565	461	186,136,882
New Mexico	671,000	113,733	832	102,276,338
Oregon	1,680,000	425,392	458	210,581,452
Utah	806,000	316,295	690	235,888,696
Washington	2,496,000	11,965	392	5,069,450
Wyoming	498,000	142,748	532	82,081,610
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,181,000</b>	<b>2,900,044</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>\$ 1,634,469,907</b>

**Table 4-6. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WILDLIFE VIEWING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

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

- /a/ The estimated number of wildlife viewers 16 years old and older is for calendar year 2001. Wildlife watchers, including sportsmen, enjoy wildlife-related recreation other than hunting or fishing. These nonharvesting activities include observing, feeding, or photographing fish and other wildlife, as well as wildlife watching activities. Because some people participate in more than one type of wildlife watching activity (i.e., nonresidential and residential), the sum of participants in each type is greater than the total number of wildlife watching participants shown in this table. Only those engaged in activities whose primary purpose was wildlife watching are included. Trips to fish or hunt or scout, as well as trips to zoos, circuses, aquariums, or museums, are not considered wildlife watching activities. Wildlife viewing expenditures (BLM) are expressed in calendar year 2004 dollars.
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 75,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ Total wildlife viewers (Statewide) in each State were derived from data in Table 24, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /d/ The estimated number of wildlife watchers on BLM-managed lands was calculated by multiplying the total number of wildlife viewers in the State by the proportion of BLM-managed lands in that State. The proportion of BLM lands was determined by using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology.
- /e/ Derived from data in Table 33, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /f/ The estimated expenditures by wildlife watchers on BLM-managed lands are expressed in calendar year 2004 dollars, which were calculated by multiplying the number of wildlife viewers on BLM lands by the average expenditure per wildlife viewer values and then multiplying that product by the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator from the Survey of Current Business of August 2004.

## PART 5

### PRESERVE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

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

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

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

#### National Landscape Conservation System

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5-14. The BLM is steward for the Federal government's largest, most culturally diverse, and scientifically most important body of cultural resources. To carry out this stewardship responsibility, the Bureau's cultural resource management program is designed to inventory, evaluate, and manage cultural and paleontological resources on public lands under its jurisdiction. The BLM has inventoried over 16.6 million acres for cultural resources and has recorded over 271,000 properties.

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

## **The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act**

Table 5-17. The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000 (FLTFA) was signed by the President on July 25, 2000, and enacted as Public Law 106-248. The purpose of FLTFA is to provide for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands, fund the acquisition of inholdings and other lands containing exceptional resources, and make money available to the Secretary of the Interior to purchase privately-owned lands lying within the boundary of Federally designated areas, and; other privately-owned lands with exceptional

scientific, natural, historic, cultural, or recreational resource value. The term “Federally designated area” is any land in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming which lies within the boundary of national parks, national monuments, national wildlife refuges, national forests, wilderness areas, wilderness study areas, wild and scenic rivers, or national trails. These lands are referred to as inholdings. Ninety-six percent (96%) of the proceeds received by the United States from the sale or exchange of public lands will be deposited in a separate account in the Treasury of the United States, entitled the “Federal Land Disposal Account.” Four percent (4%) of the proceeds received by the United States from the sale or exchange of public lands will be distributed to any trust funds of the State. The use of funds from the Federal Land Disposal Account is defined by the provisions of the Act.

**Table 5-1.****NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:  
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004**

<b>NLCS Area</b>	<b>Type of Designation</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Total BLM Acres /a/</b>	<b>Total BLM Miles</b>
National Monuments	Presidential or Congressional	15	4,807,024	0
National Conservation Areas	Congressional	13	14,101,234	0
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Congressional	1	428,156	0
White Mountains National Recreation Area	Congressional	1	998,702	0
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	100	0
Wilderness Areas	Congressional	161	6,471,753	0
Wilderness Study Areas	Administrative	624	15,568,198	0
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	Congressional	38	1,005,652	2,061
National Historic Trails	Congressional	10	0	4,843
National Scenic Trails	Congressional	2	0	627
Headwaters Forest Reserve	Congressional	1	7,400	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>867</b>	<b>43,388,219</b>	<b>7,531</b>

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

**Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004**

<b>Unit Name – State</b>	<b>BLM Administered Lands</b>	<b>Other Federal Lands Managed In Unit</b>	<b>Total Federal Lands In Unit</b>	<b>State Lands Included In Unit</b>	<b>Private Lands Included In Unit</b>	<b>Total Acreage In Unit</b>
Agua-Fria - Arizona	71,100	0	71,100	0	1,444	72,544
Grand Canyon-Parashant - Arizona	808,724	208,444 /a/	1,017,168	23,205	7,920	1,048,293
Ironwood Forest - Arizona	129,022	0	129,022	54,697	6,012	189,731
Vermilion Cliffs - Arizona	279,558	0	279,558	13,438	683	293,679
Sonoran Desert - Arizona	486,603	0	486,603	3,867	5,867	496,337
California Coastal - California	883	0	883	0	0	883
Santa Rosa & San Jacinto Mountains - California (Public Law 106-351)	86,400	87,400 /b/	173,800	44,300 /c/	76,900 /d/	295,000
Carrizo Plain - California	204,107	0	204,107	9,273	32,668	246,048
Canyons of the Ancients - Colorado	163,892	0	163,892	0	18,530	182,422
Craters of the Moon - Idaho	273,847	465,835 /e/	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 /f/	52,951	0	32,222	85,173
Grand Staircase-Escalante - Utah	1,870,800	0	1,870,800	0	15,000	1,885,800
<b>Total Acres (National Monuments)</b>	<b>4,807,024</b>	<b>761,683</b>	<b>5,568,707</b>	<b>196,381</b>	<b>286,581</b>	<b>6,051,669</b>

**Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 – concluded**

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

/a/ National Park Service.

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

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

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

/e/ National Park Service.

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



**Table 5-3a.**

**NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS (NCAs) WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004**

<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	1,208,624		1,208,624			1,222,738
San Pedro Riparian - Arizona				14,074		
Gila Box Riparian - Arizona	55,495	0	55,495		40	58,000
Las Cienegas - Arizona	21,767	0	21,767	280	2,225	23,487
King Range - California	35,280	0	35,280	0,720		42,000
California Desert Conservation Area - California	57,288 10,671,080 /a/	0 8,658,814	57,288 19,329,894	1,019,546 /b/	0 4,995 5,557,646	62,283 25,907,086
Gunnison Gorge - Colorado		0		0		
Colorado Canyons - Colorado/Utah	62,844		62,844			65,066
Birds of Prey - Idaho	122,300	0	122,300	0	2,222	124,165
Red Rock Canyon - Nevada	484,034	1,616 /c/	485,650 /d/	41,152	1,865	591,035
Sloan Canyon - Nevada	195,819	0	195,819	0	64,233	198,002
Black Rock Desert, High Rock Canyon, Emigrant Trails - Nevada and California	48,438	0	48,438	610	1,573	48,438
El Malpais - New Mexico	799,165	0	799,165	0	0	815,678
		2,500 /e/			16,513	
<b>Total</b>	<b>339,101,234</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>341,600</b> <b>22,764,164</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,685,442</b> <b>32,418</b>	<b>374,910</b> <b>29,531,988</b>
				0		

**Table 5-3a. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS (NCAs) WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004  
-- concluded**

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

**Table 5-3b. OTHER CONSERVATION UNITS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004**

<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>
White Mountains National Recreation Area – Alaska	998,702	0	998,702	0	166	998,868
Headwaters Forest Reserve – California	7,400	0	7,400	0	0	7,400
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area – Oregon	428,156	0	428,156	1,070	66,910	496,136
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area – Oregon	100	0	100	0	0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,434,358</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,434,358</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>67,076</b>	<b>1,502,504</b>

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

**Table 5-4.****DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004**

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



**Table 5-4.****DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 – continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>Federal Acres</b>
<b>California</b>		
Argus Range	California Desert District	62,037
Big Maria Mountains	California Desert District	45,272
Bigelow Cholla Garden	California Desert District	13,517
Bighorn Mountain	California Desert District	26,702
Black Mountain	California Desert District	20,550
Bright Star	California Desert District	7,839
Bristol Mountains	California Desert District	69,976
Cadiz Dunes	California Desert District	19,278
Carrizo Gorge	California Desert District	14,607
Chemehuevi Mountains	California Desert District	85,556
Chimney Peak	California Desert District	13,017
Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	84,473
Cleghorn Lakes	California Desert District	32,860
Clipper Mountain	California Desert District	33,855
Coso Range	California Desert District	49,307
Coyote Mountains	California Desert District	18,574
Darwin Falls	California Desert District	7,937
Dead Mountains	California Desert District	46,640
Dome Land	California Desert District	38,346
El Paso Mountains	California Desert District	23,681
Fish Creek Mountains	California Desert District	20,575
Funeral Mountains	California Desert District	25,696
Golden Valley	California Desert District	36,499
Grass Valley	California Desert District	29,951

**Table 5-4.****DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 – continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>Federal Acres</b>
<b>California - continued</b>		
Hollow Hills	California Desert District	22,024
Ibex	California Desert District	28,798
Indian Pass	California Desert District	31,922
Inyo Mountains	California Desert District	172,020
Ishi	Ukiah District	240
Jacumba	California Desert District	31,171
Kelso Dunes	California Desert District	144,173
Kiavah	California Desert District	37,562
Kingston Range	California Desert District	199,310
Little Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	27,331
Little Picacho	California Desert District	38,052
Machesna Mountains	Bakersfield District	120
Malpais Mesa	California Desert District	32,036
Manly Peak	California Desert District	13,151
Mecca Hills	California Desert District	26,016
Mesquite	California Desert District	44,815
Newberry Mountains	California Desert District	20,308
Nopah Range	California Desert District	106,506
North Algodones Dunes	California Desert District	25,811
North Mesquite Mountains	California Desert District	28,915
Old Woman Mountains	California Desert District	162,688
Orocopia Mountains	California Desert District	45,878
Otay Mountain	California Desert District	16,885
Owens Peak	California Desert District	71,271
Pahrump Valley	California Desert District	72,468

**Table 5-4.****DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 – continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>Federal Acres</b>
<b>California - continued</b>		
Palen/McCoy	California Desert District	212,533
Palo Verde Mountains	California Desert District	29,149
Picacho Peak	California Desert District	8,828
Piper Mountain	California Desert District	71,248
Piute Mountains	California Desert District	47,952
Resting Spring Range	California Desert District	76,249
Rice Valley	California Desert District	41,536
Riverside Mountains	California Desert District	23,959
Rodman Mountains	California Desert District	29,793
Sacatar Trail	California Desert District	49,765
Saddle Peak Hills	California Desert District	1,528
San Gorgonio Additions	California Desert District	37,938
Santa Lucia	Bakersfield District	1,893
Santa Rosa Additions	California Desert District	56,322
Sawtooth Mountains	California Desert District	32,125
Sheephole Valley	California Desert District	186,432
South Nopah Range	California Desert District	17,028
Stateline	California Desert District	7,003
Stepladder Mountains	California Desert District	83,337
Surprise Canyon	California Desert District	23,846
Sylvania Mountains	California Desert District	18,688
Trilobite	California Desert District	29,588
Trinity Alps	Ukiah District	4,464
Turtle Mountains	California Desert District	176,712
Ventana Additions	California Desert District	736



**Table 5-4.****DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 – continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>Federal Acres</b>
<b>California - concluded</b>		
Whipple Mountains	California Desert District	75,785
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Ukiah District	7,125
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in California (76 areas)</b>		<b>3,577,778</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	Dillon Field Office	6,000
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Montana (1 area)</b>		<b>6,000</b>
<b>Nevada</b>		
Arrow Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	27,530
Black Rock Desert	Winnemucca Field Office	314,829
Calico Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	64,984
East Fork High Rock	Winnemucca Field Office	52,617
El Dorado	Las Vegas Field Office	5,700
High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca Field Office	46,464
High Rock Lake	Winnemucca Field Office	59,094
Ireteba Peaks	Las Vegas Field Office	10,446

**Table 5-4.****DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 – continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>Federal Acres</b>
<b>Nevada - concluded</b>		
Jumbo Springs	Las Vegas Field Office	4,631
LaMadre Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	27,879
Lime Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	23,233
Little High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca Field Office	48,353
Mt. Charleston	Las Vegas Field Office	2,142
Muddy Mountains	Las Vegas Field Office	44,498
North Black Rock Range	Winnemucca Field Office	30,647
North Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	23,438
North McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	14,763
Pahute	Winnemucca Field Office	56,890
Rainbow Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	20,311
South Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	54,535
South McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	44,245
Spirit Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	605
Mount Moriah	Ely Field Office	6,435
Wee Thump Joshua Tree	Las Vegas Field Office	6,050
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Nevada (24 areas)</b>		<b>990,319</b>
<b>New Mexico</b>		
Bisti/De-Na-Zin	Farmington Field Office	38,381
Cebolla	Albuquerque Field Office	61,500
West Malpais	Albuquerque Field Office	39,400
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in New Mexico (3 areas)</b>		<b>139,281</b>

**Table 5-4.****DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 – concluded**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>Federal Acres</u>
<b>Oregon</b>		
Hells Canyon	Vale District	1,038
Steens Mountain	Burns District	170,025
Table Rock	Salem District	5,500
Wild Rogue	Medford District	10,160
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Oregon (4 areas)</b>		<b>186,723</b>
<b>Utah</b>		
Beaver Dam Mountains (15,000 in AZ)	Cedar City District	2,600
Black Ridge Canyons (70,319 in CO)	Moab Field Office	5,120
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (89,400 in AZ)	Kanab Field Office	20,000
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Utah: (3 areas)</b>		<b>27,720</b>
<b>Washington</b>		
Juniper Dunes	Spokane District	7,140
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Washington (1 area)</b>		<b>7,140</b>
<b>TOTAL BLM WILDERNESS ACRES IN UNITED STATES: (161 designated areas) /b/</b>		<b>6,471,753</b>

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

/b/ Multiple listings are included for those areas located in more than one state.

**Table 5-5.****WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004**

<b>State</b>	<b>Number of WSAs</b>	<b>Federal Acres</b>
Alaska	1	784,238
Arizona	2	63,930
California	77	974,769
Colorado	54	621,737
Idaho	66	1,341,709
Montana	40	450,823
Nevada	85	3,822,421
New Mexico	60	970,532
Oregon	97	2,701,190
Utah	99	3,255,490
Washington	1	5,518
Wyoming	42	575,841
<b>Total</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>15,568,198</b>

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004  
(Listed In Order of Designation)**

<b>River</b>	<b>Public Law Number And Date Of Designation</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Wild</b>	<b>Scenic</b>	<b>Recreational</b>	<b>Total Miles</b>	<b>Acreage Protected</b>
Rio Grande	PL 90-542; 10/02/68 PL 103-242; 05/04/94	New Mexico	49.30	12.00	2.50	63.80	20,416
Rogue	PL 90-542; 10/02/68	Oregon	20.60		26.40	47.00	15,040
Missouri	PL 94-986; 10/12/76	Montana	64.00	26.00	59.00	149.00	89,300
North Fork American	PL 95-625; 11/10/78	California	12.00			12.00	3,840
Beaver Creek	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	111.00			111.00	71,040
Birch Creek	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	126.00			126.00	80,640
Delta	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	20.00	24.00	18.00	62.00	39,680
Fortymile	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	179.00	203.00	10.00	392.00	250,880
Gulkana	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	181.00			181.00	115,840
Unalakleet	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	80.00			80.00	51,200
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California			1.50	1.50	480
Trinity	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California			17.00	17.00	5,440
Eel (Middle Fork)	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California	21.00	4.50	6.50	32.00	10,240
Tuolumne	PL 98-425; 09/28/84	California	3.00			3.00	960
Owyhee	PL 98-494; 10/19/84	Oregon	120.00			120.00	38,400
Merced	PL 100-149; 11/02/87 PL 102-432; 10/23/92	California	3.00		9.00	12.00	3,840

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004  
– continued**

River	Public Law Number And Date Of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
North Fork Owyhee	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	9.60			9.60	3,072
West Little Owyhee	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	57.60			57.60	18,432
North Fork Crooked	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	11.90	2.20	4.70	18.80	6,016
Crooked (Middle and Lower)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			17.80	17.80	5,696
Deschutes (Middle and Lower)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		20.00	100.00	120.00	38,400
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				7,968
John Day (Main Stem)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			15.90	24.90	
South Fork John Day	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			147.50	147.50	47,200
North Umpqua	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			47.00	47.00	15,040
Powder	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			8.40	8.40	2,688
Quartzville Creek	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		11.70		11.70	3,744
					9.70	9.70	3,104

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004  
– concluded**

River	Public Law Number And Date Of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Salmon	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		4.80	3.20	8.00	2,560
Sandy	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		3.80	8.70	12.50	4,000
White	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		17.80	6.90	24.70	7,904
Clackamas	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			0.50	0.50	160
Rio Chama	PL 100-663; 11/07/88	New Mexico	7.20			7.20	2,304
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior; 09/22/94	Oregon		11.00		11.00	3,520
Wallowa	Secretary of the Interior, 07/23/96	Oregon			10.00	10.00	3,200
Elkhorn Creek	PL 104-333; 11/12/96	Oregon	2.40	0.60		3.00	960
Wildhorse Creek	PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	9.60			9.60	3,072
Kiger Creek	PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	4.30			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 no changes in data from Fiscal Year 2003.

Table 5-7.

**NATIONAL HISTORIC AND SCENIC TRAILS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004**

<b>National Trail Name</b>	<b>Type of Designation</b>	<b>State(s)</b>	<b>Total Miles</b>
Iditarod	Historic	Alaska	418
Juan Bautista De Anza California	Historic	Arizona, California California, Idaho, Nevada Oregon, Utah, Wyoming	116 1,391
Nez Perce	Historic	Idaho, Montana, Wyoming	70
Lewis & Clark	Historic	Idaho, Montana	335
Pony Express	Historic	Nevada, Utah, Wyoming	697
Oregon	Historic	Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming	656
Mormon Pioneer	Historic	Wyoming	213
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro	Historic	New Mexico, Texas	60
Old Spanish	Historic	Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah	887
<b>Subtotal – Historic (10)</b>			<b>4,843</b>
Continental Divide	Scenic	Idaho, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming	396
Pacific Crest	Scenic	California, Oregon	231
<b>Subtotal – Scenic Trails (2)</b>			<b>627</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,470</b>

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



**Table 5-8a. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004**

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

<b>State</b>	<b>Number of Patents or Deeds Issued</b>	<b>Number of Acres Patented or Deeded Out</b>	<b>Approved Appraised Value</b>	<b>Cash Equalization Payment Received by the BLM</b>
<b><u>FLPMA</u></b>				
California	2	3,343	\$ 486,900	\$ 0
Colorado	2	11,933	11,768,800	0
Idaho	1	831	925,000	0
Montana	35	6,447	1,475,135	0
Nevada	2	6,105	426,000	2,000
Utah	1	164	599,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>28,823</b>	<b>\$15,680,835</b>	<b>\$2,000</b>
<b><u>Act of Congress</u></b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>28,823</b>	<b>\$15,680,835</b>	<b>\$2,000</b>

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



Table 5-8b.

**LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004**

<b>Non-Federal Land Acquired through Exchange</b>				
<b>State</b>	<b>Number of Deeds Received</b>	<b>Number of Acres Acquired</b>	<b>Approved Appraised Value</b>	<b>Cash Equalization Payment Made by the BLM</b>
<b><u>FLPMA</u></b>				
California	2	2,600	\$ 490,000	\$ 0
Colorado	2	4,781	11,750,000	100,000
Idaho	1	1,570	925,000	0
Montana	1	964	1,437,913	63,687
Nevada	1	6,019	428,000	0
Utah	1	1,880	483,800	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17,814</b>	<b>\$15,514,713</b>	<b>\$165,687</b>
<b><u>Act of Congress</u></b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17,814</b>	<b>\$15,514,713</b>	<b>\$165,687</b>

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

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004**

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

State	Interest Acquired					
	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Purchase</u></b>						
<b>LWCF /a/</b>						
Alaska	0	\$ 0	0	0	\$ 0	0
Arizona	7	643,052	1,474	0	0	0
California	21	3,680,992	2,154	1	902,000	1,814
Colorado	3	962,900	1,088	1	1,271,100	1,524
Eastern States	1	2,708,216	548	0	0	0
Idaho	8	435,000	1,144	2	800,000	324
Montana	6	221,100	153	0	0	0
Nevada	1	7,500	40	0	0	0
New Mexico	13	5,048,540	8,241	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	10	5,701,900	1,393	1	725,000	11
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	101,200	126	0	0	0
Washington	1	2,425,000	7,173	0	0	0
Wyoming	1	4,000,000	8,200	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>\$25,935,400</b>	<b>31,734</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>\$3,698,100</b>	<b>3,673</b>
<b>Non-LWCF /b/</b>						
Alaska	0	\$ 0	0	0	\$ 0	0
Arizona	1	6,000	40	0	0	0
California	4	15,000	115	3	647,545	427
Colorado	1	0	108	5	0	22
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	10	7,172	47
Montana	0	0	0	2	1,588	12
Nevada	0	0	0	3	0	13
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	9	12,644	16
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	170,000	370	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>\$191,000</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>\$668,949</b>	<b>537</b>

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

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

State	Interest Acquired					
	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Purchase</u></b>						
<b>SNPLMA /c/</b>						
Nevada	3	\$347,500	95	0	\$0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>\$347,500</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FLTFA /d/</b>						
	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Purchases</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>\$26,473,900</b>	<b>32,462</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>\$4,367,049</b>	<b>4,210</b>
<b><u>Donation</u></b>						
		<b>Value</b>			<b>Value</b>	
Alaska	0	\$ 0	0	0	\$ 0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	10	10,935,189	4,493	5	434,503	688
Colorado	1	5,000	7	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	1	529,678	40	0	0	0
Nevada	1	14,000	40	2	3,000	18
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	2	28,400	11	1	400	1
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>\$11,512,267</b>	<b>4,591</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>\$437,903</b>	<b>707</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>\$37,986,167</b>	<b>37,053</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>\$4,804,952</b>	<b>4,917</b>

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

/b/ Funding from various sources, including highway and fire mitigations, habitat compensation, and Western Oregon receipts (timber sale access).

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

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

Table 5-9.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT  
BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

**SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY**

<b>Allowable Expenditure Categories /a/</b>	<b>Number of Acquisitions/Projects /b/</b>	<b>Approved Budget /c/</b>
Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisitions	62	\$157,721,718
Capital Improvements	71	215,806,045
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	58	362,008,244
Conservation Initiatives	32	89,473,142
Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan	48	15,851,237
Lake Tahoe Restoration Act Projects	50	37,084,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>\$877,945,286</b>

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

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

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

**Table 5-9. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT  
BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

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

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

- /b/ Fiscal Year 2004 includes the approval of Supplemental Round 3, Round 4, and Round 5. A round corresponds to the Recommendation Development Process, which explains the steps involved in assembling a recommendation for the Secretaries as to how the revenue in the Special Accounts would be spent with approval. As a matter of policy, Secretarial approval is received for the current round before the next round is initiated.

- /c/ This figure represents the amount that may be spent on the specific land acquisitions or projects. While the budgeted amount is the amount that may be spent, the sum of the estimated costs, shown on the project tables available on the website (<http://www.nv.blm.gov/snplma>) for individual acquisitions and projects sometimes exceeds the budgeted amount because (1) actual costs for acquisitions and projects are sometimes less than estimated costs, and (2) land acquisitions sometimes drop off the list, freeing up money to be used for additional acquisitions. All categories include a contingency budget in the amount of 10 percent except Land Acquisitions and Lake Tahoe Restoration Act Projects. Furthermore, the figure for Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas includes \$5,217,200 for new allowed costs for projects approved in Rounds 1-4.

**Table 5-10. FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED OR ENDANGERED AND CANDIDATE PLANT SPECIES, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

Administrative State	Threatened or Endangered (T/E) Plant Species	Candidate Plant Species	Recovery Plans /a/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	0	0	0
Arizona	15	4	9
California	79	3	12
Colorado	13	4	2
Eastern States	10	13	0
Idaho	5	1	3
Montana	3	0	0
Nevada	7	1	8
New Mexico	11	0	4
Oregon	21	2	5
Utah	18	4	10
Wyoming	3	0	1

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

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



**Table 5-11.**

**FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED OR ENDANGERED  
AND CANDIDATE ANIMAL SPECIES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004**

**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	5 /a/	5	0	0	1 /a/	0
Arizona	7	8	12	2	2	1
California	11 /a/	13	20	4	4	10
Colorado	4	7	7	0	0	2
Eastern States	11	10	3	0	8	15
Idaho	5	2	5	0	0	6
Montana	4	4	3	0	0	2
Nevada	1	4	25	0	1	3
New Mexico	5	6	11	1	1	3
Oregon	10	6	21	0	4	3
Utah	5	4	8	0	1	1
Wyoming	5	4	6	1	0	2

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

**Table 5-11.                    FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED OR ENDANGERED  
AND CANDIDATE ANIMAL SPECIES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

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

/a/ Includes marine mammals and reptiles.

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

**Table 5-12.****WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO  
POPULATIONS AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2004**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Horses</b>	<b>Burros</b>	<b>Total</b>
Arizona	270	1,863	2,133
California	2,608	1,521	4,129
Colorado	767	0	767
Idaho	634	0	634
Montana	161	0	161
Nevada	17,679	1,306	18,985
New Mexico	115	0	115
Oregon	3,070	15	3,085
Utah	2,605	140	2,745
Wyoming	4,381	0	4,381
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,290</b>	<b>4,845</b>	<b>37,135</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 2004**

Administrative Office /a/	Animals Adopted				Animals Removed	
	FY 1972 - FY 2003		FY 2004		FY 2004	
	Horses	Burros	Horses	Burros	Horses	Burros
Arizona	2,709	2,629	184	113	36	325
California /b/	15,888	5,701	677	209	684	305
Colorado	5,966	724	142	38	0	0
Eastern States /b/	51,797	13,893	2,377	267	0	0
Idaho	3,758	286	187	7	292	0
Montana /b/	9,779	1,264	35	10	0	0
Nevada	3,678	281	122	1	4,751	17
New Mexico /b/	17,249	3,619	841	175	31	0
Oregon /b/	12,355	1,295	442	24	850	0
Utah	5,077	348	167	21	627	0
Wyoming /b/	15,365	1,110	298	13	1,981	0
Natl. Program Office	20,517	1,004	227	67	0	0
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>164,138</b>	<b>32,154</b>	<b>5,699</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>9,252</b>	<b>647</b>
<b>Total Adopted, Fiscal Years 1972 through 2003:</b>			<b>196,292</b>			
<b>Total Adopted, Fiscal Year 2004:</b>			<b>6,644</b>			
<b>Total Removed, Fiscal Year 2004:</b>			<b>9,899</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/ Prior to 1996, adoptions were reported by geographic state, including the District of Columbia. Since 1996, adoptions have been reported by the BLM administrative state where the adopted animals were maintained. Beginning in 1999, adoptions conducted in the two national centers – Elm Creek, Nebraska, and Palomino Valley, Nevada – have been reported under the National Program Office. In 2004, a one-time correction was made to report prior adoptions by the administrative state conducting the adoption.

/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.

/c/ In 2004, a one-time correction was made to report only one (the most recent) adoption episode in cases where an animal has been adopted more than once.

Table 5-14.

**CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES, FISCAL YEAR 2004**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Acres Inventoried</b>	<b>Number of Properties Recorded</b>	<b>Permits Issued or in Effect /a/</b>
Alaska	4,903	123	6
Arizona	27,744	234	63
California	32,323	527	89
Colorado	64,598	1,376	67
Eastern States	415	16	0
Idaho	43,586	474	23
Montana	29,703	145	39
Nevada	115,535	1,170	80
<u>New Mexico</u>	44,996	891	90
Oregon	64,955	537	14
Utah	61,306	1,165	50
Wyoming	102,896	1,638	78
<b>Total for Fiscal Year 2004</b>	<b>592,960</b>	<b>8,296</b>	<b>599</b>
<b>Total To Date</b>	<b>16,607,332</b>	<b>271,474</b>	

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

Table 5-15.

**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACECs) AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Acres</b>
Alaska	41	4,545,920
Arizona	50	638,110
California	143	1,664,108
Colorado	66	621,589
Eastern States	2	239
Idaho	93	563,107
Montana	43	248,576
Nevada	36	1,358,234
New Mexico	151	595,001
Oregon	190	746,278
Utah	59	1,267,389
Wyoming	38	696,894
<b>Total</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>12,945,445</b>

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

**Table 5-16. NUMBER AND SIZE OF OTHER DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS (NON-NLCS UNITS) AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004**

<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	201	29,498,428	
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	Administrative	912	12,945,445	
National Natural Landmarks	Administrative	45	417,429	
Research Natural Areas	Administrative	164	323,350	
National Recreation Trails	Administrative	32		461
National Back Country Byways	Administrative	55		2,952 /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

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

Table 6-1 summarizes the number of wildland fires and acres burned during the Fiscal Year 2004 fire season on lands protected by the Bureau of Land Management or lands protected under a cooperative agreement with local fire agencies. Early in the fire season, the BLM experienced very light fire activity with a minimal number of acres burned. By late September, BLM totals were slightly below the 5-year average. However, 93 percent of these fires were in Alaska, making this a record high season there. Although lightning activity was 56 percent greater compared to the same time last year, the accompanying storms were moist. Periodic low pressure troughs moved across Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and western Montana, resulting in above-normal rainfall this summer. As a result, the Lower 48 experienced a significantly reduced fire season. Initial attack efficiency for the BLM nationwide was 97.36 percent for Fiscal Year 2004 (as reported to the National Interagency Coordination Center - NICC), containing most fires before they could spread and cause any significant problems for public and private landowners.

Table 6-2 identifies the major types of capital investments on public lands. Roads, trails, recreation sites, and other improvements provide 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. The BLM determines an asset's current replacement value as part of the condition assessment process. Knowing the replacement value allows the BLM to use the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) accepted tool, the Facilities Condition Index (FCI), as a method of measuring the condition and change of condition of facilities. The FCI is the ratio of accumulated deferred maintenance to the current replacement value ( $FCI = \text{Deferred Maintenance} / \text{Current Replacement Value}$ ). It is an indicator of the depleted value of constructed assets. The FCI will be used to analyze investments and as an indicator for the facility condition.

This is the third year that capital improvements are shown for the Eastern States Office's Meadowood Farm property administrative site. This site encompasses 800 acres on the Mason Neck peninsula in northern Virginia, approximately 18 miles south of Washington, D.C. The property provides open space for recreation, environmental education, and wild horse and burro interpretation. It has magnificent hardwood forests and offers outstanding potential for wildlife habitat and cultural resources.

Table 6-3 summarizes releases of hazardous substances and other pollutants and contaminants discovered on public lands. Historically, approximately 60 percent of all hazardous waste sites on public lands result from commercial uses. Landfills, mines and mill sites, airstrips, and oil and gas sites account for almost half of these commercial activities. The other 40 percent have been caused by illegal activities such as midnight dumping of agricultural and industrial wastes, wire burning, and illicit drug production. In recent years, about 90 percent of the hazardous substance releases found on public lands were illegal dumping incidents involving debris or drums of biomedical, chemical, and petroleum wastes; pesticides; paints; batteries; asbestos; and illicit drug lab wastes. The number of drug labs has essentially leveled off and even decreased due to enforcement actions taken by both state and Federal law enforcement agencies. Highly toxic and explosive drug lab wastes continue to be found far afield of the more expected urban



locations and in regions not previously plagued by this problem until the last few years. 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 2004****Number of Fires and Acreage per State by Protection Type**

Administrative State	Fires Suppressed		Causes		Force Account Protection		Non-Commercial Forest (b)		Non-Forest Watershed (c)		Total Area	
					Commercial Forest (a)		Non-Commercial Forest (b)		Non-Forest Watershed (c)			
	BLM Fires	Non-BLM Fires	Lightning Fires	Human Fires	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres
Alaska	49	0	49	0	0	5	522,617	236,080	441,048	0	963,665	236,085
Arizona	217	17	165	69	76	0	59	7	6,940	2,959	7,075	2,967
California	141	35	87	89	1	0	6	46	6,251	23,967	6,259	24,013
Colorado		15	381	36	207	21	2,793	4,861	738	38	3,738	4,919
Idaho	402 88	49	36	100	3	5	283	65	4,798	4,641	5,084	4,711
Montana	52	31	70	13	62	103	1,506	5,967	141	680	1,709	6,750
Nevada	529	13	488	54	46	0	10,089	830	11,108	71	21,243	901
New Mexico	56	16	48	24	0	0	55	26	106	29	160	54
Oregon	188	30	185	32	79	102	604	331	343	25	1,025	458
Utah	468	13	415	66	724	0	12,401	2,826	2,964	2,099	16,089	4,925
Washington	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	0
Wyoming	55	20	50	25	1	0	836	310	65	945	902	1,255
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>551,249</b>	<b>251,349</b>	<b>474,522</b>	<b>35,454</b>	<b>1,026,969</b>	<b>287,038</b>

**Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – continued**

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

Administrative State	Fires Suppressed		Causes		Contract Protection		Non-Commercial Forest (b)		Non-Forest Watershed (c)		Total Area	
	BLM Fires	Non-BLM Fires	Lightning Fires	Human Fires	Commercial Forest (a)		Non-Commercial Forest (b)		Non-Forest Watershed (c)		Total Area	
					BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres
Alaska	11	213	165	59	0	33,702	433,139	3,275,968	71	800,958	634,220	4,447,879
Arizona	3	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
California	98	32	47	83	429	14,496	8,145	8,127	42,352	373,366	50,926	395,989
Colorado	8	36	33	11	0	0	105	709	0	29	106	738
Idaho	4	29	11	22	0	0	0	1	4	1,841	4	1,843
Montana	14	60	66	8	1	1,868	5	137	0	90	6	2,095
Nevada	21	55	57	19	0	0	4	153	51	426	55	579
New Mexico	24	18	35	7	0	0	3	1	0	2	3	3
Oregon	120	12	64	68	1,846	2,979	94	1	0	228	1,940	3,209
Utah	79	47	107	19	0	3	12	25	28	0	41	27
Washington	7	0	3	4	110	16,320	522	0	1,040	3,566	1,672	19,886
Wyoming	15	6	19	2	0	0	36	9	122	187	157	197
<b>Total</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>2,386</b>	<b>69,368</b>	<b>442,065</b>	<b>3,285,131</b>	<b>43,668</b>	<b>1,180,696</b>	<b>689,130</b>	<b>4,872,448</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,651</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>2,581</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>3,585</b>	<b>69,604</b>	<b>993,314</b>	<b>3,536,480</b>	<b>518,190</b>	<b>1,216,150</b>	<b>1,716,099</b>	<b>5,159,486</b>

**Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

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

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Wildland Fire Management Information System.

Table 6-2.

## CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2004

Administrative State	Number of Buildings /a/	Number of Administrative Sites /a/	Number of Recreation Sites /a/	Miles of Roads	Miles of Trails	Number of Bridge
Alaska	370	35	78	50	2,494	17
Arizona	246	78	259	1,821	755	4
California	536	129	264	4,883	3,691	193
Colorado	251	49	299	4,110	1,204	24
Eastern States	21	3	0	0	4 /b/	0
Idaho	378	46	263	8,609	3,100	59
Montana	247	68	220	3,198	277	27
National Interagency Fire Center	19	1	0			0
Nevada	247	55	103	0 10,322	0 432	12
New Mexico	85 /c/	10	53	5,817	139	0
Eastern Oregon	409 /c/	67	219 /d/	9,826	751 /e/	34
Western Oregon	584 /c/	66	137	14,278 /f/	455	397 /f/
Utah	436	56	200	9,767	2,364	14
Wyoming	177	32	70	3,990	67	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,006</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>2,165</b>	<b>76,671</b>	<b>15,733</b>	<b>823</b>

**Table 6-2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

- /a/ Baseline comprehensive condition assessment surveys have been completed for 70 percent of administrative sites and 60 percent of recreation sites, including on-site buildings and structures. Verification of inventory data is part of the survey.
- /b/ Eastern States opened an additional 3 miles of hiking/equestrian trails to the public at Meadowood Special Recreation Management Area in northern Virginia.
- /c/ Changes in the number of buildings in New Mexico, Eastern Oregon, and Western Oregon are the result of the re-inventory that is part of the baseline comprehensive condition assessment surveys.
- /d/ The change in the number of recreation sites in Eastern Oregon is the result of the re-inventory that is part of the baseline comprehensive condition assessment surveys.
- /e/ Oregon's Prineville District inventoried 48 existing trails and added them to the database in 2004.
- /f/ Change in the miles of roads and number of bridges in Western Oregon is the result of adjustments in BLM jurisdiction or BLM maintenance responsibility.

Table 6-3.

**RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004**

Geographic State	Total as of September 30, 2004 /a/		Activities this Fiscal Year /b/		
	Hazardous Substances and Other Pollutants Reported /c/	No Further Action Planned	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	47	1	6	2
Arizona	359	359	2	29	0
California /h/	1,202	851	13	28	0
Colorado	116	51	10	24	0
Idaho		391	40	34	7
Montana		62	6	3	0
Nevada	427	375	56	63	0
New Mexico	95	72	13	10	0
Oregon	430	333	0	49	0
Utah	75	69	5	49	0
Washington	334	21	0	2	0
Wyoming	74	12	2	2	0
<b>Total</b>	23 <b>3,214</b>	<b>2,643</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>9</b>

**Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2004 – concluded**

- /a/ Includes sites reported and sites archived both in previous years and during Fiscal Year 2004.
- /b/ Includes work done by the BLM, other Federal and State agencies, and responsible parties during this fiscal year only.
- /c/ Cases opened and potentially actionable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund.
- /d/ The No Further Action Planned designation is commonly given to cases closed and administratively archived.
- /e/ Includes CERCLA multiphase investigations, monitoring, and searches for responsible parties.
- /f/ Removal actions are relatively short-term, rapid responses to a release or threat of release.
- /g/ Remedial actions are longer-term responses consistent with a permanent remedy.
- /h/ Petroleum products are CERCLA hazardous substances under California State Law; data for California includes oil spills.



## GLOSSARY

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

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

**Acquired lands:**

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

**Administrative site:**

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

**Administrative State:**

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

**Allocation of receipts:**

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

**ANCSA:**

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

**Animal unit:**

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

**Application:**

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

**Archaeological and historical site:**

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

**AUM (Animal unit month):**

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

**Big game habitat:**

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

**Boating:**

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

**Bonus:**

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

**Cadastral survey:**

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

**Camping:**

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

**Candidate species:**

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

**Carey Acts:**

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

**CCF:**

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

**Ceded Indian lands:**

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

**Certification:**

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

**Chaining:**

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

**CFR:**

Code of Federal Regulations.

**Color-of-Title Act:**

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

**Color-of-title entry:**

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

**Competitive leasing:**

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

**Concession leases:**

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

**Contract fire protection:**

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

**Crossing permit:**

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

**Cultural resources:**

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

**Desert Land Entry:**

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

**Disposition:**

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

**Eastern States:**

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

**Early seral:**

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

**Emergency fire rehabilitation projects:**

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

**Endangered species:**

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

**Entry:**

An application to acquire title to public lands.

**Entry, allowed:**

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

**Ephemeral streams:**

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

**Exchange:**

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

**Exchange lease (coal):**

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

**Federal land:**

All classes of land owned by the Federal government.

**Field examination:**

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

**Fire suppression:**

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

**Fishable stream:**

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

**Fishing:**

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

**FLPMA:**

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

**Force account fire protection:**

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

**Free-use permit:**

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

**Global Important Bird Areas:**

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

**GPD (gross domestic product):**

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

**Grazing district:**

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

**Grazing-fee year:**

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

**Grazing lease:**

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

**Grazing lease lands:**

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

**Grazing permit:**

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

**Habitat disking and chaining:**

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

**Hardrock minerals:**

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

**Herd Management Areas:**

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

**Homestead entry, original:**

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

**Hunting:**

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

**Indian allotment:**

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

**Inland water area:**

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

**Lake (or pond):**

A natural standing body of water.

**Lake improvements:**

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

**Lake Totatonten Special Management Area:**

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

**Late seral:**

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

**Land area:**

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

**Lease:**

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

**Leasable minerals:**

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

**License:**

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

**LMU (Logical mining unit):**

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

**Locatable minerals:**

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

**Lode claim:**

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

**LU project lands:**

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

**MBF:**

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

**Mid seral:**

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

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

**Mineral:**

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

**Mineral materials:**

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

**Mineral permit:**

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

**Mineral reservation:**

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

**Mining claim:**

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

**Mining claim location:**

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

**Multiple use:**

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

**National Back Country Byways:**

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

**National Conservation Areas:**

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

**National Historic Trails:**

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



**National Monument:**

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

**National Natural Landmarks:**

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

**National Outstanding Natural Areas:**

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

**National Recreation Area:**

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

**National Recreation Trails:**

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

**National Scenic Areas:**

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

**National Scenic Trails:**

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

**National Wild and Scenic Rivers:**

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

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

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

**Noncompetitive leasing:**

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

**Nonconsumptive trips:**

Wildlife-associated recreation 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:**

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

**Prescribed burning:**

See Prescribed Fire Projects.

**Prescribed fire projects:**

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

**Private leases (acquired):**

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

**PLO (public land order):**

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

**Potential natural community:**

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

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

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

**Producible leases:**

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

**Producible and service holes:**

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

**Protraction diagram:**

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

**Public auction:**

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

**Public domain lands:**

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

**Public lands:**

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

**Public Land States:**

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

**R&PP:**

See Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

**Receipts:**

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

**Reclamation homestead entry:**

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

**Recreation and Public Purposes Act:**

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

**Recreation concession lease:**

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

**Recreation visit:**

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

**Reforestation:**

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

**Rental:**

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

**Research Natural Areas:**

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

**Reserved lands:**

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

**Reservoir:**

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

**Resurvey:**

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

**Revocation:**

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

**Right-of-way:**

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

**Riparian areas:**

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

**Saleable minerals:**

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

**Sale of materials:**

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

**Santini-Burton Act:**

Act of December 23, 1980 (Public Law 96-586, 94 Stat. 3381), that provides for the orderly disposal of Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and also provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

**Sawtimber:**

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

**Section 3:**

Lands administered under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act. (See Grazing permit.)

**Section 15:**

Lands administered under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act. (See Grazing lease.)

**Service completion or hole:**

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

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

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

**Small game habitat:**

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

**Small tract lease:**

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

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

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

**Spawning bed development:**

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

**Special land use permit:**

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

**Special recreation permit:**

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

**Special surveys:**

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

**State Office:**

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

**Streambank stabilization:**

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

**Stockraising homestead:**

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

**Stream with fishery potential:**

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

**Sustained yield:**

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

**Threatened species:**

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

**Trespass:**

An unauthorized use of Federal lands and/or resources.

**Tunnel site:**

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

**Unlawful enclosures or occupancy:**

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

**U.S.C.:**

United States Code.

**Vacant public land:**

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

**Visitor hour:**

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

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

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

**Waterfowl habitat:**

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

**Wetlands:**

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

**Wetland improvements:**

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

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

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

**Wilderness:**

An area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement or human habitation, that is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

**Winter sports:**

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



**Withdrawal:**

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

**Woodlands:**

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

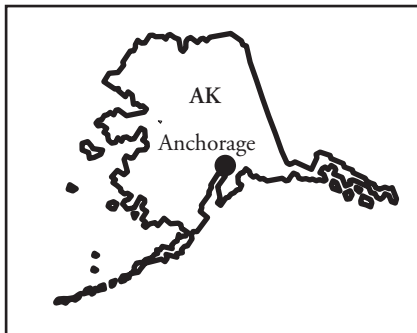
**WSAs (Wilderness Study Areas):**

An area having the following characteristics: (1) Size, roadless areas of at least 5,000 acres of public lands or of a manageable size, (2) Naturalness, generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, and (3) Opportunities, provides outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 directed the Bureau to inventory and study its roadless areas for wilderness characteristics.

Note: The tables presented in this report provide summary statistics at the geographic State level in most cases, for all Bureau of Land Management lands. For additional information, contact the Office of External/Public Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, at the address or telephone number below.

<b>Office</b>	<b>Area of Responsibility</b>	<b>Address and Telephone</b>
Headquarters	National	U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management 1849 C Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20240 (202) 208-6913
Alaska State Office	Alaska	222 West 7th Avenue, #13 Anchorage, AK 99513-7599 (907) 271-4418
Arizona State Office	Arizona	222 North Central Ave. Phoenix, AZ 85004-2203 (602) 417-9504
California State Office	California	2800 Cottage Way, Suite W-1834 Sacramento, CA 95825-0451 (916) 978-4611
Colorado State Office	Colorado	2850 Youngfield Street Lakewood, CO 80215-7076 (303) 239-3670
Eastern States Office	All States bordering on and east of the Mississippi River	7450 Boston Blvd. Springfield, VA 22153 (703) 440-1713
Idaho State Office	Idaho	1387 S. Vinnell Way Boise, ID 83709-1657 (208) 373-4016
Montana State Office	Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota	5001 Southgate Drive Billings, MT 59101 P.O. Box 36800 Billings, MT 59107-6800 (406) 896-5011
Nevada State Office	Nevada	1340 Financial Boulevard Reno, NV 89502-0006 (775) 861-6586
New Mexico State Office	New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas	1474 Rodeo Drive Santa Fe, NM 87505 P.O. Box 27115 Santa Fe, NM 87502-0115 (505) 438-7514
Oregon State Office	Oregon and Washington	333 S.W. 1st Avenue Portland, OR 97204 (503) 808-6027
Utah State Office	Utah	324 South State Street, Suite 301 P.O. Box 45155 Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0155 (801) 539-4021
Wyoming State Office	Wyoming and Nebraska	5353 Yellowstone Road P.O. Box 1828 Cheyenne, WY 82003 (307) 775-6015
National Interagency Fire Center	National	3833 South Development Ave. Boise, ID 83705 (208) 387-5458

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



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

