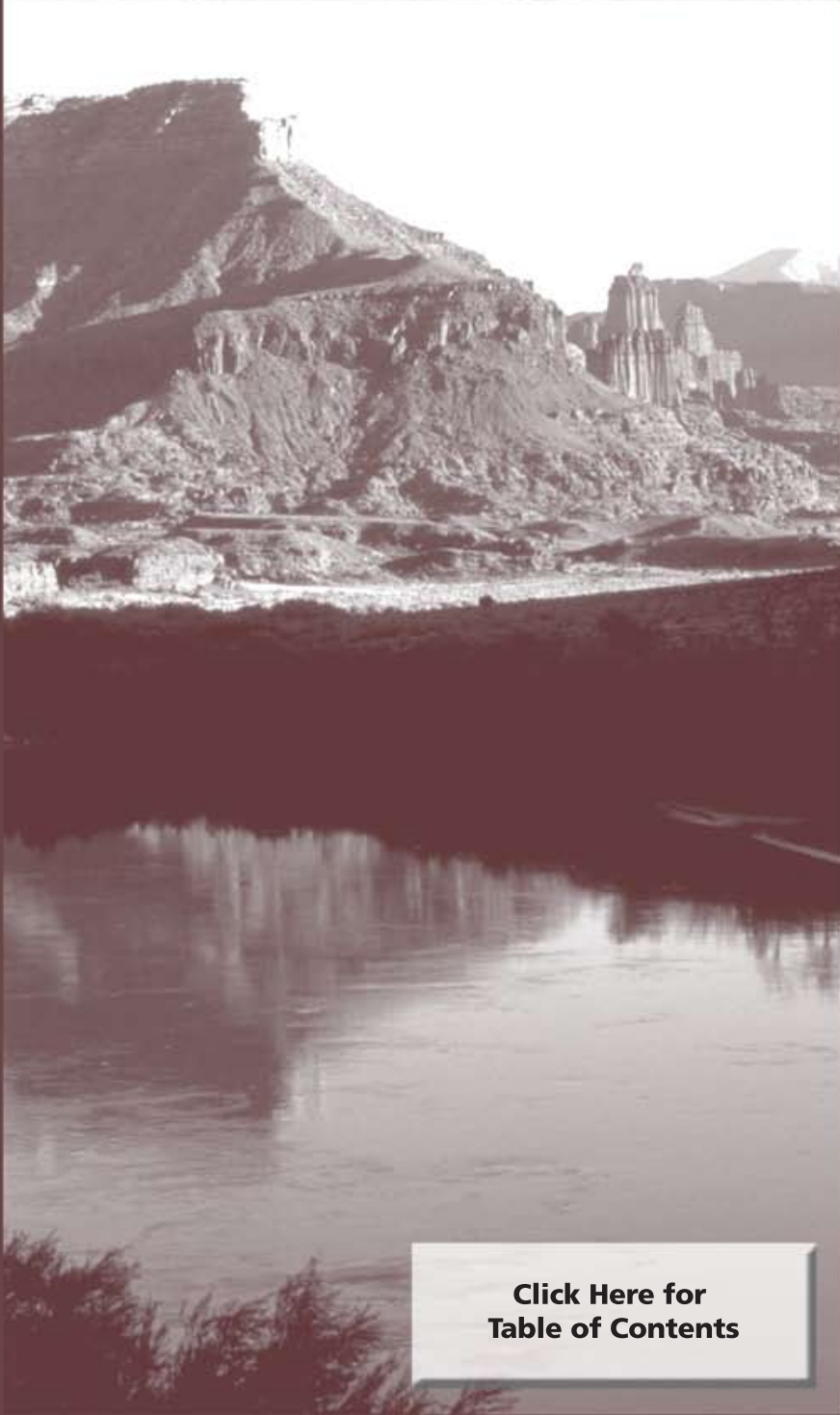


Public Land Statistics



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2007



PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS

2007

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WELCOME TO PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2007

Welcome to the 2007 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). As in years past, the cover of this year's publication is designed to convey the scope of the Bureau's complex and multifaceted mission using visual imagery. The 80-plus tables inside the document tell the story of the BLM's mission, programs, and accomplishments using numerical data and detailed footnotes.

Many of the minor acreage changes from 1 year to the next occur because:

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

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

http://www.blm.gov/public_land_statistics/index.htm .

Note that the data presented in the 2007 *Public Land Statistics* tables may not exactly match the data in other BLM publications covering Fiscal Year 2007 operations and accomplishments. This occurs because the databases that provide table data are not static; they are constantly being updated to provide the latest information, sometimes many months after the end of the fiscal year. We have presented the most current data available in this edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

We remain committed to publishing a *Public Land Statistics* report each year that is timely, complete, and 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 of individual tracts that may be disposed of in the national interest, it is the policy of the United States to retain its public lands in Federal ownership. The Act mandates that the 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 255.7 million surface acres of public land and approximately 700 million acres of Federal subsurface mineral estate in the United States. The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for managing these lands and their various resources so that they are utilized in a manner that will best meet the present and future needs of the Nation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1-8, Obligations of Appropriations Received, contains a summary of obligations of appropriations made to the Bureau of Land Management during Fiscal Year 2007, 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			Percentage of Total U.S. Land /a/	/b/ Cost
	Land	Water	Total		
State Cessions (1781–1802)	233,415,680	3,409,920	236,825,600	10.40	\$6,200,000 /c/
Louisiana Purchase (1803) /d/	523,446,400	6,465,280	529,911,680	23.30	23,213,568
Red River Basin (1782–1817)	29,066,880	535,040	29,601,920	1.30	0
Cession from Spain (1819)	43,342,720	2,801,920	46,144,640	2.00	6,674,057
Oregon Compromise (1846)	180,644,480	2,741,760	183,386,240	8.10	0
Mexican Cession (1848)	334,479,360	4,201,600	338,680,960	14.90	16,295,149
Purchase from Texas (1850)	78,842,880	83,840	78,926,720	3.50	15,496,448
Gadsden Purchase (1853)	18,961,920	26,880	18,988,800	0.80	10,000,000
Alaska Purchase (1867)	365,333,120	12,909,440	378,242,560	16.70	7,200,000
Total Public Domain	1,807,533,440	33,175,680	1,840,709,120	81.00	\$85,079,222

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

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

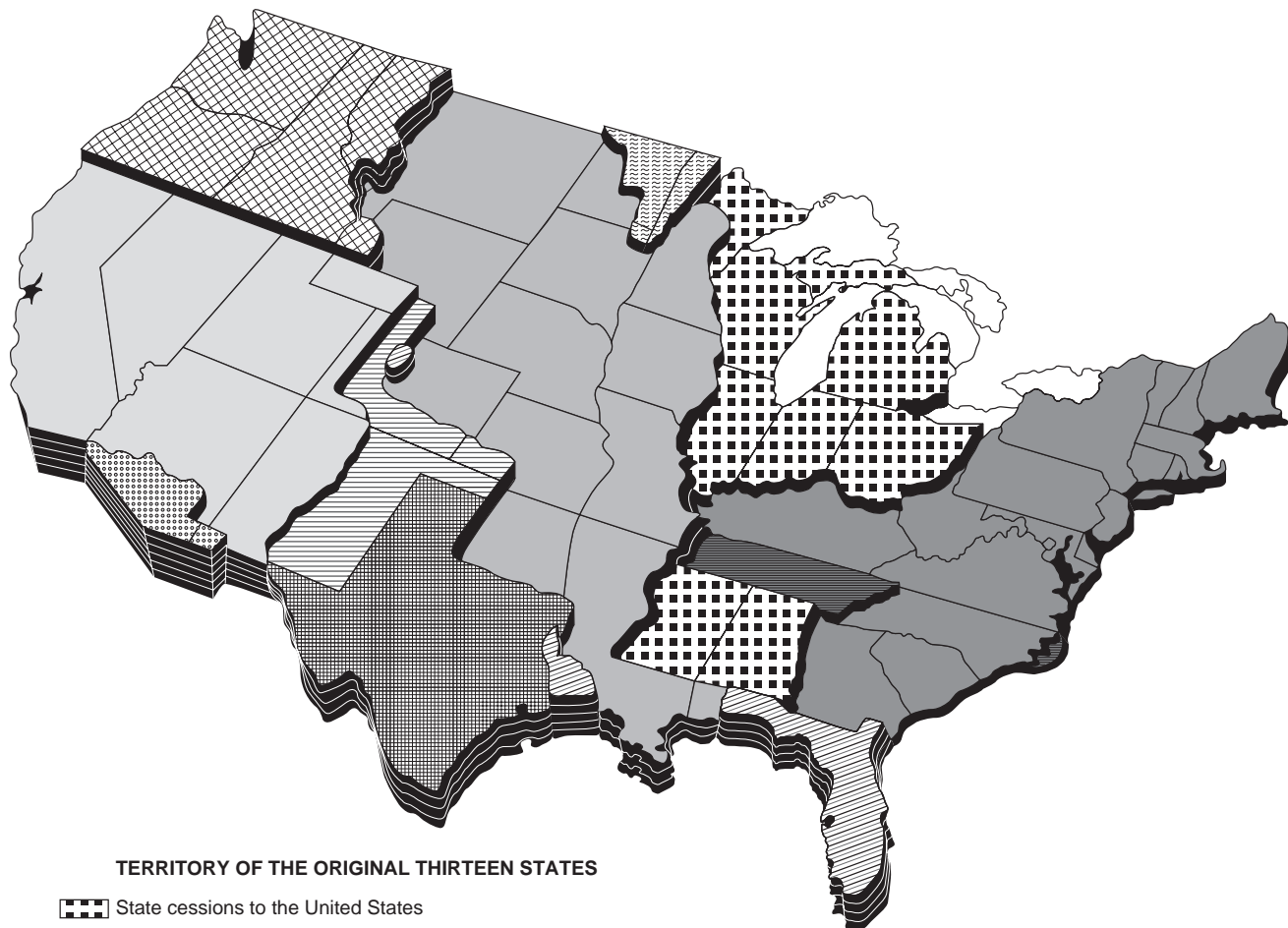
/b/ Cost data for all except "State Cessions" obtained from U.S. Geological Survey, *Boundaries, Area, Geographic Centers* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939), pp. 249-251.

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




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

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



ACQUISITIONS









TERRITORY OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES

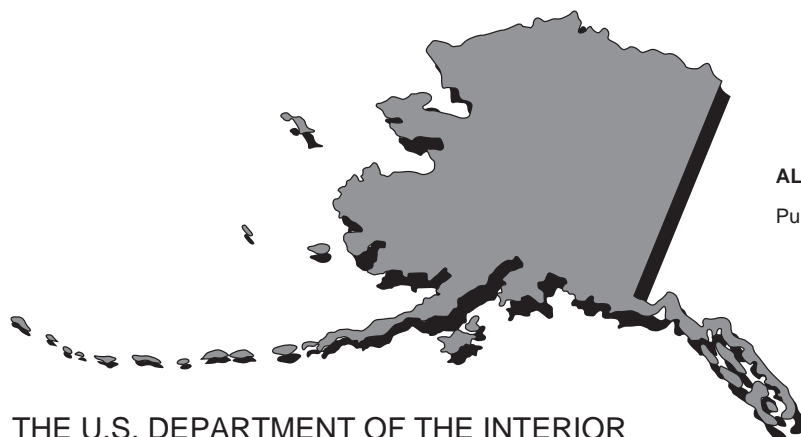
-  State cessions to the United States
-  North Carolina cession to the United States, 1790
United States cession to Tennessee, 1806 and 1846
-  The Original Thirteen States (present area) plus the District of Columbia

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

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

OTHER ACQUISITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

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



ALASKA

Purchased from Russia, March 30, 1867

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

Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–2007

Type	Acres
Disposition by methods not elsewhere classified /a/	303,500,000
Granted or sold to homesteaders /b/	287,500,000
Total Unclassified and Homestead Dispositions	591,000,000
<hr/>	
Granted to States for:	
Support of common schools	77,630,000
Reclamation of swampland	64,920,000
Construction of railroads	37,130,000
Support of miscellaneous institutions /c/	21,700,000
Purposes not elsewhere classified /d/	117,600,000
Canals and rivers	6,100,000
Construction of wagon roads	3,400,000
Total Granted to States	328,480,000
<hr/>	
Granted to railroad corporations	94,400,000
Granted to veterans as military bounties	61,000,000
Confirmed as private land claims /e/	34,000,000
Sold under timber and stone law /f/	13,900,000
Granted or sold under timber culture law /g/	10,900,000
Sold under desert land law /h/	10,700,000
Total Miscellaneous Dispositions	224,900,000
<hr/>	
Granted to State of Alaska and ANCSA:	
State Conveyances /i/	6,800,000
Native Conveyances /j/	1,500,000
Total Granted to State of Alaska	8,300,000
<hr/>	
Grand Total	1,152,680,000

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–2007
–concluded**

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

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

- /a/ Chiefly public, private, and preemption sales, but includes mineral entries, scrip locations, and sales of townsites and townlots.
- /b/ The homestead laws generally provided for the granting of lands to homesteaders who settled upon and improved vacant agricultural public lands. Payment for the lands was sometimes permitted, or required, under certain conditions. The homestead laws were repealed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701).
- /c/ Universities, hospitals, asylums, etc.
- /d/ For construction of various public improvements (individual items not specified in the granting acts), reclamation of desert lands, construction of water reservoirs, etc.
- /e/ The government has confirmed title to lands claimed under valid grants made by foreign governments prior to the acquisition of the public domain by the United States.
- /f/ The timber and stone laws provided for the sale of lands valuable for timber or stone and unfit for cultivation.
- /g/ The timber culture laws provided for the granting of public lands to settlers if they planted and cultivated trees on the lands granted. Payments for the lands were permitted under certain conditions.
- /h/ The desert land laws provided for the sale of arid agricultural public lands to settlers who irrigated them and brought them under cultivation. Some desert land patents are still being issued (refer to Table 3-1, Patents Issued).
- /i/ Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 338), as amended. Acreage figures fluctuate annually based on survey of previously conveyed acres, new conveyance, corrective documents, title recovery, and regular audits of automated data. The figures were compiled in 2007 using annual reports from Fiscal Year 1993 through Fiscal Year 2007.
- /j/ Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601). Acreage figures fluctuate annually based on survey of previously conveyed acres, new conveyance, corrective documents, title recovery, and regular audits of automated data. The figures were compiled in 2007 using annual reports from Fiscal Year 1993 through Fiscal Year 2007.

Table 1-3.

**MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2007**

State	Land Total	Federal Minerals <i>/a/</i>	Federal Surface Lands <i>/b/</i>	Split-Estate Federal Minerals <i>/c/</i>	BLM Public Lands <i>/d/</i>	Indian Trust Minerals <i>/e/</i>
	<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	81.1	1.2
Arizona	72.69	35.8	33.0	3.0	12.2	20.7 <i>/f/</i>
California	100.21	47.5	45.0	2.5	15.2	0.6
Colorado	66.49	29.0	24.1	5.2	8.3	0.8 <i>/g/</i>
Eastern States	<i>/h/</i>	40.0	40.0	0.3	0.1	2.3
Hawaii	4.11	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	52.93	36.5	33.1	3.4	11.6	0.6
Kansas	52.51	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Montana	93.27	37.8	26.1	11.7	7.9	5.5
Nebraska	49.03	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
Nevada	70.26	58.7	58.4	0.3	47.8	1.2
New Mexico	77.77	36.0	26.5	9.5	13.3	8.4 <i>/g/</i>
North Dakota	44.45	5.6	1.1	4.5	0.1	0.9
Oklahoma	44.09	2.3	1.7	0.5	0.1	1.1
Oregon	61.60	33.9	32.4	1.5	16.1	0.8
South Dakota	48.88	3.7	2.1	1.6	0.2	5.0
Texas	168.22	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Utah	52.70	35.2	34.0	1.2	22.8	2.3 <i>/f/</i>
Washington	42.69	12.5	12.2	0.3	0.4	2.6
Wyoming	62.34	41.6	30.0	11.6	18.3	1.9
Total	1,529.72	699.7	643.2	57.2	255.7	56.0

Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded

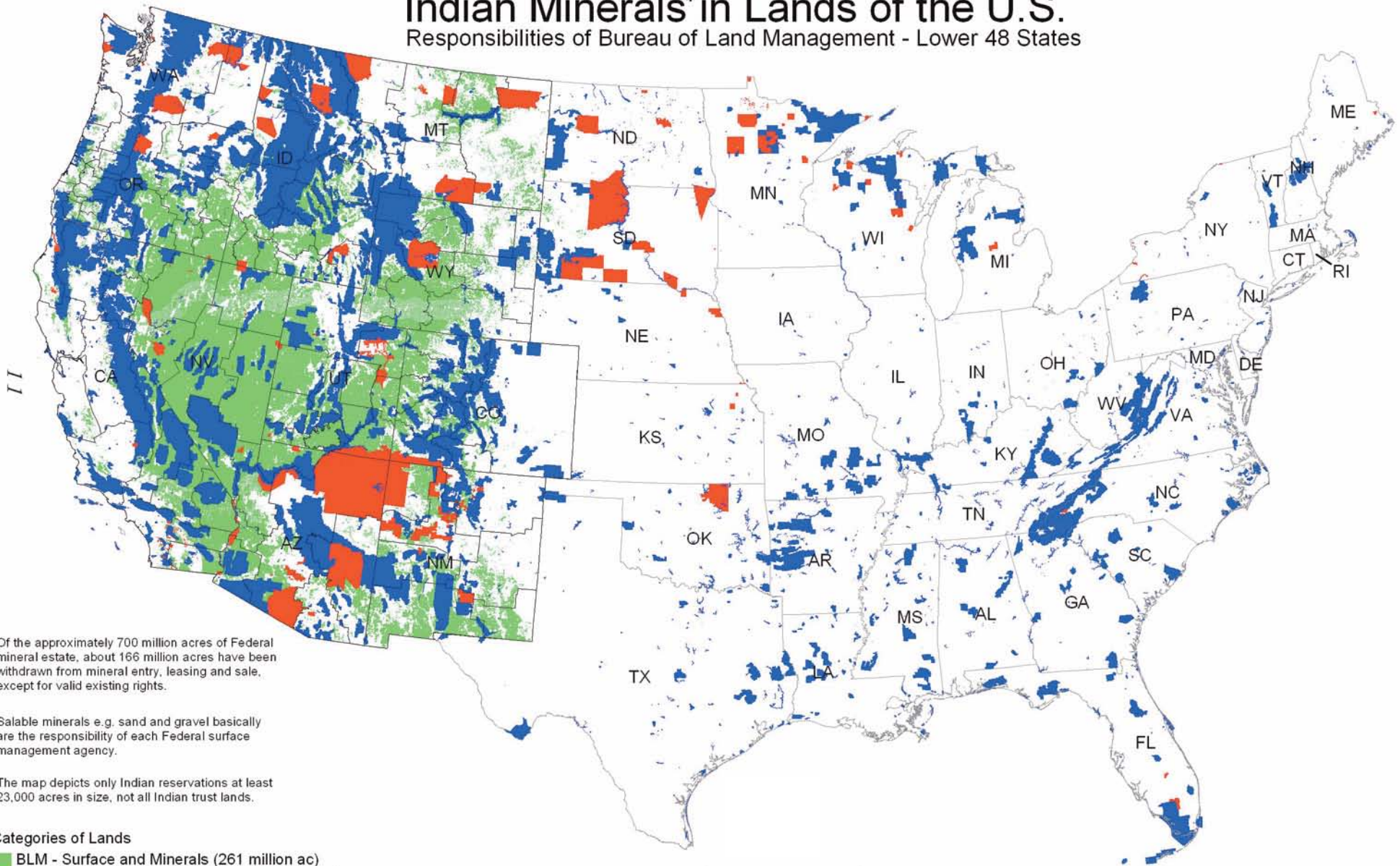
Note: This table and the accompanying maps represent 2 years of effort involved in researching, collecting, analyzing, and verifying data from numerous sources, and then coordinating and consulting with BLM State staff and other agencies. It presents a “snapshot” of data as of 1999. Because of the scope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

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

- /a/ The term Federal Minerals refers to on-shore Federal minerals that are part of the BLM’s responsibilities. The on-shore Federal mineral acreage approximates the sum of Federal Surface Lands acres and Split-Estate Federal Minerals acres shown in the next two columns. As of 1999, the total was *approximately* 700 million acres.
- /b/ Federal Surface Lands include both the public domain and acquired lands of all Federal agencies. With the exception of an estimated 4 million acres of the acquired lands, Federal mineral rights exist in all Federal lands.
- /c/ The term Split-Estate Federal Minerals refers to Federal mineral rights under private surface lands. These are patented lands with minerals reserved to the U.S. Reservations may be for single, multiple, or all minerals. The 58 million acres is the mid-point of estimates ranging from 55 to 60 million acres (provided by the BLM’s Colorado State Office). This results in a significantly lower acreage than that shown in Table 3-2; we hope that any future updates will address this inconsistency.
- /d/ On these public lands, the BLM manages both surface resources and subsurface minerals. The surface acreage is part of the Federal Surface Lands shown in the third column. The subsurface mineral acreage is part of the Federal Mineral estate included in the second column. As of 2007, the BLM’s public lands comprise 258 million surface acres; refer to Table 1-4 of *Public Land Statistics*.
- /e/ As part of its trust management responsibility, the BLM provides technical supervision of mineral development on 56 million acres of American Indian trust lands except for Osage lands. All minerals in Indian trust lands are “leasable.” Acreage information was obtained in 1999 from the Real Estate Services staff of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- /f/ Navajo and Hopi oil and gas in Arizona and Utah are managed by New Mexico BLM.
- /g/ Ute Mountain Ute oil and gas in New Mexico are managed by Colorado BLM.
- /h/ The BLM’s Eastern States Office is responsible for Federal minerals in the 31 states east of, or bordering the Mississippi River.

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

Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management - Lower 48 States



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

Categories of Lands

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

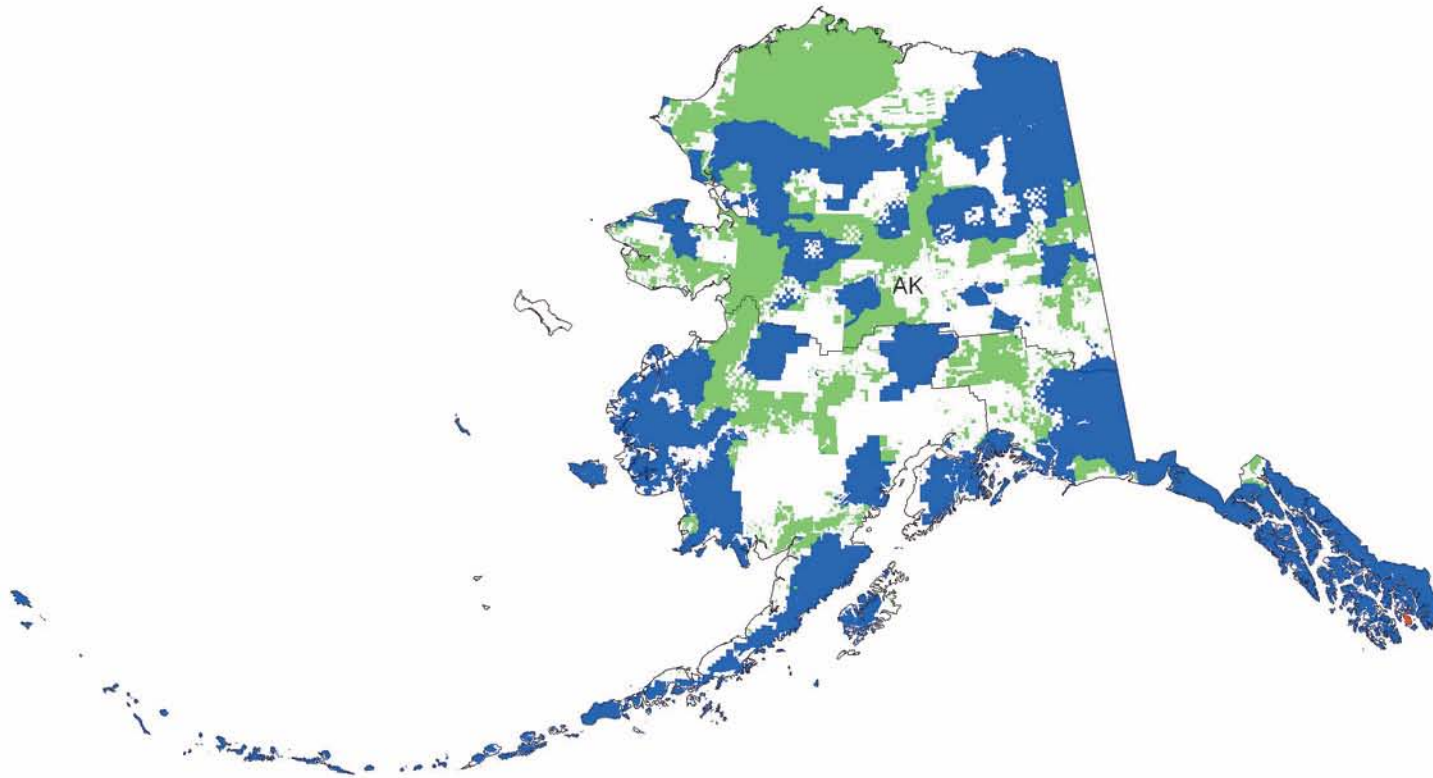
No warranty is made as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information may be updated without notification.

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 WO-210, Leonard Gore, Jr. (Graphics)
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 Documentation available in file
 September 2003

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

Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management - Alaska

12



NOTE:

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

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2007

State	2006	2007		2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
	Grand Total	2007 Acquisitions	Restorations	Total Increase	Disposals	2007 Withdrawn Reserved	Total Decrease	Net Change	Grand Total
	/a/ Acres	Increase /b/ Acres	Increase /c/ Acres	/d/ Acres	Decrease /e/ Acres	Decrease /f/ Acres	/g/ Acres	/h/ Acres	/i/ Acres
Alabama	3,523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,523
Alaska /j/	83,543,384	160	0	160	2,509,721	0	2,509,721	(2,509,561)	81,033,823
Arizona	12,216,961	218	0	218	45	15,228	15,273	(15,055)	12,201,906
Arkansas	6,078	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,078
California	15,229,528	46,700	0	46,700	1,146	0	1,146	45,554	15,275,082
Colorado /k/	8,357,105	6,500	0	6,500	17,402	0	17,402	(10,902)	8,346,203
Florida	3,134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,134
Idaho	11,613,300	0	125	125	11,550	0	11,550	(11,425)	11,601,875
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	16,474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,474
Maryland	548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	548
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	1,447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,447
Mississippi	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	241
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	7,968,942	606	0	606	210	0	210	396	7,969,338

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

State	2006	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
	Grand Total	Acquisitions	Restorations	Total Increase	Disposals	Withdrawn Reserved	Total Decrease	Net Change	Grand Total
	/a/ Acres	Increase /b/ Acres	Increase /c/ Acres	/d/ Acres	Decrease /e/ Acres	Decrease /f/ Acres	/g/ Acres	/h/ Acres	/i/ Acres
Nebraska	6,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,354
Nevada	47,816,927	993	0	993	4,416	0	4,416	(3,423)	47,813,504
New Mexico	13,377,963	99	0	99	10,142	0	10,142	(10,043)	13,367,920
North Dakota	58,837	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,837
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	1,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,975
Oregon	16,135,800	1,158	0	1,158	3,860	0	3,860	(2,702)	16,133,098
South Dakota	274,437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274,437
Texas /l/	11,749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,749
Utah	22,857,973	7	0	7	252	0	252	(245)	22,857,728
Virginia	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	805
Washington	419,255	1,391	0	1,391	917	0	917	474	419,729
Wisconsin	2,366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,366
Wyoming	18,366,196	277	1,205	1,482	0	0	0	1,482	18,367,678
Total /m/	258,291,302	58,109	1,330	59,439	2,559,661	15,228	2,574,889	(2,515,450)	255,775,852

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

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

/a/ Grand Total Fiscal Year 2006: Acreage data from the Fiscal Year 2006 edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

/h/ (Net Change): Plus or minus () change from Fiscal Year 2006 to Fiscal Year 2007 (difference between “Total Increase /d/” and “Total Decrease /g/”).

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded

- /i/ Grand Total Acres Fiscal Year–2007: Consists of (1) Vacant Lands (both outside and within grazing districts) that are not withdrawn, reserved, appropriated, or set aside for a specific or designated purpose, and opened to some or all of the public land laws. The lands are not covered by any non-Federal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unopened mining claims; (2) LU Lands managed pursuant to Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 1012); and (3) Withdrawn-Reserved Lands that have been segregated from the operation of some or all of the public land laws and designated for specific purposes (e.g., BLM-managed monuments, wilderness, public water reserves, special designated areas, etc.).
- /j/ Alaska: Recomputation of the data from the previous year resulted in the decrease of 182 acres in the “2006 Grand Total Acres” (from 83,543,566 acres to 83,543,384 acres).
- /k/ Colorado: Recomputation of the data from the previous year resulted in the increase of 7,100 acres in the “2006 Grand Total Acres” (from 8,350,005 acres to 8,357,105 acres).
- /l/ Texas: Recomputation of the data from the previous year resulted in the increase of 247 acres in the “2006 Grant Total Acres” (from 11,502 acres to 11,749 acres).
- /m/ Recomputation of the data from the previous year in the States of Alaska, Colorado, and Texas resulted in the increase of 7,165 acres in the 2006 “Grand Total Acres” (from 258,284,137 acres to 258,291,302 acres).

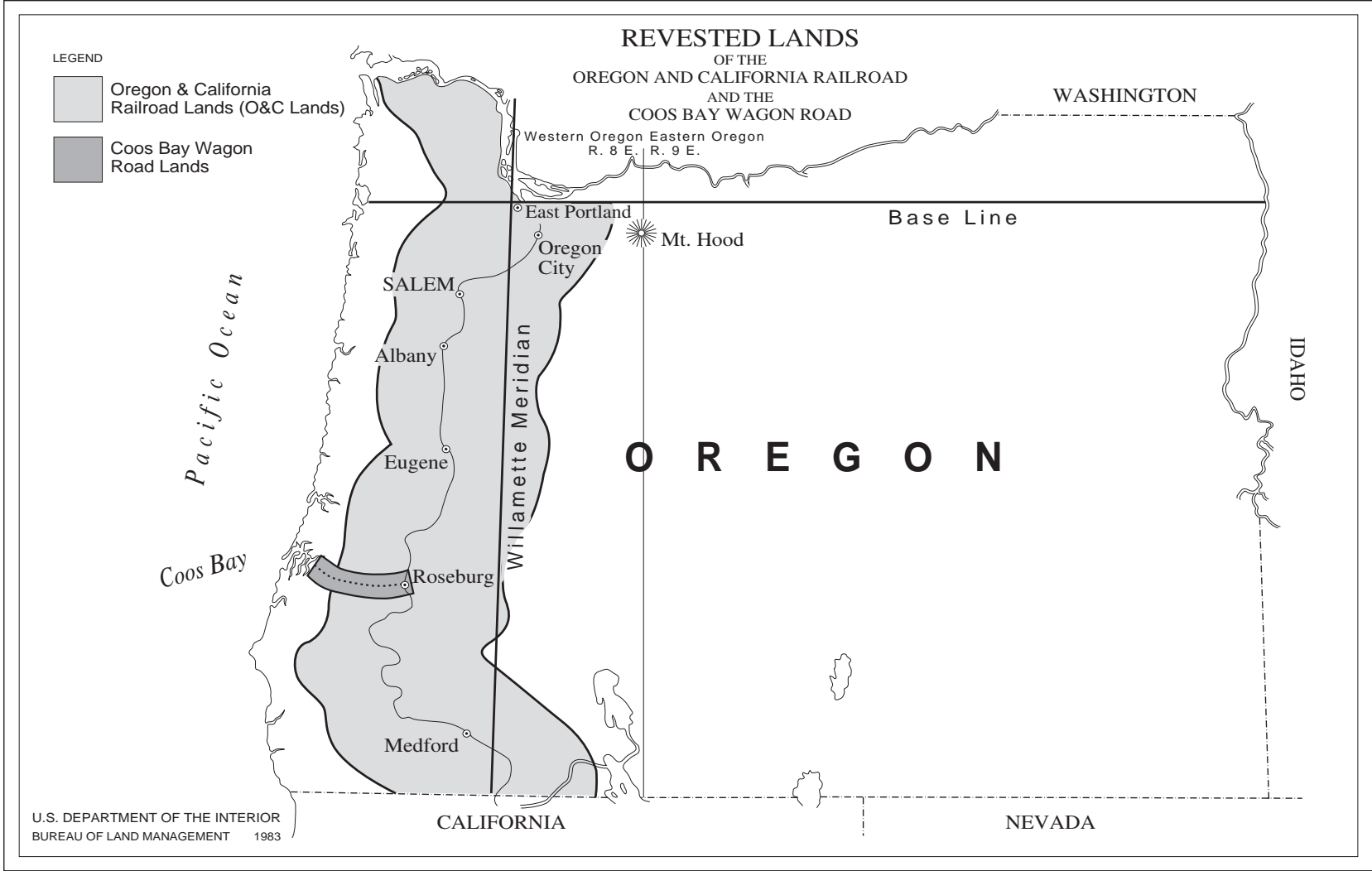
Table 1-5.

**AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007**

Oregon County	O&C Lands /a/	Converted O&C Lands /b/	Special Act O&C Lands /c/	Coos Bay Lands /d/	Total
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Benton	51,439	0	1,720	0	53,159
Clackamas	52,448	35,949	5,688	0	94,085
Columbia	10,960	0	0	0	10,960
Coos	99,038	23,002	0	59,914	181,954
Curry	36,681	56,735	0	0	93,416
Douglas	617,679	95,641	0	14,633	727,953
Jackson	389,564	25,332	20,971	0	435,867
Josephine	259,120	109,244	182	0	368,546
Klamath	46,202	20,962	0	0	67,164
Lane	279,556	95,293	0	0	374,850
Lincoln	8,773	0	0	0	8,773
Linn	85,265	520	0	0	85,785
Marion	20,707	0	0	0	20,707
Multnomah	4,208	0	0	0	4,208
Polk	40,491	0	1,160	0	41,651
Tillamook	38,307	0	0	0	38,307
Washington	11,380	0	0	0	11,380
Yamhill	33,003	0	0	0	33,003
Total	2,084,821	462,678	29,721	74,547	2,651,768

**Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded**

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



WASHINGTON

Base Line

O R E G O N

IDAHO

NEVADA

CALIFORNIA

Pacific Ocean
Coos Bay

SALEM

Albany

Eugene

Roseburg

Medford

East Portland

Oregon City

Mt. Hood

Willamette Meridian

Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2007**

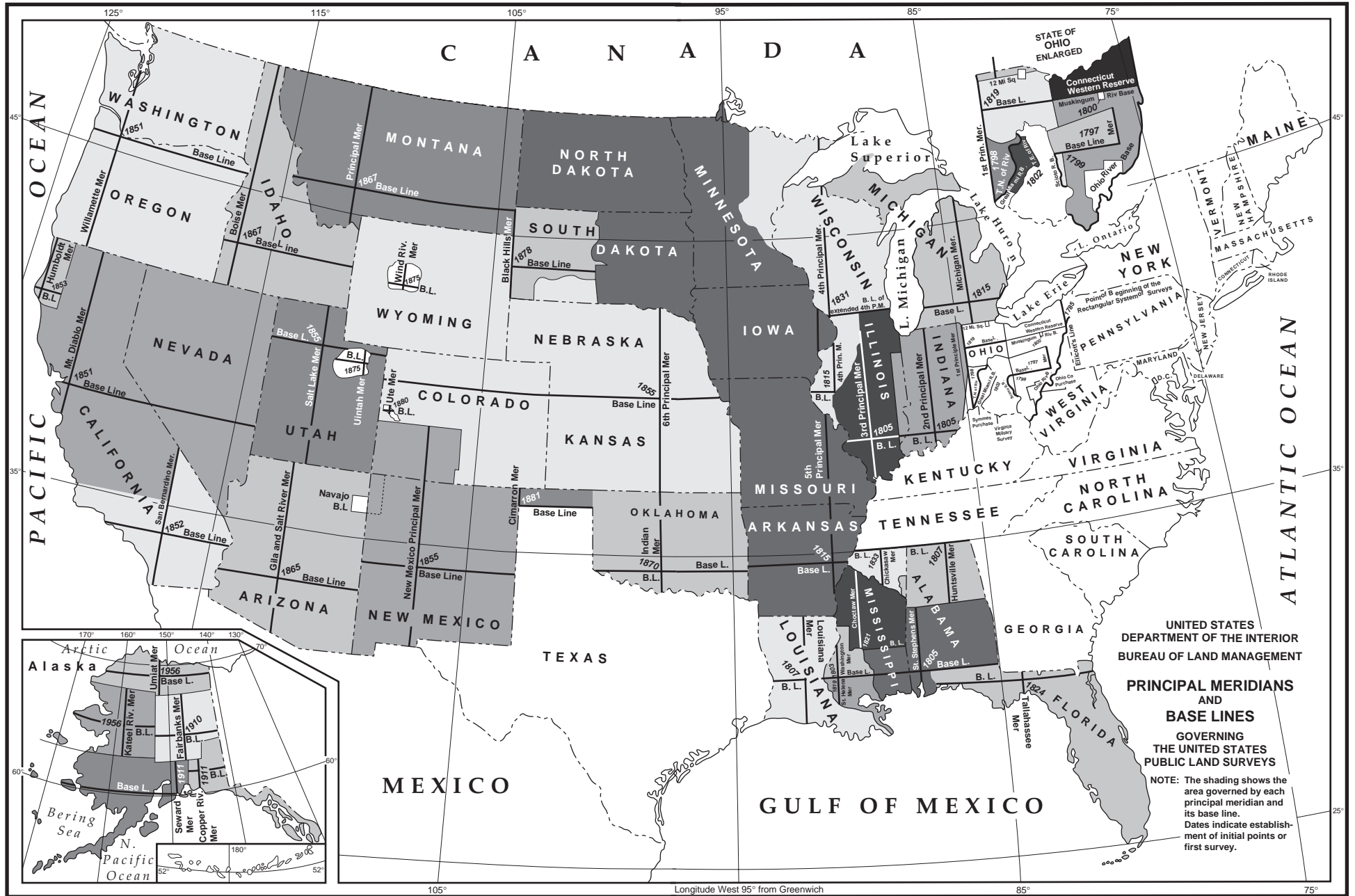
	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska				
U.S. Air Force	0	118.60	0	0
U.S. Coast Guard	0	1,725.81	0	0
Total Alaska	0	1,844.41	0	0
Arizona				
National Park Service	15,228.05	0	0	0
Total Arizona	15,228.05	0	0	0
California				
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	30.00
Total California	0	0	0	30.00
Idaho				
Bureau of Reclamation	0	124.70	0	0
Total Idaho	0	124.70	0	0
Minnesota				
National Park Service	0	0	0	49.26
Total Minnesota	0	0	0	49.26
Montana				
Bureau of Land Management	0	31,663.00	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	10,814.00	0	0
Total Montana	0	42,477.00	0	0
Wisconsin				
U.S. Coast Guard	0	328.70	0	0
Fish and Wildlife Service	328.70	0	0	0
Total Wisconsin	328.70	328.70	0	0
Wyoming				
Bureau of Land Management	0		0	20.00
Bureau of Reclamation	0	1,205.42	0	0
Total Wyoming	0	1,205.42	0	20.00
Grand Totals	15,556.75	45,980.23	0	99.26

Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2007—concluded**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Summary by Agency				
Bureau of Land Management	0	31,663.00	0	20.00
Bureau of Reclamation	0	1,330.12	0	0
Fish and Wildlife Service	328.70	0	0	0
National Park Service	15,228.05	0	0	49.26
U.S. Air Force	0	118.60	0	0
U.S. Coast Guard	0	2,054.51	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	10,814.00	0	30.00
Agency Totals	15,556.75	45,980.23	0.00	99.26

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



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.

Longitude West 95° from Greenwich

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2007

Bureau of Land Management Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
		<i>Miles</i>		<i>Number</i>
Alaska	<i>Miles</i> 966	506	<i>Miles</i> 328	1,771
California	0	117	4	213
Colorado	13	96	3	204
Idaho	0	169	0	218
Montana	0	11	0	20
Nevada	0	172	34	499
New Mexico	2	16	6	
North Dakota	0		0	
Oregon	0	7	0	19
Utah	0	201	0	258
Wyoming	0	522	0	794
		502		41
Total	981	2,319	375	506
				4,543

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2007--continued

Bureau of Land Management Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	Resurveyed	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	11,525,200	79,253			
Arizona	0	12,160	9,889	0	12,447 74
California	0	14,850			180
Colorado	0	38,181		0	
Idaho	0	15,160	0	0	
Montana	0	3,431		0	218 56
Nevada	0			0	203 44
New Mexico	171	5,726		0	50
Oregon	0	4,095		0	
Texas	0	20,000		0	9
Utah	0	229 30,967		0	125
Wyoming	0	73,600		0	254
Total	11,525,371	297,652	9,889		259 13,919

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

USDA Forest Service Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
Arizona	<i>Miles</i> 12	<i>Miles</i> 38	0	
Arkansas	0	0	<i>Miles</i> 0	89 89
California		233	2	<i>Number</i> 218
Colorado	7	106		162
Idaho	2	11	0	19
New Mexico		8	3	88
Oregon	0		0	
Utah	4	8	14	
Wyoming	0	12	0	7
Total	25	422	19	703

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

USDA Forest Service Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Arizona	100		0	13
California		800 5,970	0	92
Colorado	0 0	1,480	0	22
Nevada	0	640	0	16
Oregon	0	640	0	4
Utah	0	3,840	0	40
Wyoming	0	2,560	0	40
Total	100	15,930	0	227

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2007--continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
		<i>Miles</i>		<i>Number</i>
Alaska	<i>Miles</i> 28	70	<i>Miles</i> 34	246
Arizona	433	350	0	1,220
California		206	4	235
Colorado	39	32	0	119
Idaho	0	242	0	230
Kansas	0	1	0	0
Maine	0	0	95	151
Minnesota	0	23	0	43
Montana	0	133	0	600
Nebraska	0	149	0	424
Nevada	0	113	0	493
New Mexico	90		31	314
North Carolina	0	11	0	26
North Dakota	0	36	0	68
Oklahoma	23	112	37	222
South Dakota	0	120	56	88
Texas	3	0		15
Utah	96	209	0	310
Washington	0	69	0	339
Wisconsin	0	345	0	412
Wyoming	0	5	0	17
Total	712	2,282	201	5,572

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2007--continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	0	1,439	81	102
Arizona	73,975	117,914	0	848
California				333
Colorado	0	14,825	0	60
Idaho	502	27,480	0	284
Kansas	0	451	0	7
Maine	0	28,057	0	95
Minnesota	0	0	0	23
Montana	0	4,745	0	86
Nebraska	0	559	0	7
Nebraska	0	30,080	0	241
Nevada	0	19,596	0	121
New Mexico	6,541	84,990	0	584
North Dakota	0	2,090	0	28
North Carolina	0	0	0	11
Oklahoma	74	9,869	0	189
South Dakota	0	93	0	4
Utah	22,355	24,504	0	379
Washington	0	30,880	0	193
Wisconsin	0	0	0	345
Wyoming	0	3,200	0	43
Total	103,447	400,772	81	3,983

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

Other Agency Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
		<i>Miles</i>		
Alaska /c/	<i>Miles</i> 0	1	<i>Miles</i> 7	32
Arizona /c/	0	1	0	
Arizona /d/	28	111	0	
California /c/				<i>Number</i> 9 78
California /e/	0			121
Colorado /c/	1	13 43	6 0	92 24
Colorado /f/	0	4	0 0	36
Colorado /g/	9	8	0	18
Colorado /h/	0	19		31
Colorado /i/	0	2		50
Colorado /j/	0	4	2 5 0	187
Idaho /k/	0	23	0	48
Missouri /l/	0	18	0	114
Montana /e/	0	46	0	5
Nevada /f/	0	128	0	114
Nevada /m/	0	21	0	25
Nevada /n/	0	6	0	20
Virginia /c/	0	3	0	15
Utah /c/	0	46	0	152
Washington /o/	0	4		20
Total	38	517	20	1,191

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

Other Agency Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	Resurveyed <i>Miles</i>
Arizona	0	5,670	0	170
California	0		0	4
Colorado	0	5,440	0	52
Idaho	0	640 2,160	0	28
Missouri	0	0	0	18
Montana	0	271	0	7
Nevada	0	22,769	0	156
Utah	0	5,793	0	47
Virginia	0	0	0	3
Washington	0	28,800	0	180
Wyoming	0	10,240	0	111
Total	0	81,783	0	776

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

Grand Totals

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
		<i>Miles</i>		
Alaska	<i>Miles</i> 994	<u>577</u>	<u>369</u>	<u>2,049</u>
Arizona	473	500	<i>Miles</i> 0	1,410
Arkansas	0	0	0	89
California		612	16	<i>Number</i> 865
Colorado	69	287	13	831
Idaho	2	445	0	515
Kansas	0 0	1	0	0
Maine	0	0	95	151
Minnesota	0	23	0	43
Missouri	0	18	0	114
Montana	0	190	0	625
Nebraska	0	149	0	424
Nevada	0	440	34	1,151
New Mexico		136		443
North Dakota	0	43	0	87
North Carolina	96 0	11	0	26
Oklahoma	23	120	51	222
Oregon	0	209		265
South Dakota	0	56	37 0	88
Texas		0	0	15
Utah	96	789	0	1,273
Virginia	3 0	3	0	15
Washington	0	73	0	359
Wisconsin	0	345	0	412
Wyoming	0	513	0	537
Total	1,756	5,540	615	12,009

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2007--continued

Grand Totals				
Office Accomplishments /b/				
Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	Resurveyed
Alaska	11,525,200	80,692	9,970	12,549
Arizona	74,075	136,544	0	1,105
California				609
Colorado	0	49,592	0	352
Idaho	502	44,800	0	515
Kansas	0	451	0	7
Maine	0	0	0	95
Minnesota	0	0	0	23
Missouri	0	0	0	18
Montana	0	8,447	0	149
Nebraska	0	559	0	7
Nebraska	0	30,080	0	241
Nevada	0	48,731	0	337
New Mexico	6,712	89,085	0	634
North Carolina	0	0	0	11
North Dakota	0	2,090	0	28
Oklahoma	74	9,869	0	189
Oregon	0	20,640	0	129
South Dakota	0	93	0	4
Texas	0	229	0	9
Utah	22,355	65,104	0	720
Virginia	0	0	0	3
Washington	0	59,680	0	373
Wisconsin	0	0	0	345
Wyoming	0	89,600	0	453
Total	11,628,918	796,137	9,970	18,905

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2007--continued

Plats Accepted

Geographic State	Field Surveys		Supplemental	Protraction Diagrams Approved
	<i>Number</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska		786		0
Arizona		53		0
California			37	0
Colorado		43	5	0
Idaho	70	36	5	63
Kansas		1	0	0
Maine		8	0	0
Minnesota		2	0	0
Missouri		5	0	0
Montana		22	0	0
Nebraska		1	0	0
Nebraska		9	0	0
Nevada		27	0	0
New Mexico		36	0	0
North Carolina		4	0	0
North Dakota		3	0	0
Oklahoma		13	2	0
Oregon		29	0	0
South Dakota		3	2	0
Texas		1	0	0
Utah		32	0	0
Virginia		1	0	0
Washington		50	0	0
Wisconsin		16	0	0
Wyoming		22	0	0
Total		1,273	117	63

/p/

Plats

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

Mineral Surveys

Geographic State	Number of Surveys	Lode Claims	Placer Claims	Millsite Claims
Utah	0		1	
Total	0	0	1	0
		0		0

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

Geographic Coordinate Data Base /q/

All Year Accomplishments

Geographic State	Total in State	Number Planned	Number Computed /r/	GIS Validated /s/
Alaska /t/	<i>Townships</i> 18,656	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i> 2,792	<i>Townships</i> 1,641
Arizona	3,414	3,414	3,410	3,410
California	4,815	18,656 4,665	3,894	3,371
Colorado	3,059	2,969	2,969	2,936
Eastern States /u/	0		912	912
Idaho	2,490	0,490	2,291	2,291
Montana	4,199	4,199	4,192	4,192
Nevada	3,377	3,215	3,195	2,850
New Mexico	3,288	3,288	3,205	3,195
North Dakota	2,047	2,047	718	718
Oklahoma	2,078	2,078	550	549
Oregon	2,897	2,897	2,591	2,567
South Dakota	2,100	2,100	234	234
Utah	2,565	2,515	2,497	1,838
Washington	2,087	2,087	506	168
Wyoming	2,889	2,748	2,748	2,748
Total	59,961		36,704	33,620

59,368

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2007–continued

- /a/ The accomplishments reported under Field Accomplishments are those miles and monuments that are reported during the actual field survey process.
- /b/ The accomplishments reported under Office Accomplishments are those acres and miles that are reported after the approval of the survey plat and field notes.
- /c/ National Park Service
- /d/ Department of Defense
- /e/ Bureau of Reclamation
- /f/ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- /g/ Colorado Springs Public Utility
- /h/ Private Land Owners
- /i/ Sunnyside Gold Corporation
- /j/ Northern Colorado Water Conservation District
- /k/ United States Air Force
- /l/ Corps of Engineers
- /m/ Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area
- /n/ Washoe County
- /o/ Colville Indian Nation
- /p/ Protraction Diagrams are generally produced for the Forest Service, but may represent unsurveyed land managed by any agency.

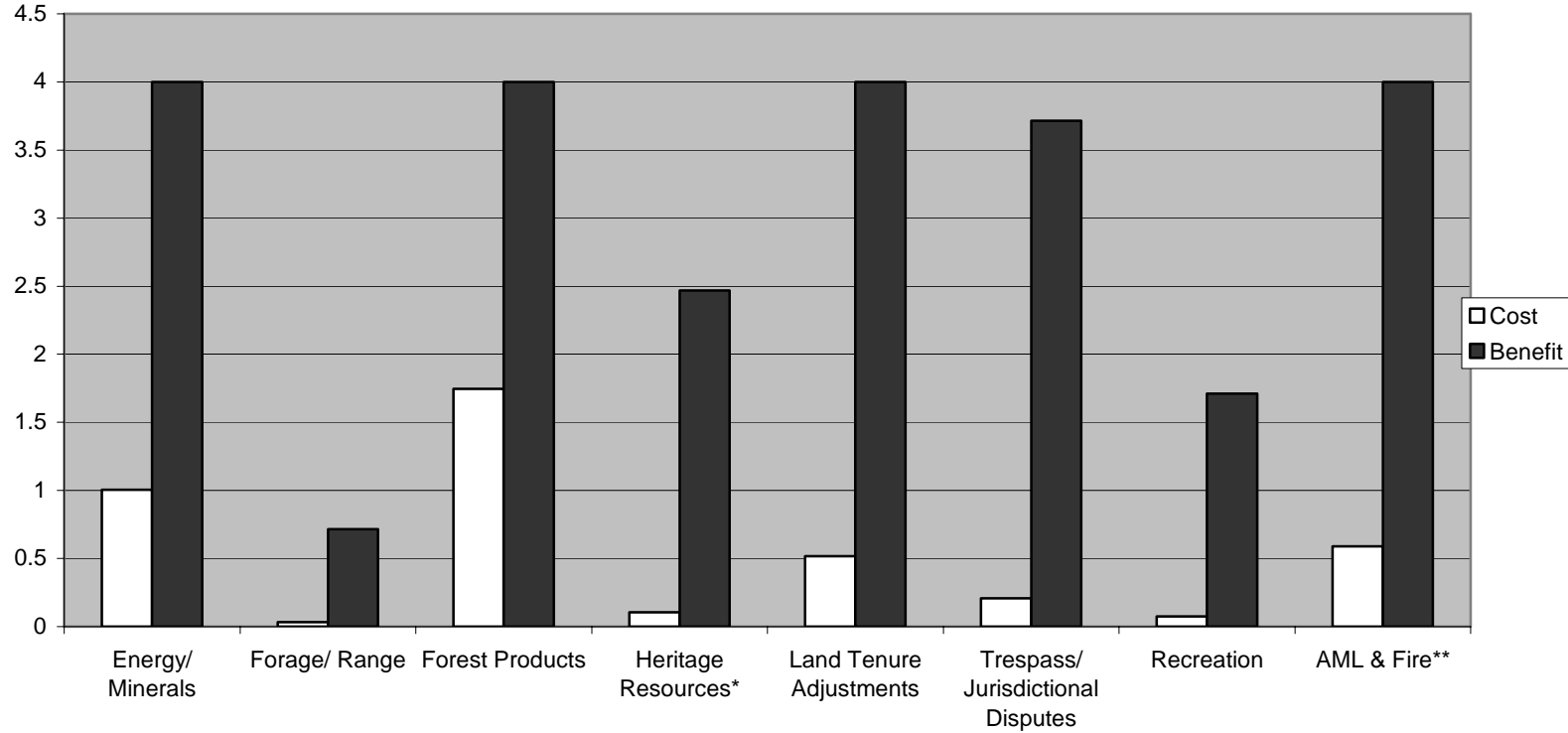
Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded

- /q/ The Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) results from the computation of coordinates, in latitude and longitude, to corners of the Public Land Survey System and is intended for use in a land or geographic information system, not for boundary determination.
- /r/ Townships for which all coordinate data have been computed.
- /s/ Geographic Information System (GIS) validated refers to townships for which the entire GCDB process has been completed; these have been submitted for posting on the Land Survey Information National Home Page www.geocommunicator.gov/GeoComm/lisis_home/home/index.shtm .
- /t/ Alaska is collecting digital information in a different format; Alaska’s progress is included with the GCDB for reporting purposes.
(
- /u/ Eastern States collects data for various Federal interest lands, primarily under Forest Service management, and performs quality control on data collected by partner agencies. This work is done in various states under their jurisdiction and is reported only under Eastern States.

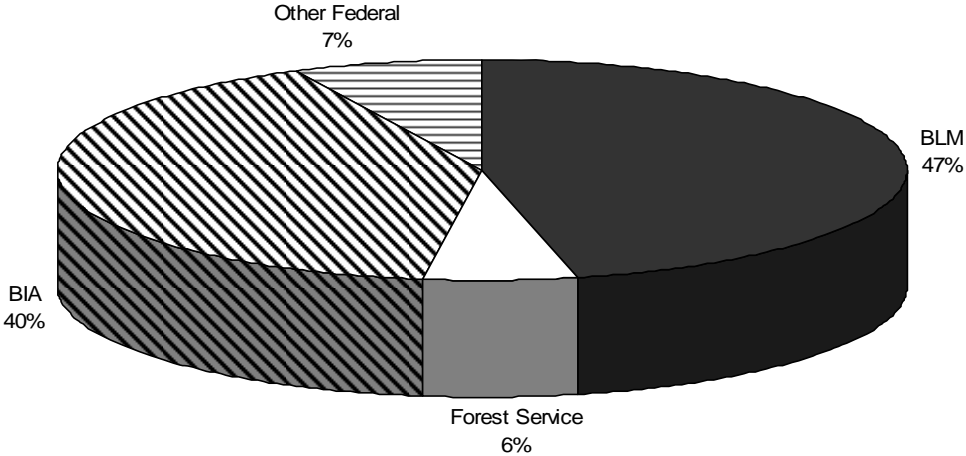
Cadastral Survey Costs & Benefits to the BLM - FY 2007

Field Work Performed During the Fiscal Year

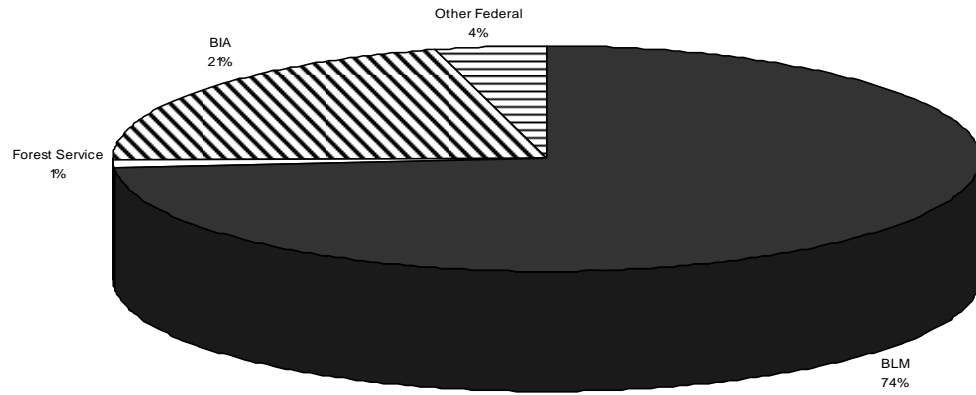
Reported in Millions of Dollars



FY 2007 Cadastral Survey Field Accomplishments
Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



**FY 2007 Cadastral Survey Office Accomplishments
Percentage of Work Performed by Agency**



**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2007**

Obligations of Appropriations Made to the Bureau of Land Management

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Management of Lands and Resources	\$979,063,027
Southern Nevada Public Land Management	613,871,028
Federal Firefighting	609,312,968
Helium	167,924,744
Payments to States	145,798,950
Oregon and California Grant Lands	109,402,886
Working Capital	47,649,546
Cost Recovery	23,469,693
Energy Act Funds /a/	23,020,023
Trust	17,593,456
Recreation, Support of Public Lands /b/	14,519,804
Forest Recovery and Restoration	14,246,756
Land Acquisition	11,942,951
Range Improvements	8,509,895
Construction and Access	5,820,799
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act /c/	5,725,280
Road Maintenance	2,142,058
Quarters	496,524
Naval Oil Shale Reserve Restoration	229,805
Lincoln County Land Act Land Sales /d/	175,324
Stewardship Contract Product Sales /e/	25,000
Calista Corporation Property Act /f/	—
Federal Infrastructure Improvement, from LWCF	—
Deschutes County Land Transaction	—
Total of BLM Appropriations Obligated	\$2,800,940,517

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

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Hazardous Materials	\$3,871,422
Forest Protection and Utilization	2,409,430
Federal Highways /g/	1,948,172
Natural Resource Damage Assessment /h/	861,630
Total of Transferred Appropriations Obligated	\$9,090,654
Grand Total of Obligations	\$2,810,031,171

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded**

- /a/ Public Law 109-58, Energy Policy Act of 2005, established the Energy Act Funds as follows: Subtitle F, Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing and Permitting Practices; Subtitle D, Transfer of Administrative Jurisdiction and Environmental Remediation of Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2, in Kern County, California, to the Secretary of the Interior; and Subtitle B, Geothermal Energy.
- /b/ Funded from recreation fees and demonstration site collections to support public lands and recreation. Other recreation obligations are included in Management of Land and Resources.
- /c/ Public Law 106-248, Section 202, authorizes the BLM to sell land identified for disposition under its land use planning process and to exchange Federal land for non-Federal land if the exchange would be in the public interest.
- /d/ Public Law 106-298 authorizes the gross proceeds of sales of land to be distributed as follows: 5 percent for general education in the State of Nevada and Lincoln County; 10 percent for normal county budgeting procedures, with emphasis given to schools; and 85 percent of collections and the subsequent interest from investment for retention by the BLM and any other participating agencies.
- /e/ The Fiscal Year 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Bill (Public Law 108-7), Section 323, amended Section 347 of the Fiscal Year 1999 Appropriation Omnibus (Public Law 105-277), which originally granted the USDA Forest Service pilot stewardship contracting authority. It states, “Until September 30, 2013, the USDA Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, via agreement or contract as appropriate, may enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forest and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.”
- /f/ The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) requires the Department of the Treasury to establish a property account for Calista Corporation to facilitate land exchanges. Appropriations for this activity generally are received every other year.
- /g/ Used for highway repair and emergency road maintenance.
- /h/ Used to identify potential hazardous waste locations and to restore land and resource health at known hazardous waste sites.

PART 2

HEALTHY, PRODUCTIVE LANDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2-4, Forest Development Accomplishments in Acres, describes the numerous reforestation and improvement projects completed during Fiscal Year 2007 for restoring forest health conditions on the BLM public lands.

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

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

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

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

Table 2-1.

**PERCENTAGE OF RANGELAND ACREAGE BY ECOLOGICAL STATUS BY STATE,
FISCAL YEAR 2007**

	Percentage of Acres Inventoried /b/	Percentage by Ecological Status /a/			
		Potential Natural Community	Late Seral	Mid Seral	Early Seral
Arizona	56	8	44	38	11
California	15	3	21	45	31
Colorado	47	7	27	41	25
Idaho	73	2	25	41	33
Montana, North and South Dakota	69	8	68	23	1
Nevada	39	4	38	46	12
New Mexico	76	4	24	43	30
Oregon and Washington	56	1	28	59	13
Utah	61	12	30	44	13
Wyoming	59	27	38	30	5
Total Bureauwide	53	8	35	41	15

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

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

/b/ The percentage of each State that has been inventoried using Ecological Site Inventory (ESI) or the Soil-Vegetation Inventory Method. Ecological Site Inventories are being conducted to fill in data gaps. This table is updated annually to reflect new data and changes in seral stages. The percentage of acres inventoried in Fiscal Year 2007 is less than what was reported before to Fiscal Year 2004 because now only the acres actually categorized to seral stage are being reported. Acres that could not be categorized to seral stage were reported as Unclassified in reports before to Fiscal Year 2004 and are no longer being reported in this table.

Table 2-2.

**CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007**

Condition of Riparian Areas – Miles /a/

State	Proper Functioning Condition /b/	Functioning-At-Risk /c/				Non Functional /d/	Unknown /e/	Total
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down	Total			
Alaska	107,506 100%	15 0%	0 0%	0 0%	15 0%	42 0%	2 0%	107,565
Arizona	320 36%	139 16%	206 23%	72 8%	417 47%	25 3%	119 14%	881
California	1,037 43%	443 18%	521 21%	96 4%	1,060 43%	90 4%	173 11%	2,360
Colorado	2,477 58%	470 11%	621 14%	139 3%	1,230 29%	559 13%	29 1%	4,295
Eastern States	5 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	5
Idaho	2,085 47%	394 9%	1,328 30%	194 4%	1,916 43%	301 7%	126 3%	4,428
Montana	1,811 44%	244 6%	1,455 35%	80 2%	1,779 43%	394 10%	135 3%	4,119
Nevada	893 34%	431 16%	323 12%	519 19%	1,273 47%	478 18%	20 1%	2,664
New Mexico	201 42%	160 34%	40 8%	31 7%	231 49%	36 8%	5 1%	473
Oregon	3,063 38%)	1,234 15%	1,183 15%	279 3%	2,696 34%	134 2%	2,116 26%	8,009
Utah	2,997 59%	490 10%	817 16%	371 7%	1,678 33%	327 6%	41 1%	5,043
Wyoming	1,575 41%	612 16%	859 22%	483 12%	1,954 50%	219 6%	123 3%	3,871
Total Lower 48	16,464 46%	4,617 13%	7,353 20%	2,264 6%	14,234 39%	2,563 7%	2,887 8%	36,148
Total BLM	123,970 86%	4,632 3%	7,353 5%	2,264 2%	14,249 10%	2,605 2%	2,889 2%	143,713

Table 2-2.

**CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007–continued**

Condition of Wetland Areas – Acres */f/*

State	Proper Functioning Condition <i>/b/</i>	Functioning-At-Risk <i>/c/</i>				Non Functional <i>/d/</i>	Unknown <i>/e/</i>	Total
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down	Total			
Alaska	12,403,604 99%	189 0%	0 0%	0 0%	189 0%	0 0%	148,505 1%	12,552,298
Arizona	276 1%	17,830 80%	102 0%	96 0%	18,028 81%	3,027 14%	929 4%	22,260
California	5,223 33%	2,730 17%	6,196 40%	705 5%	9,631 62%	356 3%	322 2%	15,532
Colorado	7,216 72%	175 2%	657 7%	94 1%	926 9%	23 0%	1,789 18%	9,954
Eastern States	119 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	119
Idaho	1,584 41%	605 16%	728 19%	180 5%	1,513 39%	202 5%	601 15%	3,900
Montana	5,430 41%	126 1%	2,808 21%	67 1%	3,001 24%	206 2%	4,551 35%	13,188
Nevada	8,855 48%	559 3%	829 4%	1,733 9%	3,121 17%	283 2%	6,277 34%	18,536
New Mexico	2,086 25%	1,231 15%	1,598 19%	60 1%	2,889 35%	777 9%	2,556 31%	8,308
Oregon	142,541 93%	0 0%	92 0%	544 0%	636 0%	0 0%	10,637 7%	153,814
Utah	9,611 44%	2,808 13%	1,892 9%	654 3%	5,354 25%	2,053 9%	4,688 22%	21,706
Wyoming	4,463 34%	354 3%	3,228 24%	2,231 17%	5,813 44%	363 3%	2,634 20%	13,273
Total Lower 48	187,404 67%	26,418 9%	18,130 6%	6,364 2%	50,912 18%	7,290 3%	34,984 12%	280,590
Total BLM	12,591,008 98%	26,607 0%	18,130 0%	6,364 0%	51,101 0%	7,290 0%	183,489 1%	12,832,888

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

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

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

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

Practice	Units	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon	Utah	Wyoming	Total
Soil Stabilization & Improvement												
Brush Control	Acres	0	0	442	0	0	0	15,188	0	0	0	15,630
Seeding/Planting	Acres	0	0	0	44,173	0	160	0	0	0	0	44,333
Soil Stabilization	Acres	1,836	0	377	141,673	0	7,140	0	6,805	7,766	210	165,807
Weed Control	Acres	243	390	612	2,600	52	3,040	5,958	2,498	0	40	15,433
Water Management												
Detention & Diversion	Quantity	0	0	8	3	3		9		1	0	29
Pipelines - Waters	Quantity	1	1	4	7	72	3	23	10	10	29	160
- Length	Miles	1	1	3	2	44	1	25	12	16	25	130
Reservoirs	Quantity	0	0	25	2	89	2	0	0	1	8	127
Springs	Quantity	0	3	1	37	17 ⁰	0	0 ⁵	6	2	15	81
Water Catchments	Quantity	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	7
	Gallons	0	1,000	1,500	0	0	0	6,450	0	80,000	2,200	91,150
Wells	Quantity	1	1	7	1	8	4	2	3	1	15	43
Storage/Drinking	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
	Gallons	0	0	0	0	2,400	0	0	3,000	1,800	0	7,200
Program Facilities												
Cattleguards	Quantity	0	0	2	5	18	19	2	6	8	4	64
Fences	Miles	16	25	23	217	74	121	40	79	27	66	688

Gallons

Note: The data for Fiscal Year 2006 are being reported in the *Public Land Statistics 2007* publication. This is being done because many projects and treatments started in one fiscal year may not be completed until the next fiscal year.

Source: The Bureau of Land Management Rangeland Improvement Project System (RIPS) data as of January 16, 2008.

Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2007

Administrative State	Reforestation <i>/a/</i>			Stand Productivity <i>/b/</i>	Genetic Tree Improvement <i>/c/</i>	Stand Improvement <i>/d/</i>			Stand Conversion <i>/e/</i>	Pruning <i>/f/</i>			
	Planting	Site Preparation	Protection	Fertilization	Planted	Release	Pre-Commercial Thinning	Commercial Thinning					
Alaska	0	62		0	0	0		62	0	0			
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,600	0	0	0			
California	187		0		0	0	0	743	10	0			
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	300	1,416	250	0	300			
Idaho	98	0	631	0	0	10	276	1,068	91	62			
Montana	146	329	0	0	0	0	883	986	0	0			
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	50	0	0			
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	811	911	0	0			
Oregon	1,558	440	8,082	126	794	5,754	15,078	9,540	468	3,330			
-Eastern /g/	28	0	0	0	0	0	1,799	1,204	0	0			
-Western /h/	1,530	440	8,082	126	794	5,754	13,279	8,336	468	3,330			
Utah	0			0	0	3,355		40	0	0			
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	15	400	345	320	0			
Total	1,989	0	1,462	0	8,347	126	794	9,434	0	21,214	13,748	889	3,692
Group Totals	12,718 (Reforestation)					48,977 (Stand Improvement)							

**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2007
–concluded**

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

Table 2-5.

**TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE
CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2007**

Administrative State	Shrub/Scrub	Grassland/ Herbaceous	Deciduous Forest	Evergreen Forest
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Plans</i>
Arizona	11,058,973	510,182	5,677	551,853
California	12,038,165	522,424	34,947	665,142
Colorado	4,204,410	456,838	452,839	2,727,644
Eastern States	0		0	0
Idaho	8,489,669	2,215,295	19,795	565,657
Montana	1,588,354	5,411,753	6,487	710,807
Nevada	40,127,190	1,632,198	22,661	4,467,622
New Mexico	10,970,795	0	2,320,701	1,004
Oregon	12,357,441	713,216	11,901	1,979,231
Utah	14,943,027	1,760,262	79,015	3,745,880
Wyoming	13,131,685	3,199,891	32,640	444,395
Total	128,909,709	18,742,760	666,966	16,550,581

Table 2-5.

**TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE
CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2007–continued**

Administrative State	Mixed Forest	Woody Wetland	Emergent Herbaceous	Barren Land
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Arizona	518	26,024	3,080	139,557
California	113,773	9,793	8,483	1,583,099
Colorado	12,561	38,557	3,450	131,611
Eastern States	0		0	0
Idaho	1,193	7,999	7,921	155,077
Montana	2,042	25,946	12,113	37,987
Nevada	9,383	39,307	20,189	1,487,930
New Mexico	311	0	8,061	2,918
Oregon	168,449	9,803	22,606	331,746
Utah	4,638	47,085	9,982	2,537,575
Wyoming	8,193	34,739	60,130	186,711
Total	321,061	247,314	150,872	6,760,047

Table 2-5.

**TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE
CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded**

Administrative State	Open Water	Other
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Arizona	3,333	143,751
California	46,013	165,493
Colorado	10,964	128,418
Eastern States	0	0
Idaho	23,946	280,657
Montana	15,831	151,407
Nevada	33,589	325,433
New Mexico	13,084	85,222
Oregon	38,513	182,301
Utah	52,241	232,643
Wyoming	10,545	100,385
Total	248,059	1,795,710

Note: This table has been adjusted to fully reflect the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on the Public Lands in the conterminous 48 states. At present, the BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these important habitats (i.e., plant communities or land cover) in concert with the State fish and game agencies and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements of nongame wildlife species, as well as for previously featured game species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (i.e., grassland wildlife species are generally associated with grassland habitat and plant communities, etc.). For the purposes of this table, the term habitat represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) of the *USGS 2001 National Land Cover Database for the United States* (Homer et al. 2004). Geographic Information System technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on Public Lands.

Table 2-6. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA, FISCAL YEAR 2007

Administrative State	Shrub/Scrub	Grassland/ Herbaceous	Deciduous Forest	Evergreen Forest	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Alaska	9,695,874	0	0	0	
Administrative State	Mixed Forest	Woody Wetlands	Emergent Herbaceous Wetland	Barren Land	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Alaska	0	0	2,131,096	228,773	
Administrative State	Sedge/ Herbaceous	Lichens	Moss	Open Water	Other
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	6,661,284	0	0	1,538,238	551,717

Note: This table has been adjusted to fully reflect the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on the Public Lands in Alaska. At present, the BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these important habitats (i.e., plant communities or land cover) in concert with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements of nongame wildlife species, as well as for previously featured game species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (i.e., grassland wildlife species are generally associated with grassland habitat and plant communities, etc.). For the purposes of this table, the term habitat represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) of the *USGS 2001 National Land Cover Database (NLCD) for the United States* (Homer et al. 2004). Geographic Information System technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on Public Lands. Table 2-6 for Fiscal Year 2007 represents only the North Slope region of Alaska because the NLCD is not complete for the entire State. Alaska-wide NLCD completion is scheduled for March 2008.

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED
DURING FISCAL YEAR 2007**

Administrative State	Inventory Lakes/Wetland Areas	Inventory Streams/Riparian Areas	Inventory Wildlife/Plant Habitat	Plan for T & E Species Recovery
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Plans</i>
Alaska	50	2	1,305,000	2
Arizona	107	32	126,770	3
California	112	18	736,765	4
Colorado	3,765	116	934,560	0
Eastern States	0	0	403	0
Idaho	11	93	1,994,996	3
Montana	80	4	597,327	2
Nevada	32	47	383,045	6
New Mexico	20	29	1,356,000	2
Oregon	400	169	769,022	4
Utah	538	82	311,290	1
Wyoming	85	28	2,686,934	24
Total	5,200	620	11,202,112	51

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED
DURING FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued**

Administrative State	Apply Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments	Construct Shrub/Grass/ PJ/Forest Projects	Apply Lake/Wetland Treatments	Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	38,653	26	16	0
California	10,537	20	67	5
Colorado	9,120	71	6,719	41
Eastern States	0		3	0
Idaho	4,410	1	147	43
Montana	40,729	30	0	34
Nevada	10,784	15	1	6
New Mexico	31,984	22	70	12
Oregon	7,060	21	571	18
Utah	26,222	22	68	32
Wyoming	30,050	0	85	42
Total	209,549	228	7,747	233

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED
DURING FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued**

Administrative State	Construct Lake/Wetland Stream/Riparian Projects	Maintain Lake/Wetland/ Stream/Riparian Projects	Implement Species Recovery/ Conservation Actions	Monitor Lake/Wetland Habitat
	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	0	0	5	0
Arizona	4	10	49	10
California	6	25	93	2,011
Colorado	26	122	91	6,664
Eastern States	0	0	4	3
Idaho	8	26	105	0
Montana	16	34	27	1,421
Nevada	2	25	643	17
New Mexico	25	6	172	20
Oregon	36	78	35	6,000
Utah	4	15	38	1,010
Wyoming	3	14	42	43
Total	130	355	1,304	17,199

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED
DURING FISCAL YEAR 2007—concluded**

Administrative State	Monitor Stream/Riparian Habitat	Monitor Terrestrial Habitat	Monitor Species Populations	Monitor Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Populations</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	27	688,000	56	0
Arizona	167	1,267,707	236	10,020
California	42	312,581	1,272	125
Colorado	131	636,574	563	12,470
Eastern States	3	1,070	11	254
Idaho	334	255,583	677	1,210
Montana	21	458,919	1,139	950
Nevada	216	3,191,728	244	0
New Mexico	82	929,000	288	1,000
Oregon	219	674,436	1,004	52,665
Utah	117	495,345	408	32,100
Wyoming	67	875,940	1,542	5,175
Total	1,426	9,786,883	7,440	115,969

Note: This table has been adjusted to fully reflect the broad spectrum of activities and practices in the BLM fish, wildlife, and plant program. Information is representative of reported accomplishments as derived from the BLM Management Information System for 1110, 1120, and 1150 subactivities on October 26, 2007.

Table 2-8.

**EMERGENCY FIRE STABILIZATION AND
REHABILITATION PROJECTS, FISCAL YEAR 2007**

	Number <i>/a/</i>	Acres Treated <i>/b/</i>	Funding <i>/c/</i>
Alaska	25	31,660	\$304,485
Arizona	15	1,601	1,511,341
California	21	117,539	737,373
Colorado	20	6,308	560,393
Idaho	115	1,468,606	20,187,301
Montana	4	52,020	121,314
Nevada	176	3,878,881	32,062,703
New Mexico	7	166	82,910
Oregon	63	417,403	5,780,421
Utah	122	524,941	20,599,728
Washington	2	2,275	104,399
Wyoming	4	0	32,705
Total	574	6,501,400	\$82,085,073

/a/ The number of projects equals the number of approved Emergency Stabilization and Burned Area Rehabilitation Plans.

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

/c/ Includes expenditures in Fiscal Year 2007 for treatments, monitoring, and inventory/assessment; these may include funding for treatments approved in 2004, 2005, and 2006, as well as planning costs for many of the Fiscal Year 2007 fires. The Total does not include indirect support and other program oversight and development costs (approximately \$179,000) or funds expended in the Native Plant Materials Development Program (\$3.8 million).

PART 3

COMMERCIAL USES AND REVENUES GENERATED

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

The BLM historically has made land available for authorized private sector activities, such as recreation, energy and mineral commodity extraction, livestock forage use, sawtimber harvest, and other related land use authorizations and land dispositions, and we will continue to do so. The BLM strives to ensure that taxpayers receive a fair return from such transactions, consistent with existing laws. The BLM also strives to ensure that adverse effects 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 256 million surface acres of public land, about one-eighth of the land in the United States, and approximately 700 million acres of on-shore Federal mineral estate on or underlying both Federal surface ownerships and privately owned lands. The BLM also provides technical supervision of mineral development and cadastral (land) survey on 56 million acres of American Indian trust lands.

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

Please note that only receipts and payments collected by the BLM are listed. For revenues derived from BLM energy and mineral activities, refer to Mineral Revenues in the Annual Report of the Minerals Management Service (MMS), a Department of the Interior agency. The onshore Federal mineral revenues generated by the BLM and collected by the MMS, including royalties, rents, and bonus bids, totaled \$3,935 million for Fiscal Year 2007. Mineral operations on Indian trust lands generated \$475 million in revenue for Indian mineral owners.

Federal Coal Leases, Compliance with Diligent Development and Continued Operation

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

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2007

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
BLM LANDS PATENTED			
<u>Airport</u>			
None			
<u>Color-of-Title</u>			
Arkansas	1	40	\$6,814
Total	1	40	\$6,814
<u>Desert Land</u>			
Nevada	1	320	\$320
Total	1	320	\$320
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /a/</u>			
New Mexico	1	9,146	\$0
Washington	4	917	0
Total	5	10,063	\$0
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA & FLTFA) /b/</u>			
Colorado	61	17,362	\$24,200
Nevada	1	162	236
Total	62	17,524	\$24,436
Grand Total Exchanges	67	27,587	\$24,436
<u>Homestead (Issuance of Suspended Entry to Original Entryman)</u>			
Idaho	1	80	\$0
Total	1	80	\$0
<u>Recreation and Public Purposes</u>			
Montana	1	170	\$0
Nevada	10	899	3,624
Oregon	1	9	0
Utah	1	15	150
Total	13	1,093	\$3,774
<u>Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA) /c/</u>			
Arizona	0	0	\$1,977,500
New Mexico	4	238	2,242,900
Oregon	2	186	33,249
Utah	1	50	50,000
Total	7	474	\$4,303,649

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money	
BLM LANDS PATENTED—continued				
<u>Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA & FLTFA) /d/</u>				
Colorado	1	40	\$248,000	
Idaho	1	21	7,775	
Montana	1	40	46,400	
Nevada	8	841	2,314,000	
New Mexico	1	587	2,305,000	
Oregon	24	2,719	736,960	
Total	36	4,248	\$5,658,135	
<u>Sales (SNPLMA) /e/</u>				
Nevada	15	63	\$34,787,500	
Total	15	63	\$34,787,500	
<u>Sales (Various Acts of Congress)</u>				
None				
Grand Total Sales	58	4,785	\$44,749,284	
<u>State Grants</u>				
None				
<u>Land Transfers (Various Acts of Congress)</u>				
Nevada	Dandini Research Park Conveyance Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-69; 119 Stat. 2007)	2	467	\$0
Minnesota	Minnesota Public Land Improvement Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-442; 104 Stat. 1020)	1	1	0
Idaho	Snake River Water Rights Act of 2004; (Public Law 108-447; 118 Stat. 3433)	11	11,305	0
Nevada	White Pine County Conservation, Recreation & Development Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-432; 120 Stat. 3039)	1	1,545	0

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money	
BLM LANDS PATENTED—concluded				
<u>Land Transfers (Various Acts of Congress)—concluded</u>				
New Mexico	Rio Arriba County Land Conveyance Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-324; 120 Stat. 1758)	1	171	\$0
Total		16	13,489	\$0
<u>Alaska Conveyances /f/</u>				
	State Selection Patents	277	4,765,001	\$0
	State Selection Tentative Approvals	163	2,054,174	0
	Total State Selections	440	6,819,175	\$0
	Native Selections Patents	90	1,458,214	\$0
	Native Selections Interim Conveyances	5	70,238	0
	Total Native Selections	95	1,528,452	\$0
	Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Patents	2	330	\$0
	Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Interim Conveyances	0	0	0
	Total Alaska Railroad Transfer Act	2	330	\$0
	Native Allotment Certificates	415	29,745	\$0
	Native Veteran Allotment Certificates	9	840	0
	Total Certificates of Allotment	424	30,585	\$0
	Homesites or Headquarters	0	0	\$0
	Native Townsites	0	0	0
	Non-Native Townsites	0	0	0
	Railroad Townsites	0	0	0
	Trade & Manufacturing Sites	0	0	0
	Total Sites	0	0	\$0
	Grand Total Alaska Conveyances	961	8,378,542	\$0
	Grand Total BLM Lands Patented	1,118	8,425,936	\$44,784,628

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2007–continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
FEDERAL MINERALS PATENTED			
<u>Exchanges (Federal Minerals) (Sec. 206 FLPMA)</u>			
Nevada	1	9,146	\$0
Total	1	9,146	\$0
<u>Exchanges (Federal Minerals) (Sec. 206 FLPMA & FLTFA)</u>			
None			
Grand Total Exchanges	1	9,146	\$0
<u>Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals</u>			
Arizona	1	40	\$2,655
Colorado	1	40	50
Florida	3	300	5,033
New Mexico	2	401	2,023,050
Total	7	781	\$2,030,788
<u>Minerals (43 CFR 3860) (Surface & Subsurface)</u>			
California	4	1,146	\$9,948
Idaho	1	224	0
Total	5	1,370	\$9,948
<u>Minerals (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
None			
Grand Total Federal Minerals Patented	13	11,297	\$2,040,736

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

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2007—concluded

- /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 5-8a and Table 5-8b—Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, Fiscal Year 2007.
- /c/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713). Purchase money received from these sales is *not* subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).
- /d/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713). Purchase money received from these sales is subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-17, Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act Sales, Exchange, and Acquisition Proceeds.
- /e/ Sales pursuant to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (SNPLMA) (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /f/ Alaska Conveyances: Transfer of title pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601), as amended, whether by tentative approval, interim conveyance, or patent, whichever occurs first.

Tentative Approvals (TA): Conveyance granting to the State of Alaska legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land provided by the act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land.

Interim Conveyances (IC): Conveyance granting to the recipient legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land provided by the act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land.

Certificates of Allotment (COA): Document that passes title for Native allotments. These are issued in a restricted status. The Bureau of Land Management issues the COA to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), which holds the title in trust for the allottee. While the allotment title is held in trust status, the lands are inalienable, meaning that they cannot be seized for debt and are not subject to taxation. They also cannot be sold or encumbered without BIA approval.

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2007

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

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Mineral & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
1909–1948 /a/—concluded							
South Dakota	1,565,802	187,722	6,328	0	0	0	1,759,852
Utah	856,083	215,528	98,922	21,576	8,157	1,680	1,201,946
Washington	262,444	14,535	2,518	0	384	400	280,281
Wisconsin	1,546	0	0	0	0	0	1,546
Wyoming	9,541,179	2,297,363	376,906	32,037	17,341	257	12,265,083
Total 1909–1948	35,272,508	16,075,384	2,091,380	406,971	378,710	2,199,146	56,424,099
Fiscal Period /b/							
1949–1950	363,466	24,868	18,287	1,138	7,662	4,235	419,656
1951–1960	1,258,347	64,204	650,841	5,075	109,323	36,586	2,124,376
1961–1970	2,103,335	44,578	893,114	559	498,973	30,663	3,571,222
1971–1980	2,914,664	9,344	186,689	340	185,764	49,784	3,346,585
1981–1990	2,694,395	16,609	294,416	439	159,006	166,558	3,331,423
1991–2000	368,178	8,647	272,749	0	92,220	53,756	795,550
2001	30,176	1,120	22,307	0	7,730	1,159	62,492
2002	31,129	1,120	18,809	1,053	3,750	119	61,980
2003	22,006	1,169	17,465	0	12,266	454	53,360
2004	11,405	160	15,617	0	5,372	408	32,962
2005	5,586	0	3,744	0	19,008	2,622	30,960
2006	10,645	0	18,841	0	4,126	120	33,732
2007	7,740	4,580	8,503	0	187	1,259	22,269
Total 1949–2007	9,821,072	176,399	2,421,382	8,604	1,105,387	347,723	13,886,567
Grand Total	45,093,580	16,251,783	4,512,762	415,575	1,484,097	2,546,869	70,310,666 /c/

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2007—concluded

Note: Data before 1949, were tabulated from incomplete records. The data include patents issued on both BLM and USDA Forest Service lands. See Table 1-3, Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, for additional minerals data.

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

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

/c/ Does not include 165,712 stockraising homesteads comprising approximately 33,626,607 acres that reserved all minerals to the United States. Some of these homesteads were entered but not patented. Because of a recalculation of the acreage data, the figure of 70,362,925 appearing in the previous editions of the *Public Land Statistics* has been corrected to read 33,626,607 acres. The homestead laws were repealed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701).

Table 3-3. RIGHTS-OF-WAY WORKLOAD, FISCAL YEAR 2007

Administrative State	Actions Processed <i>/a/</i>	Grants Issued <i>/b/</i>	Total Workload <i>/c/</i>
Alaska	23	20	43
Arizona	173	58	231
California	300	86	386
Colorado	281	187	468
Eastern States	0	0	0
Idaho	149	51	200
Montana	183	68	251
Nevada	536	212	748
New Mexico	1,478	141	1,619
Oregon	215	67	282
Utah	465	92	557
Wyoming	1,745	408	2,153
Total	5,548	1,390	6,938

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

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

/c/ Includes both actions processed and grants issued.

Table 3-4. NUMBER OF EXISTING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND RENTAL RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2007

Administrative State	FLPMA/Other <i>/a/</i>		Mineral Leasing Act <i>/b/</i>		Total <i>/c/</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipt</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipt</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipt</i>
Alaska	1,196	\$336,744.17	13	\$15,180.00	1,209	\$351,924.17
Arizona	4,314	1,258,915.35	281	149,498.75	4,595	1,408,414.10
California	6,617	3,011,818.58	262	199,073.80	6,879	3,210,892.38
Colorado	5,137	764,720.03	1,289	401,753.00	6,426	1,166,473.03
Eastern States	48	0	18	1,159.75	66	1,159.75
Idaho	4,755	804,526.88	115	50,264.23	4,870	854,791.11
Montana	3,481	227,408.36	346	47,681.77	3,827	275,090.13
Nevada	7,796	4,264,739.21	144	121,410.51	7,940	4,386,149.72
New Mexico	9,111	1,264,757.62	19,690	1,405,478.04	28,801	2,670,235.66
Oregon	9,706	808,144.79	21	12,209.93	9,727	820,354.72
Utah	4,582	930,052.25	1,076	433,453.42	5,658	1,363,505.67
Wyoming	10,764	2,647,787.45	7,062	1,438,626.68	17,826	4,086,414.13
Total	67,507	\$16,319,614.69	30,317	\$4,275,789.88	97,824	\$20,595,404.57

/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 2007–concluded

Geographic State	Type	FY 2007 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2006		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2007	
		<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>
Wyoming	Permits	30	456	9	18	\$4,752	8	5	31	469
	Leases	17	109	0	0	3,485	0	0	17	109
	Easements	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
Total	Permits	1,061	78,268	233	35,421	\$295,525	236	42,775	1,058	70,914
	Leases	383	11,049	12	45,332	\$395,021	7	2,162	388	54,219
	Easements	2	548	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	548
Grand Total		1,446	89,865	245	80,753	\$690,546	243	44,937	1,448	125,681

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/ “Cumulative Authorizations as of 9/30/2006”: As a result of an audit for the States of Alaska, Nevada, and Utah, the Cumulative Authorization figures as of 9/30/2006 were adjusted.

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2007

	FY 2007 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2006		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2007	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>
<u>Recreation and Public Purpose Leases</u>									
Alaska /a/	18	2,784	1	70	\$8,608	0	0	19	2,854
Arizona	112	11,994	3	105	10,357	5	137	110	11,962
California /a/	132	15,664	2	63	12,664	0	0	134	15,727
Colorado	19	1,499	1	2	2,152	0	0	20	1,501
Idaho	35	9,856	1	127	730	1	40	35	9,943
Montana	16	676	0	0	54	1	90	15	586
Nevada /a/	209	20,292	21	3,140	642,706	32	3,159	198	20,273
New Mexico	80	2,305	9	204	2,274	2	24	87	2,485
North Dakota	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	1	40
Oregon	35	6,961	0	0	880	2	40	33	6,921
South Dakota	5	642	0	0	0	0	0	5	642
Utah	39	5,344	2	28	412	2	115	39	5,257
Washington	17	1,985	0	0	0	0	0	17	1,985
Wyoming	71	5,656	4	266	485	2	64	73	5,858
Total	789	85,698	44	4,005	\$681,322	47	3,669	786	86,034

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2007--continued

	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2006		FY 2007 Authorizations					Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2007	
			Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated			
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>
<u>Airport Leases</u>									
Alaska	8	1,454	0	0	\$1,925	0	0	8	1,454
Arizona	5	708	0	0	582	0	0	5	708
California	10	14,163	0	0	110	0	0	10	14,163
Colorado		3	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Idaho	9	574	0	0	975	0	0	9	574
Nevada /a/	19	5,912	0	0	695,075	1	35	18	5,877
New Mexico	7	804	1	125	209	0	0	8	929
Oregon	3	173	0	0	750	0	0	3	173
Utah /a/	4	717	0	0	200	0	0	4	717
Wyoming	2	169	0	0	0	0	0	2	169
Total	68	24,677	1	125	\$699,826	1	35	68	24,767
<u>Small Tract Leases</u>									
Nevada ¹	1	5	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	5
Total	1	5	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	5

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2007--continued

	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2006		FY 2007 Authorizations					Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2007	
			Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated			
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>
<u>Public Works Leases</u>									
Nevada	1	13,767	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	13,767
Oregon	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	3	13,769	0	0	\$0	0	0	3	13,769
<u>Special Land Use Permits</u>									
Arizona	1	/b/	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	/b/
California	1	1,132	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,132
Colorado	1	310	0	0	0	0	0	1	310
Wyoming	1	200	0	0	0	0	0	1	200
Total	4	1,642	0	0	\$0	0	0	4	1,642
<u>Administrative Land Use Compliance</u>									
Arizona	18	50,414	1	135	\$0	2	2	17	50,547
California	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total	20	50,416	1	135	\$0	2	2	19	50,549

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2007--concluded

	FY 2007 Authorizations									
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2006		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2007		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	
<u>Reclamation Lease, License, and Deed</u>										
Arizona	11	8,952	0	0	\$0	0	0	11	8,952	
California	7	5,474	0	0	0	1	1,050	6	4,424	
Total	18	14,426	0	0	\$0	1	1,050	17	13,376	
<u>Reconveyed Permit/Lease</u>										
Arizona	2	2	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	2	
California	0	0	1	5	6,051	0	0	1	5	
Total	2	2	1	5	\$6,051	0	0	3	7	
<u>Recreation Use Authorization</u>										
Arizona	97	1,564	31	30	\$0	16	15	112	1,579	
California /a/	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Total	99	1,566	31	30	\$0	16	15	114	1,581	
<u>Water Well Lease</u>										
Colorado	1	1	0	0	\$19,118	0	0	1	1	
Total	1	1	0	0	\$19,118	0	0	1	1	
Grand Total	1,005	192,202	78	4,300	\$1,406,317	67	4,771	1,016	191,731	

/a/ "Cumulative Authorizations as of 9/30/2006": As a result of an audit for the States of Alaska, California, Nevada, and Utah, the Cumulative Authorizations figures as of 9/30/2006 were adjusted.

/b/ Arizona: contains .003 acres.

Table 3-7a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING
DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	286	54	2	305
California	153	1	12	165
Colorado	872	38	72	978
Idaho	1,162	75	83	1,311
Montana	2,675	111	128	2,676
Nevada	477	33	53	517
New Mexico	1,207	350	229	1,435
Oregon	657	30	7	676
Utah	1,121	43	137	1,361
Wyoming	859	105	97	977
Total	9,469	840	820	10,401
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	304,999	3,259	1,850	310,108
California	127,178	7	8,099	135,284
Colorado	256,940	2,407	58,823	318,170
Idaho	868,529	3,851	77,137	949,517
Montana	982,123	4,935	26,651	1,013,709
Nevada	1,132,026	3,192	83,258	1,218,476
New Mexico	1,028,306	14,485	69,500	1,112,291
Oregon	698,857	1,789	4,605	705,251
Utah	571,738	1,778	137,644	711,160
Wyoming	728,521	6,260	135,031	869,812
Total /c/	6,699,217	41,963	602,598	7,343,778

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

/b/ These animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2006 (October 2005–September 2006).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-7b.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	305	11	2	323
California	221	12	22	250
Colorado	369	17	39	405
Idaho	385	25	24	434
Montana	1,484	41	83	1,547
Nevada	8	0	1	9
New Mexico	690	21	23	738
Oregon	608	18	6	693
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,528	133	155	1,616
Total	5,598	278	355	6,015
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	113,187	759	561	114,507
California	88,762	366	9,899	99,027
Colorado	33,899	577	5,890	40,366
Idaho	25,162	513	3,648	29,323
Montana	187,097	814	12,035	199,946
Nevada	9,608	0	1,832	11,440
New Mexico	157,120	665	32,272	190,057
Oregon	64,070	436	1,455	65,961
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	373,378	5,595	41,914	420,887
Total /d/	1,052,283	9,725	109,506	1,171,514

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

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

/c/ These animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2006 (October 2005–September 2006).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-7c.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT
LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	591	65	4	628
California	374	13	34	415
Colorado	1,241	55	111	1,383
Idaho	1,547	100	107	1,745
Montana	4,159	152	211	4,223
Nevada	485	33	54	526
New Mexico	1,897	371	252	2,173
Oregon	1,265	48	13	1,369
Utah	1,121	43	137	1,361
Wyoming	2,387	238-	252	2,593
Total	15,067	1,118	1,175	16,416
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	418,186	4,018	2,411	424,615
California	215,940	373	17,998	234,311
Colorado	290,839	2,984	64,713	358,536
Idaho	893,691	4,364	80,785	978,840
Montana	1,169,220	5,749	38,686	1,213,655
Nevada	1,141,634	3,192	85,090	1,229,916
New Mexico	1,185,426	15,150	101,772	1,302,348
Oregon	762,927	2,225	6,060	771,212
Utah	571,738	1,778	137,644	711,160
Wyoming	1,101,899	11,855	176,945	1,290,699
Total /c/	7,751,500	51,688	712,104	8,515,292

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

/b/ These animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2006 (October 2005–September 2006).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-8a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2007

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	289	51	2	298
California	170	3	10	182
Colorado	904	34	70	1,000
Idaho	1,151	76	82	1,345
Montana	2,660	110	116	2,673
Nevada	466	34	58	513
New Mexico	1,230	350	233	1,443
Oregon	660	30	5	689
Utah	1,056	41	136	1,310
Wyoming	875	104	97	989
Total	9,461	833	809	10,442
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	311,493	3,244	289	315,026
California	142,328	52	9,476	151,856
Colorado	253,531	1,889	49,941	305,361
Idaho	902,972	4,074	78,411	985,457
Montana	978,582	4,921	22,024	1,005,527
Nevada	1,119,914	3,144	97,939	1,220,997
New Mexico	1,152,678	14,407	66,948	1,234,033
Oregon	682,788	2,030	5,023	689,841
Utah	573,999	1,424	132,203	707,626
Wyoming	717,757	6,192	122,837	846,786
Total /c/	6,836,042	41,377	585,091	7,462,510

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

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

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-8b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE (SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2007

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	314	12	3	329
California	214	11	20	239
Colorado	346	13	33	377
Idaho	385	25	23	433
Montana	1,475	43	82	1,558
Nevada	6	0	1	7
New Mexico	701	24	24	741
Oregon	606	20	6	684
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,500	128	153	1,598
Total	5,547	276	345	5,966
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	115,580	1,013	837	117,430
California	55,050	538	4,046	59,634
Colorado	31,855	405	3,124	35,384
Idaho	27,508	469	3,561	31,538
Montana	191,773	749	11,617	204,139
Nevada	3,589	0	1,877	5,466
New Mexico	162,963	737	31,618	195,318
Oregon	65,712	1,277	1,455	68,444
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	372,807	4,617	35,498	412,922
Total /d/	1,026,837	9,805	93,633	1,130,275

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

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

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

/d/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-8c.

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

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	603	63	5	627
California	384	14	30	421
Colorado	1,250	47	103	1,377
Idaho	1,536	101	105	1,778
Montana	4,135	153	198	4,231
Nevada	472	34	59	520
New Mexico	1,931	374	257	2,184
Oregon	1,266	50	11	1,373
Utah	1,056	41	136	1,310
Wyoming	2,375	232	250	2,587
Total	15,008	1,109	1,154	16,408
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	427,073	4,257	1,126	432,456
California	197,378	590	13,522	211,490
Colorado	285,386	2,294	53,065	340,745
Idaho	930,480	4,543	81,972	1,016,995
Montana	1,170,355	5,670	33,641	1,209,666
Nevada	1,123,503	3,144	99,816	1,226,463
New Mexico	1,315,641	15,144	98,566	1,429,351
Oregon	748,500	3,307	6,478	758,285
Utah	573,999	1,424	132,203	707,626
Wyoming	1,090,564	10,809	158,335	1,259,708
Total /c/	7,862,879	51,182	678,724	8,592,785

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

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

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-9a. GRAZING PERMITS IN FORCE ON GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS AS OF OCTOBER 1, 2007

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	399	503,480	88,676
California	245	246,195	116,873
Colorado	1,148	575,988	117,651
Idaho	1,434	1,325,403	211,328
Montana	2,732	1,130,378	22,570
Nevada	616	2,045,584	509,170
New Mexico	1,502	1,647,258	86,466
Oregon	754	968,496	132,201
Utah	1,496	1,224,207	323,802
Wyoming	1,103	1,478,254	365,247
Total	11,429	11,145,243	1,973,984
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	401	503,595	88,695
California	223	184,260	81,650
Colorado	1,153	577,050	117,651
Idaho	1,433	1,324,681	211,328
Montana	2,732	1,130,378	22,570
Nebraska	0	0	0
Nevada	638	2,105,381	544,393
New Mexico	1,502	1,647,258	86,466
North Dakota	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	754	968,496	132,201
South Dakota	0	0	0
Utah	1,490	1,225,890	323,783
Washington	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,103	1,478,254	365,247
Total	11,429	11,145,243	1,973,984

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-9b. GRAZING LEASES IN FORCE ON GRAZING LEASE (SECTION 15) LANDS AS OF OCTOBER 1, 2007

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	364	156,491	7,013
California	317	160,840	11,925
Colorado	422	64,264	16,634
Idaho	456	33,736	1,067
Montana	1,585	234,395	15,900
Nevada	12	26,774	474
New Mexico	777	215,446	4,413
Oregon	801	93,199	4,103
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,711	459,310	7,164
Total	6,445	1,444,455	68,693
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	364	156,491	7,013
California	318	160,904	11,925
Colorado	422	64,264	16,634
Idaho	456	33,736	1,067
Montana	1,033	151,370	15,840
Nebraska	17	578	0
Nevada	12	26,774	474
New Mexico	773	215,314	4,413
North Dakota	76	9,233	0
Oklahoma	4	132	0
Oregon	521	60,057	3,392
South Dakota	475	73,737	60
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Washington	279	33,078	711
Wyoming	1,695	458,787	7,164
Total	6,445	1,444,455	68,693

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

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-9c. GRAZING PERMITS AND LEASES IN FORCE AS OF OCTOBER 1, 2007

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	763	659,971	95,689
California	562	407,035	128,798
Colorado	1,570	640,252	134,285
Idaho	1,890	1,359,139	212,395
Montana	4,317	1,364,773	38,470
Nevada	628	2,072,358	509,644
New Mexico	2,279	1,862,704	90,879
Oregon	1,555	1,061,695	136,304
Utah	1,496	1,224,207	323,802
Wyoming	2,814	1,937,564	372,411
Total	17,874	12,589,698	2,042,677
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	765	660,086	95,708
California	541	345,164	93,575
Colorado	1,575	641,314	134,285
Idaho	1,889	1,358,417	212,395
Montana	3,765	1,281,748	38,410
Nebraska	17	578	0
Nevada	650	2,132,155	544,867
New Mexico	2,275	1,862,572	90,879
North Dakota	76	9,233	0
Oklahoma	4	132	0
Oregon	1,275	1,028,553	135,593
South Dakota	475	73,737	60
Utah	1,490	1,225,890	323,783
Washington	279	33,078	711
Wyoming	2,798	1,937,041	372,411
Total	17,874	12,589,698	2,042,677

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

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	624	72	7	633
California	389	12	45	432
Colorado	1,271	48	116	1,320
Idaho	1,580	102	117	1,671
Montana	4,193	149	204	4,193
Nevada	500	38	55	533
New Mexico	1,941	369	252	2,112
Oregon	1,291	53	11	1,300
Utah	1,150	45	152	1,261
Wyoming	2,411	240	249	2,543
Total	15,350	1,128	1,208	15,998
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	465,962	4,288	3,608	473,858
California	209,722	377	21,987	232,086
Colorado	291,310	2,689	64,723	358,722
Idaho	909,403	4,976	84,697	999,076
Montana	1,149,130	5,304	38,531	1,192,965
Nevada	1,136,296	2,898	85,958	1,225,152
New Mexico	1,147,479	15,197	101,916	1,264,592
Oregon	761,925	2,857	5,944	770,726
Utah	565,640	1,662	143,577	710,879
Wyoming	1,102,501	11,665	176,236	1,290,402
Total /c/	7,739,368	51,913	727,177	8,518,458

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

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

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-10b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING YEAR 2006 (MARCH 1, 2006–FEBRUARY 28, 2007)

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	600	64	4	608
California	378	13	33	407
Colorado	1,274	56	113	1,319
Idaho	1,568	99	105	1,657
Montana	4,211	155	209	4,211
Nevada	503	37	60	539
New Mexico	1,910	369	255	2,080
Oregon	1,293	51	13	1,300
Utah	1,137	43	141	1,240
Wyoming	2,418	238	258	2,556
Total	15,292	1,125	1,191	15,917
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	414,704	4,361	850	419,915
California	194,230	412	13,966	208,608
Colorado	286,686	2,606	57,622	346,914
Idaho	904,035	4,265	80,782	989,082
Montana	1,176,274	6,031	35,033	1,217,338
Nevada	1,146,123	3,332	97,914	1,247,369
New Mexico	1,213,732	14,801	103,726	1,332,259
Oregon	784,751	2,500	6,393	793,644
Utah	573,865	1,515	127,228	702,608
Wyoming	1,065,717	11,426	168,170	1,245,313
Total /c/	7,760,117	51,249	691,684	8,503,050

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

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

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-11.

**TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NON-WOOD PRODUCT SALES,
FISCAL YEAR 2007**

Administrative State	Timber Sales <i>/a/</i>	Wood Products <i>/b/</i>	Non-Wood Forest Product Sales <i>/c/</i>	Total
Alaska	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Arizona	0.00	1,594.70	915.00	2,509.70
California	156,267.55	3,782.00	4,655.00	164,704.55
Colorado	8,758.37	113,503.95	35,037.00	157,299.32
Idaho	1,358,688.11	2,239.75	20.00	1,360,947.86
Montana	262,007.96	11,668.32	3,328.00	277,004.28
Nevada	0.00	14,986.20	10,513.37	25,499.57
New Mexico	0.00	38,948.00	2,321.00	41,269.00
Oregon	27,600,532.38	51,265.45	133,481.16	27,785,278.99
–Eastern <i>/d/</i>	31,293.99	21,104.71	57,059.05	109,457.75
–Western <i>/e/</i>	27,569,238.39	30,160.74	76,422.11	27,675,821.24
Utah	0.00	22,938.66	16,646.55	39,585.21
Wyoming	292,289.28	18,692.82	9,686.50	320,668.60
Total	\$29,678,543.65	\$279,619.85	\$216,603.58	\$30,174,767.08
Total Wood Products	\$29,958,163.50			

**Table 3-11. TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NON-WOOD PRODUCT SALES,
FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded**

Note: Table 3-11 does not include values associated with the BLM’s recently acquired Stewardship Contracting Authority.

- /a/ This includes original (parent) sale volumes offered and small sales (sawtimber) offered during Fiscal Year 2007 but does not include timber sale modifications approved during the fiscal year. This column includes only sales offered using Forms 5450-4 (Contract for Sale of Timber, Scale Sale) and 5450-3 (Contract for the Sale of Timber, Lump Sum Sale), along with the sawtimber portion of sales offered and/or negotiated using Form 5450-5 (Vegetative or Mineral Material Negotiated Cash Sale Contract).
- /b/ Includes fuelwood, posts, poles, and other wood products.
- /c/ Includes Christmas trees, cactus, seeds, yucca, pinyon nuts, mushrooms, yew bark, transplants, and other non-wood forest products or vegetal materials.
- /d/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
- /e/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Source: Timber Sale Information System (TSIS).

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2007

State	Total Number of Sawtimber Sales <i>/a/</i>		Sawtimber Offered MBF <i>/a/</i>	Total Value Sawtimber <i>/a/</i>	Average Price Per MBF <i>/a/</i>	Fuelwood Cords <i>/b/</i>	Other SFP MBF <i>/c/</i>		Total Volume MBF <i>/d/</i>	Stewardship Contracting		
										Sawtimber MBF <i>/e/</i>	Fuelwood Cords <i>/f/</i>	Biomass Tons <i>/g/</i>
Alaska			0	\$0.00	\$0.00	1,032			516	0	400	
Arizona	0		0	0.00	0.00	589	0		300	0	600	0
California	0	12	7,357	156,267.55	21.24	950	6	1	7,833	652	30	42,975
Colorado				8,758.37	15.65	6,469		164	3,958	289	148	3,966
Idaho	3	16	560,750	1,358,688.11	126.39	445		6	10,978	0	0	0
Montana			3,705	262,007.96	70.73	1,857			4,652	2,229	0	11,637
Nevada	12	0	0	0.00	0.00	3,759	19	13	1,893	30	919	3,909
New Mexico		0	0	0.00	0.00	7,496		0	3,748	0	809	1,174
Oregon	211		203,352	27,600,532.38	135.73	7,192	9,489		216,437	5,025	250	34,279
–Eastern <i>/h/</i>	8		721	31,293.99	43.40	5,434	38		3,476	3,905	0	21,279
–Western <i>/i/</i>	203		202,631	27,569,238.39	136.06	1,758	9,452		212,961	1,121	250	13,000
Utah		0	0	0.00	0.00	5,616	184		2,993	0	0	2,812
Wyoming		3	6,360	292,289.28	45.96	2,070	68		7,463	400	58	0
Total	257		232,083	\$29,678,543.65	\$127.88	37,475	9,949		260,770	8,695	3,214	100,752

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded

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

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

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

Source: Timber Sale Information System (TSIS).

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2007

	Leases as of September 30, 2007 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain					
Alabama	2	121			
Alaska	1	400			
Arkansas	20	3,207			
California	22	2,189			
Colorado	218	69,772			
Kansas	46	10,036			
Louisiana	22	4,329			
Michigan	2	200			
Mississippi	2	53			
Montana	155	40,867			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	751	200,430			
North Dakota	28	5,051			
Oklahoma	199	14,195			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Utah	148	54,647			
Wyoming	579	131,566			
Total	2,208	538,380	None	None	None
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	74	28,550			
Colorado	3	785			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	10	1,755			
Kentucky	2	482			
Louisiana	9	10,477			
Michigan	4	337			
Mississippi	20	5,564			
Montana	5	1,323			
New York	2	751			
North Dakota	28	4,448			
Ohio	13	2,423			
Oklahoma	43	9,635			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
Texas	11	4,070			
Utah	1	40			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	12	1,840			
Total	245	74,359	None	None	None

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2007 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain & Acquired Lands					
Alabama	4	212			
Alaska	1	400			
Arkansas	94	31,757			
California	22	2,189			
Colorado	221	70,557			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	56	11,791			
Kentucky	2	482			
Louisiana	31	14,806			
Michigan	6	537			
Mississippi	22	5,617			
Montana	160	42,190			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	751	200,430			
New York	2	751			
North Dakota	56	9,499			
Ohio	13	2,423			
Oklahoma	242	23,830			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Texas	11	4,070			
Utah	149	54,687			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	591	133,406			
Total	2,453	612,739	None	None	None
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>					
Public Domain & Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	2	271			
Colorado	1	320			
Kansas	207	43,189			
Louisiana	1	40			
Michigan	1	200			
Ohio	1	68			
Oklahoma	4	561			
Texas	1	106			
Wyoming	5	1,195			
Total	223	45,950	None	None	None
Total Pre-Reform Act Oil & Gas Leases /b/ /c/	2,676	658,689	None	None	None

Table 3-13.

**COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2007 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain					
Alabama	12	2,001	0	0	\$0
Arizona	25	30,489	6	12,736	15,560
Arkansas	285	215,296	24	5,593	2,049,929
California	332	261,663	28	22,442	310,442
Colorado	3,261	3,054,766	375	387,648	20,495,132
Idaho	4	7,355	4	7,355	86,061
Kansas	21	3,706	4	200	1,880
Louisiana	38	3,092	1	200	62,310
Michigan	2	408	0	0	0
Mississippi	17	2,125	1	40	240
Montana	1,260	1,072,746	162	179,108	1,555,557
Nebraska	2	342	0	0	0
Nevada	1,110	1,780,216	241	437,746	1,452,403
New Mexico	2,802	1,751,442	203	168,160	43,694,470
North Dakota	399	140,188	59	21,106	2,878,354
Oklahoma	280	29,048	83	7,246	2,725,705
Oregon	156	224,590	26	19,210	476,255
South Dakota	82	91,739	23	27,109	487,590
Utah	2,250	2,853,329	244	296,119	39,851,055
Washington	181	196,401	16	19,210	271,752
Wyoming	10,336	8,788,564	772	722,707	34,238,361
Total	22,855	20,509,506	2,272	2,333,935	\$150,653,056
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	118	98,528	76	80,629	\$1,050,282
Arkansas	767	516,380	158	67,053	21,723,598
California	8	1,101	2	633	1,268
Colorado	132	53,717	37	18,801	516,138
Florida	2	3,368	0	0	0
Illinois	9	6,382	0	0	0
Kansas	43	11,875	5	1,038	5,666
Kentucky	29	12,801	0	0	0
Louisiana	208	76,031	6	2,573	170,803
Michigan	40	15,571	12	3,925	51,130
Mississippi	773	364,359	213	88,670	3,147,142
Montana	297	202,819	21	13,459	80,706
Nebraska	1	161	0	0	0
New Mexico	28	14,448	3	160	145,200
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	629	369,153	81	40,309	7,477,765
Ohio	42	7,240	0	0	0
Oklahoma	267	143,703	28	29,497	4,454,125

Table 3-13.

**COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2007 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Reform Act Leases—continued</u>					
Acquired Lands—continued					
Oregon	3	1,703	0	0	\$0
Pennsylvania	2	108	0	0	0
South Dakota	2	471	0	0	0
Texas	428	250,166	73	27,720	3,867,362
Utah	4	450	0	0	0
Virginia	13	8,984	0	0	0
Washington	200	328,122	5	4,301	8,602
West Virginia	35	58,352	0	0	0
Wyoming	81	37,179	5	2,303	34,568
Total	4,163	2,583,446	725	381,071	\$42,734,355
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain & Acquired Lands					
Alabama	130	100,529	76	80,629	\$1,050,282
Arizona	25	30,489	6	12,736	15,560
Arkansas	1,052	731,676	182	72,646	23,773,527
California	340	262,764	30	23,075	311,710
Colorado	3,393	3,108,483	412	406,449	21,011,270
Florida	2	3,368	0	0	0
Idaho	4	7,355	4	7,355	86,061
Illinois	9	6,382	0	0	0
Kansas	64	15,581	9	1,238	7,546
Kentucky	29	12,801	0	0	0
Louisiana	246	79,123	7	2,773	233,113
Michigan	42	15,979	12	3,925	51,130
Mississippi	790	366,484	214	88,710	3,147,382
Montana	1,557	1,275,565	183	192,567	1,636,263
Nebraska	3	503	0	0	0
Nevada	1,110	1,780,216	241	437,746	1,452,403
New Mexico	2,830	1,765,890	206	168,320	43,839,670
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	1,028	509,341	140	61,415	10,356,119
Ohio	42	7,240	0	0	0
Oklahoma	547	172,751	111	36,743	7,179,830
Oregon	159	226,293	26	19,210	476,255
Pennsylvania	2	108	0	0	0
South Dakota	84	92,210	23	27,109	487,590
Texas	428	250,166	73	27,720	3,867,362
Utah	2,254	2,853,779	244	296,119	39,851,055
Virginia	13	8,984	0	0	0
Washington	381	524,523	21	23,511	280,354
West Virginia	35	58,352	0	0	0
Wyoming	10,417	8,825,743	777	725,010	34,272,929
Total	27,018	23,092,952	2,997	2,715,006	\$193,387,411

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2007 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>					
Public Domain & Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	2	293			
Colorado	1	160			
Kansas	38	9,519			
Louisiana	1	73			
North Dakota	2	363			
Oklahoma	20	2,874			
Texas	38	7,263			
Total	102	20,545	None	None	None
Total Reform Act Competitive Oil & Gas Leases /d/ /e/	27,120	23,113,497	2,997	2,715,006	\$193,387,411
<u>Competitive General Services Administration (GSA) Oil & Gas Leases /f/</u>					
Public Domain					
California	2	712			
Nebraska	12	13,127			
Total	14	13,839	None	None	None
<u>Competitive Protective Leases /g/</u>					
Public Domain & Acquired Lands					
California	2	72			
Colorado	1	320			
Nebraska	2	950			
New Mexico	1	27			
North Dakota	2	353			
Ohio	1	113			
Oklahoma	2	2,768			
Texas	6	2,259			
Utah	2	103			
Wyoming	1	80			
Total	20	7,045	None	None	None

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2007 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Competitive National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska Leases /h/</u>					
Public Domain					
Alaska	340	3,279,587	81	939,867	\$13,860,135
Total	340	3,279,587	81	939,867	\$13,860,135
<u>Competitive Naval Oil Shale Reserve Leases /i/</u>					
Public Domain					
Colorado	4	8,388			
Total	4	8,388	None	None	None
Total Competitive Oil & Gas Leases /j/	30,174	27,081,045	3,078	3,654,873	\$207,247,546
<u>Pre-EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases /k/</u>					
Public Domain & Acquired Lands					
California	54	79,181			
Nevada	52	70,388			
New Mexico	4	4,581			
Oregon	10	6,464			
Utah	7	6,058			
Total	127	166,672	None	None	None
<u>EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases /l/</u>					
Public Domain & Acquired Lands					
California	6	2,711	6	2,711	\$8,006,800
Idaho	5	8,902	5	8,902	5,707,750
Nevada	43	122,849	43	122,849	11,418,509
Utah	3	6,022	3	6,022	3,673,560
Total	57	140,484	57	140,484	\$28,806,619
Total Competitive Geothermal Leases	184	307,156	57	140,484	\$28,806,619
<u>Grand Total of All Competitive Oil, Gas & Geothermal Leases</u>					
	30,358	27,388,201	3,135	3,795,357	\$236,054,165

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2007—concluded**

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

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

- /a/ Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns of this table.
- /b/ Leases issued prior to the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.
- /c/ This is the total of all Pre-Reform Act and Pre-Reform Act Future Interest leases.
- /d/ Leases issued under the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.
- /e/ This is the total of all Reform Act and Reform Act Future Interest leases.
- /f/ Leases issued under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for lands previously withdrawn or reserved from the public domain that are no longer needed by the agency for which the land were withdrawn, and that have been declared excess or surplus by the General Services Administration.
- /g/ Leases issued in accordance with the provisions of the Attorney General's Opinion of April 2, 1941; i.e., these leases must have the consent of the jurisdictional agency, must have drainage of oil and gas wells located on adjacent lands, and must not be subject to leasing under any Leasing Act.
- /h/ Leases issued under the Interior Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1981, for lands within the National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska.
- /i/ Leases issued under the Defense Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1998, for lands within Oil Shale Reserve Numbers 1 and 3.
- /j/ This is the grand total of all Pre-Reform Act, Reform Act, and all other competitive oil and gas leases; however, it does not include competitive geothermal leases.
- /k/ Leases issued under the Geothermal Steam Act.
- /l/ Leases issued under the Geothermal Steam Act, as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2007**

	Total as of September 30, 2007 <i>1a1</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	7	1,293		
Alaska	37	64,532		
Arkansas	16	17,838		
California	49	14,876	3	1,240
Colorado	508	466,597		
Kansas	23	7,127		
Louisiana	34	6,824		
Michigan	1	142		
Mississippi	6	1,109		
Montana	760	1,232,942		
Nebraska	2	80		
Nevada	11	8,403		
New Mexico	2,048	1,579,407		
North Dakota	19	4,093		
Oklahoma	121	22,494		
South Dakota	9	4,905		
Utah	349	342,969		
Wyoming	1,138	659,739		
Total	5,138	4,435,370	3	1,240
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	2	160		
Arkansas	39	29,119		
California	5	143		
Colorado	10	3,805		
Kansas	2	996		
Kentucky	7	8,789		
Louisiana	19	21,049		
Maryland	3	1,829		
Michigan	10	3,739		
Mississippi	36	23,989		
Montana	24	10,080		
Nebraska	2	131		
New Mexico	3	1,566		
North Dakota	22	13,504	1	12
Ohio	9	8,089		
Oklahoma	35	11,056		
Pennsylvania	3	2,189		
Texas	39	63,765		

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2007 <i>1a</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases—continued</u>				
Acquired Lands—continued				
Utah	6	1,326		
Virginia	5	9,492		
West Virginia	30	42,767		
Wyoming	12	2,295		
Total	323	259,878	1	12
<u>Summary: Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u>				
Public Domain & Acquired Lands				
Alabama	9	1,453		
Alaska	37	64,532		
Arkansas	55	46,957		
California	54	15,019	3	1,240
Colorado	518	470,402		
Kansas	25	8,123		
Kentucky	7	8,789		
Louisiana	53	27,873		
Maryland	3	1,829		
Michigan	11	3,881		
Mississippi	42	25,098		
Montana	784	1,243,022		
Nebraska	4	211		
Nevada	11	8,403		
New Mexico	2,051	1,580,973		
North Dakota	41	17,597	1	12
Ohio	9	8,089		
Oklahoma	156	33,550		
Pennsylvania	3	2,189		
South Dakota	9	4,905		
Texas	39	63,765		
Utah	355	344,295		
Virginia	5	9,492		
West Virginia	30	42,767		
Wyoming	1,150	662,034		
Total	5,461	4,695,248	4	1,252

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2007--continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2007 <i>1a/</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	3	1,524		
Arkansas	4	901		
California	21	6,480		
Colorado	549	353,622		
Florida	1	120		
Kansas	2	880		
Louisiana	8	437		
Michigan	11	13,915		
Mississippi	2	120		
Montana	229	220,608		
Nevada	17	7,733		
New Mexico	1,260	821,678		
North Dakota	71	46,991		
Oklahoma	107	15,807		
South Dakota	28	12,884		
Utah	359	317,405		
Wyoming	2,270	1,228,965	3	1,006
Total	4,942	3,050,070	3	1,006
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	4	3,589		
Arkansas	11	6,626		
California	1	42		
Colorado	22	11,848		
Kentucky	4	7,235		
Louisiana	16	6,093		
Michigan	12	6,378		
Mississippi	68	41,483		
Montana	35	36,317		
Nebraska	1	9		
New Mexico	4	834		
North Dakota	121	123,030		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	39	12,528		
South Dakota	2	840		
Texas	20	19,389		
Utah	2	244		
Virginia	1	1,633		

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2007 <i>1a</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases—continued</u>				
Acquired Lands—continued				
West Virginia	1	1,862		
Wyoming	32	11,119		
Total	397	292,769	None	None
<u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u>				
Public Domain & Acquired Lands				
Alabama	7	5,113		
Arkansas	15	7,527		
California	22	6,522		
Colorado	571	365,470		
Florida	1	120		
Kansas	2	880		
Kentucky	4	7,235		
Louisiana	24	6,530		
Michigan	23	20,293		
Mississippi	70	41,603		
Montana	264	256,925		
Nebraska	1	9		
Nevada	17	7,733		
New Mexico	1,264	822,512		
North Dakota	192	170,021		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	146	28,335		
South Dakota	30	13,724		
Texas	20	19,389		
Utah	361	317,649		
Virginia	1	1,633		
West Virginia	1	1,862		
Wyoming	2,302	1,240,084	3	1,006
Total	5,339	3,342,839	3	1,006
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>				
Public Domain & Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	5	843		
Colorado	5	800		
Kansas	2	400		

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2007 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases—continued</u>				
Public Domain & Acquired Lands—continued				
Louisiana	4	14,029		
Michigan	3	1,241		
North Dakota	4	905		
Texas	2	4,615		
West Virginia	3	6,000		
Wyoming	2	394		
Total	30	29,227	None	None
Total Pre-Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /b/	10,830	8,067,314	7	2,258
<u>Reform Act Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	1	281		
Arizona	73	354,359	53	300,740
Arkansas	111	178,849	14	18,273
California	58	49,999	1	160
Colorado	514	676,237	52	60,373
Idaho	2	1,794		
Kansas	3	2,574		
Louisiana	1	52		
Michigan	10	5,945		
Mississippi	5	2,511		
Montana	579	878,511	20	29,625
Nebraska	3	320		
Nevada	986	2,656,384	145	392,526
New Mexico	136	206,129	1	1,760
North Dakota	53	16,128	2	33
Oklahoma	10	2,130	1	80
Oregon	35	69,104	2	3,460
South Dakota	20	21,929	2	2,481
Utah	684	1,103,246	59	106,794
Washington	40	62,890		
West Virginia	1	929		
Wyoming	1,498	1,580,052	47	45,777
Total	4,823	7,870,353	399	962,082

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2007 <i>1a/</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Reform Act Leases—continued</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	20	14,430		
Arkansas	103	159,481	4	8,565
California	1	20		
Colorado	20	11,420		
Kentucky	1	881		
Louisiana	43	17,910		
Michigan	17	12,823		
Mississippi	162	106,030	1	425
Montana	219	265,926		
North Dakota	97	59,615		
Ohio	26	9,832	1	85
Oklahoma	24	23,273	1	260
Oregon	6	7,624	1	2,274
South Dakota	1	319		
Texas	63	55,252		
Utah	1	400		
Virginia	1	1,038		
Washington	25	63,252		
West Virginia	6	5,856		
Wyoming	19	11,801	6	3,594
Total	855	827,183	14	15,203
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u>				
Public Domain & Acquired Lands				
Alabama	21	14,711		
Arizona	73	354,359	53	300,740
Arkansas	214	338,330	18	26,838
California	59	50,019	1	160
Colorado	534	687,657	52	60,373
Idaho	2	1,794		
Kansas	3	2,574		
Kentucky	1	881		
Louisiana	44	17,962		
Michigan	27	18,768		
Mississippi	167	108,541	1	425
Montana	798	1,144,437	20	29,625
Nebraska	3	320		
Nevada	986	2,656,384	145	392,526

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2007 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases—continued</u>				
Public Domain & Acquired Lands—continued				
New Mexico	136	206,129	1	1,760
North Dakota	150	75,743	2	33
Ohio	26	9,832	1	85
Oklahoma	34	25,403	2	340
Oregon	41	76,728	3	5,734
South Dakota	21	22,248	2	2,481
Texas	63	55,252		
Utah	685	1,103,646	59	106,794
Virginia	1	1,038		
Washington	65	126,142		
West Virginia	7	6,785		
Wyoming	1,517	1,591,853	53	49,371
Total	5,678	8,697,536	413	977,285
<u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	1	547		
Total	1	547	None	None
Total Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /c/	5,679	8,698,083	413	977,285
Total Oil and Gas Noncompetitive Leases /d/	16,509	16,765,397	420	979,543
<u>Geothermal Leases</u>				
Public Domain & Acquired Lands				
Arizona	1	2,084		
California	13	11,199		
Idaho	2	726		
Nevada	229	340,573	9	13,665
Oregon	50	50,112	4	2,510
Utah	1	1,761		
Total	296	406,455	13	16,175
<u>Grand Total of All Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, & Geothermal Leases</u>				
	16,805	17,171,852	433	995,718

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3-15.

**OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007**

	Total as of September 30, 2007 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Private Leases /b/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	1	60		
Colorado	2	328		
Kansas	2	1,000		
Kentucky	33	8,646		
Louisiana	2	48		
Mississippi	1	482		
Nebraska	1	210		
New York	1	158		
North Dakota	3	345		
Ohio	122	14,333		
Oklahoma	7	924		
Pennsylvania	64	4,332		
Tennessee	3	2,296		
Texas	2	1,035		
Utah	4	1,672		
West Virginia	191	19,871		
Total Private Leases /c/	439	55,740	None	None
<u>Exchange Leases /d/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	55	8,860		
Colorado	10	6,703		
Kansas	10	9,516		
Montana	82	25,059		
New Mexico	201	84,018		
North Dakota	8	3,992		
Wyoming	69	18,779		
Total Exchange Leases	435	156,927	None	None
<u>Renewal Leases /e/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	130	34,750		
Colorado	88	96,520		
Louisiana	1	103		
Montana	99	33,173		
New Mexico	410	98,680		
North Dakota	9	8,981		
Oklahoma	8	282		
Utah	7	5,475		
Wyoming	381	104,976	1	320
Total Renewal Leases /c/	1,133	382,940	1	320

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007–continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2007 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Class III Reinstatement Leases /f/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	1	80		
Wyoming	2	338		
Total Class III Reinstatement Leases	3	418	None	None
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Rights-of-Way of 1930 /g/</u>				
Public Domain				
Colorado	47	2,835		
Montana	6	109		
Nebraska	2	70		
New Mexico	3	705		
North Dakota	5	443		
Utah	1	223		
Wyoming	42	1,769		
Total Rights-of-Way Act of 1930 Leases	106	6,154	None	None
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act of 1934 /h/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Colorado	1	711		
Kansas	49	10,868		
North Dakota	10	2,233		
Oklahoma	27	5,165		
Texas	43	7,610		
Total FFMC Act Leases	130	26,587	None	None
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Texas Relinquishment Act of 1919 /i/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	4	4,270		
Total Texas Relinquishment	4	4,270	None	None
Grand Total Other Oil & Gas Leases	2,250	633,036	1	320

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded**

- /a/ Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the two right-hand columns of this table.
- /b/ An existing oil and gas lease, between private parties, at the time the Federal government purchased the mineral estate as part of a Federal government land acquisition.
- /c/ The totals in this year's table may not correspond with last year's totals because data have been corrected.
- /d/ A lease issued prior to August 8, 1946, for a term of 20 years or renewal thereof, or a lease that was issued in exchange for a 20-year lease.
- /e/ A lease issued for a term of 20 years or any renewal thereof; may be renewed for a new 20-year lease.
- /f/ A lease arising from an abandoned placer mining claim reinstated under the provision of Class III of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, and concurrently converted to an oil and gas lease.
- /g/ A lease issued under the Act of May 21, 1930, which authorizes the leasing of oil and gas deposits under certain rights-of-way to the owner of the right-of-way or any assignee thereof.
- /h/ A lease issued on lands acquired by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (FFMC) under the FFMC Act of 1934.
- /i/ A lease issued under the Texas Relinquishment Act of 1919.

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2007**

OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES				
Geographic State	APDs /a/ Approved	Wells Started	Wells Completed	Wells Plugged
Alabama	1	0	1	0
Alaska	7	7	6	0
Arkansas	14	13	11	0
California	313	155	119	0
Colorado	765	400	328	6
Kansas	10	5	4	0
Kentucky	3	0	0	0
Louisiana	65	39	40	0
Michigan	4	2	2	1
Mississippi	7	11	11	1
Montana	150	131	101	6
Nebraska	0	1	1	0
Nevada	14	8	3	1
North Dakota	72	114	83	0
New Mexico	1,213	1,088	1,213	79
New York	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	3	3	0
Oklahoma	16	13	14	1
Pennsylvania	0	5	0	0
South Dakota	4	8	1	0
Texas	13	18	12	0
Utah	896	582	548	21
Virginia	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	3,557	2,740	2,139	78
Total	7,124	5,343	4,640	194

GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES				
Geographic State	GDPs /b/ Approved	Wells Started	Wells Completed	Wells Pugged
California	1	0	1	0
Nevada	46	18	18	1
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	0	1	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Total	48	18	20	1

**Table 3-16. NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded**

/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, 2007**

CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic States	Units in Effect /a/	Producing and Service Holes /b/	Producing and Service Completions /b/	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Alabama	4	29	29	18	6,821
Alaska	0	171	213	37	64,532
Arizona	0	1	1	0	0
Arkansas	2	146	161	142	64,508
California	28	7,146	7,187	306	72,167
Colorado	161	4,928	5,030	2,106	1,390,955
Florida	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	2	16	17	8	1,581
Kansas	9	462	465	430	109,563
Kentucky	0	164	164	44	26,421
Louisiana	12	450	472	145	62,610
Maryland	0	9	9	0	0
Michigan	21	90	93	64	29,943
Mississippi	7	134	137	58	33,728
Montana	53	2,678	2,685	1,413	765,611
Nebraska	8	32	32	18	8,615
Nevada	9	127	128	29	14,735
New Mexico	225	28,339	32,694	6,447	3,642,454
New York	0	4	4	5	1,182
North Dakota	43	989	1,024	636	338,850
Ohio	1	545	547	212	36,641
Oklahoma	16	362	370	844	125,368
Pennsylvania	0	159	159	67	4,694
South Dakota	8	71	72	74	34,647
Tennessee	0	9	9	3	2,296

Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007—continued

CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic States	Units in Effect <i>/a/</i>	Producible and Service Holes <i>/b/</i>	Producible and Service Completions <i>/b/</i>	Producible Leases <i>/a/</i>	Acres in Producing Status <i>/a/</i>
Texas	18	407	410	193	121,193
Virginia	0	15	17	10	9,962
Utah	143	4,702	4,750	1,327	1,014,474
Washington	1	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	2	304	305	160	58,642
Wyoming	620	27,483	28,517	6,884	3,587,432
Total	1,393	79,972	85,701	21,680	11,629,625

CONTINUING GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units <i>/a/</i>	Wells	Producing Wells	Producing Leases <i>/a/</i>	Direct Use <i>/c/</i>	Electrical Generation <i>/d/</i>
Arizona		0	0	0	0	0
Idaho		0	0	0	0	0
California	2	96	243	32	206,467	3,694
Nevada	14	39	49	27	548,500	757
New Mexico		0	0	3	0	0
Oregon		0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	4	8	4	0	158
Total	0	17	300	66	754,967	4,609

Injection

0
0
1

**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007–concluded**

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

- /a/ The data come from the Bureau of Land Management's Case Recordation System.
- /b/ Service holes and completions are not necessarily located on producible leases. The data come from the Bureau of Land Management's Automated Fluid Minerals Support System.
- /c/ Direct Use is measured in million British thermal units, or mmBTUs. One BTU is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at standard conditions (equal to 252 calories).
- /d/ Total electrical generation is measured in gigawatt-hours (GW-hr). One GW equals 1,000,000 kilowatts and is enough power to meet the needs of 1,000,000 people.

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

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2007**

	Total as of September 30, 2007 <i>la/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year <i>la/</i>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
Federal Coal Leases					
Competitive Nonregional Lease-by-Application Leases					
Alabama	1	2,887	0	0	\$0
Colorado /b/ /c/	18	23,448	3	3,107	16,820,706
Montana	2	1,581	0	0	0
New Mexico	2	6,448	0	0	0
North Dakota	9	7,827	0	0	0
Oklahoma /d/	7	14,535	(1)	(1,041)	0
Utah	11	32,693	(1)	(3,777)	0
Wyoming /c/ /e/	27	55,720	2	1,399	2,426,620
Total	77	145,139	3	(312)	\$19,247,326
Competitive Pre-Federal Coal Leasing Amendment Act (FCLAA) Leases					
Montana	13	25,246	0	0	\$0
North Dakota	4	2,835	0	0	0
Utah /d/	48	44,576	(1)	(1,837)	0
Washington	1	241	0	0	0
Wyoming /e/	31	62,653	2	0	0
Total	97	135,551	1	(1,837)	\$0
Competitive Regional Emergency/Bypass Leases					
Alabama	2	120	0	0	\$0
Colorado /b/	6	2,652	0	222	6,375,000
Kentucky	1	1,430	0	0	0
Montana	4	1,638	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	4,016	0	0	0
North Dakota /c/	2	400	1	320	35,200
Utah	6	6,407	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	3,260	0	0	0
Total	25	19,923	1	542	\$6,410,200

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2007 <i>/a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year <i>/a/</i>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
Competitive Regional Leases					
Alabama	1	1,610	0	0	\$0
Colorado /d/	17	26,661	0	(61)	0
Kentucky	5	3,758	0	0	0
Montana	7	4,825	0	0	0
Utah	4	3,683	0	0	0
Wyoming	6	14,792	0	0	0
Total	40	55,329	0	(61)	\$0
Exchange Leases					
Kentucky	2	1,715	0	0	\$0
Montana	1	9,445	0	0	0
Wyoming	5	4,310	0	0	0
Total	8	15,470	0	0	\$0
Preference Right Leases					
Alaska	2	5,148	0	0	\$0
Colorado /b/	15	30,600	0	960	96,000
Montana	2	1,446	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	14,968	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	2,129	0	0	0
Utah	6	4,716	0	0	0
Washington	1	280	0	0	0
Wyoming	15	35,246	0	0	0
Total	51	94,533	0	960	\$96,000
All Leases Combined					
Alabama	4	4,617	0	0	\$0
Alaska	2	5,148	0	0	0
Colorado /b/ /c/ /d/	56	83,361	3	4,228	23,291,706
Kentucky	8	6,903	0	0	0
Montana	29	44,181	0	0	0
New Mexico	11	25,432	0	0	0
North Dakota /c/	15	11,062	1	320	35,200
Oklahoma /d/	9	16,664	(1)	(1,041)	0
Utah /d/	75	92,075	(2)	(5,614)	0
Washington	2	521	0	0	0
Wyoming /c/ /e/	87	175,980	4	1,399	2,426,620
Total	298	465,944	5	(708)	\$25,753,526

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2007 <i>/a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year <i>/a/</i>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
Colorado	1	5,102	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	14	29,068	0	0	N/A
Total	15	34,170	0	0	N/A
<u>Coal Licenses</u>					
Exploration Licenses					
Colorado	11	38,869	1	9,418	N/A
Montana	6	9,748	(1)	(1,537)	N/A
Oklahoma	0	0	(1)	(6,161)	N/A
Utah	5	7,826	0	0	N/A
Washington	1	80	0	0	N/A
West Virginia	1	7,625	0	0	N/A
Wyoming	10	53,445	3	20,763	N/A
Total	34	117,592	2	22,482	N/A
Licenses to Mine					
Montana	1	80	1	80	N/A
New Mexico	0	0	(1)	(10)	N/A
Total	1	80	0	70	N/A
<u>Logical Mining Units</u>					
Colorado	9	79,133	0	0	N/A
Montana /b/	4	62,237	0	101	N/A
New Mexico	2	34,700	0	0	N/A
North Dakota	3	12,753	0	0	N/A
Oklahoma	1	293	0	0	N/A
Utah	8	72,743	0	0	N/A
Wyoming /c/	16	127,860	1	4,540	N/A
Total	42	389,719	1	4,641	N/A

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded

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

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

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

N/A = Not applicable.

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2007

	Total as of September 30, 2007		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Combined Hydrocarbon Leases</u>					
Utah /a/	20	14,128	1	275	N/A
Total	20	14,128	1	275	N/A
<u>Phosphate Leases</u>					
Phosphate Competitive Leases					
Florida /b/	5	922	(1)	(41)	N/A
Idaho	48	30,850	0	0	N/A
Montana	1	1,409	0	0	N/A
Utah	3	4,717	0	0	N/A
Total	57	37,898	(1)	(41)	N/A
Phosphate Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Florida /b/	1	61	1	61	N/A
Idaho	9	2,542	0	0	N/A
Utah	1	840	0	0	N/A
Total	11	3,443	1	61	N/A
Phosphate Preference Right Leases					
Idaho	29	10,363	0	0	N/A
Utah	3	7,472	0	0	N/A
Total	32	17,835	0	0	N/A
Total Phosphate Leases	100	59,176	0	20	N/A
<u>Phosphate Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
California	1	2,434	0	0	N/A
Idaho /c/	1	720	0	0	N/A
Total	2	3,154	0	0	N/A
<u>Phosphate Exploration Licenses</u>					
Idaho /c/	0	0	(2)	(560)	N/A
Total	0	0	(2)	(560)	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2007		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Phosphate Use Permits</u>					
Idaho	4	230	0	0	N/A
Total	4	230	0	0	N/A
<u>Sodium Leases</u>					
Sodium Competitive Leases					
California	3	4,644	0	0	N/A
Wyoming	36	43,251	(2)	(2,723)	N/A
Total	39	47,895	(2)	(2,723)	N/A
Sodium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Arizona	1	4	0	0	N/A
Wyoming	1	317	0	0	N/A
Total	2	321	0	0	N/A
Sodium Preference Right Leases					
California /d/	9	15,324	0	120	\$120
Colorado	8	16,674	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	3	1,560	0	0	N/A
Wyoming	23	30,911	(1)	(537)	N/A
Total	43	64,469	(1)	(417)	\$120
Total Sodium Leases	84	112,685	(3)	(3,140)	\$120
<u>Sodium Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
Nevada /b/	5	10,706	2	3,200	N/A
Total	5	10,706	2	3,200	N/A
<u>Sodium Prospecting Permits</u>					
Nevada /c/	0	0	(1)	2,546	N/A
Total	0	0	(1)	2,546	N/A
<u>Sodium Use Permit</u>					
California	1	40	0	0	N/A
Total	1	40	0	0	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2007–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2007		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Potassium Leases /b/</u>					
Potassium Competitive Leases					
California	3	5,970	0	0	N/A
New Mexico /d/	9	14,472	0	1,752	\$1,752
Utah	10	24,700	0	0	N/A
Total	22	45,142	0	1,752	\$1,752
Potassium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
California	1	1,332	0	0	N/A
New Mexico /b/	36	38,425	1	434	\$4,893
Utah	2	702	0	0	N/A
Total	39	40,459	1	434	\$4,893
Potassium Preference Right Leases					
California	2	2,984	0	0	N/A
Nevada	1	2,320	0	0	N/A
New Mexico /d/	68	87,455	0	1,346	\$32,163
Utah	6	9,210	0	0	N/A
Total	77	101,969	0	1,346	\$32,163
Total Potassium Leases	138	187,570	1	3,532	\$38,808
<u>Potassium Prospecting Permits</u>					
Colorado	1	1,667	0	0	N/A
Nevada /b/	1	1,160	1	1,160	N/A
Oregon /b/	1	265	1	265	N/A
Total	3	3,092	2	1,425	N/A
<u>Gilsonite Leases</u>					
Gilsonite Competitive Leases					
Utah	11	3,135	0	0	N/A
Total	11	3,135	0	0	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2007–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2007		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
Gilsonite Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Lease					
Utah	1	28	0	0	N/A
Total	1	28	0	0	N/A
Gilsonite Preference Right Leases					
Utah	1	477	0	0	N/A
Total	1	477	0	0	N/A
Total Gilsonite Leases	13	3,640	0	0	N/A
<u>Gilsonite Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
Wyoming /e/	0	0	2	5,049	N/A
Total	0	0	2	5,049	N/A
<u>Oil Shale Leases</u>					
Oil Shale Competitive Leases					
Colorado /b/	0	0	(1)	(5,087)	N/A
Total	0	0	(1)	(5,087)	N/A
Oil Shale R, D&D Leases /b/ /g/					
Colorado	5	781	5	781	N/A
Utah	1	160	1	160	N/A
Total	6	941	6	941	N/A
Total Oil Shale Leases	6	941	5	(4,146)	N/A
Oil Shale Preference Right Lease Applications /h/					
Colorado	0	0	(5)	(26,392)	N/A
Wyoming /b/	0	0	(1)	(4,889)	N/A
Total	0	0	(6)	(31,281)	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2007–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2007		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Leases /f/</u>					
Hardrock Preference Right Leases					
Alabama	1	40	0	0	N/A
Arkansas /c/	6	457	(2)	(120)	N/A
California	2	800	0	0	N/A
Georgia	0	0	(1)	(218)	N/A
Idaho	2	121	0	0	N/A
Illinois /c/	0	0	(3)	(238)	N/A
Minnesota	2	4,865	0	0	N/A
Missouri	36	33,623	0	0	N/A
North Carolina	1	158	0	0	N/A
South Carolina	1	1,109	0	0	N/A
Utah /i/	7	1,800	(14)	(4,585)	N/A
Virginia	1	355	0	0	N/A
Wisconsin	1	480	0	0	N/A
Total	60	43,809	(20)	(5,160)	N/A
Total Hardrock Leases	60	43,809	(20)	(5,160)	N/A
<u>Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /f/</u>					
California	1	80	0	0	N/A
Illinois /b/	0	0	(1)	(502)	N/A
Minnesota /b/	1	14	1	14	N/A
Total	2	94	0	(488)	N/A
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Prospecting Permits /f/</u>					
Arizona /b/	0	0	(1)	(560)	N/A
Arkansas /b/	0	0	(1)	(40)	N/A
Idaho /b/	3	426	1	77	N/A
Illinois /b/	0	0	(1)	(203)	N/A
Michigan /b/	0	0	(3)	(2,330)	N/A
Missouri	7	8,668	0	0	N/A
Montana /b/	5	4,319	(1)	(10)	N/A
Total	15	13,413	(6)	(3,066)	N/A
<u>Asphalt Competitive Leases</u>					
Oklahoma	2	959	0	0	N/A
Total	2	959	0	0	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2007–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2007		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Nevada Sand and Gravel Solid Mineral Leases</u>					
Nevada /c/	0	0	(2)	(920)	N/A
Total	0	0	(2)	(920)	N/A
<u>Public Domain – Minnesota USDA National Forest Solid Minerals Leases and Permits – Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
Minnesota /b/	27	38,395	1	1,294	N/A
Total	27	38,395	1	1,294	N/A
<u>Public Domain – Minnesota USDA National Forest Solid Minerals Leases and Permits – Prospecting Permits</u>					
Minnesota /b/	3	3,218	(3)	(2,017)	N/A
Total	3	3,218	(3)	(2,017)	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded

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

- /a/ An Oil and Gas Competitive Lease (312021) was segregated creating a new Oil and Gas Hydrocarbon Lease increasing the lease count by 1 and the acreage by 275 acres.
- /b/ Pending preference right lease applications and authorized leases, licenses, and permits are shown. This table includes new actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns. New actions show the number of leases, licenses, and permits authorized with effective dates during the fiscal year that were active, along with preference right lease applications that were pending, as of September 30, 2007. If an authorization should have been included there will not be a change in the three right hand columns. Any changes due to lease authorizations or modifications, expirations, cancellations, etc., are in parentheses in the last three columns, and the totals will be an arithmetic sum of the two.
- /c/ Leases, licenses, or permits relinquished, expired, or terminated. Any changes due to expirations, cancellations, etc., are in parenthesis in the last three columns, and the totals will be an arithmetic sum of the two.
- /d/ Lease modifications result in a change in acreage, but no change in the corresponding number of leases.
- /e/ Two Gilsonite preference right lease applications were changed to a pending research, determination, and development (R,D&D) lease application and to an oil shale preference right lease application.
- /f/ Hardrock leases, lease applications, and permits include bentonite, calcium, chromite, clay, cobalt, corundum, copper, fluorite, galena, garnet, gold, iron, jade, jadite, lead, limestone, nephrite, nickel, platinum, olivine, quartz crystals, semi-precious gemstones, silicates, silicon, silver, sphalerite, titanium, tripoli, tungsten, vermiculite, zinc, and other minerals.
- /g/ The research, determination, and development (R,D&D) oil shale leases have terms and conditions that if met may allow them a preference to additional identified acres for commercial development.
- /h/ Six research, determination, and development (R,D&D) lease applications were changed from preference right lease applications to preference lease areas and will be excluded from this table.
- /i/ These 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. Seven leases remain after 14 were relinquished in Fiscal Year 2007.

N/A = Not applicable.

Table 3-20.

DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2007

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales							
Alaska	Sand & Gravel	4	155,110	\$232,660	2	50,100	\$75,100
	State Total	4	155,110	\$232,660	2	50,100	\$75,100
Arizona	Sand & Gravel	29	46,501	\$46,501	29	46,501	\$46,501
	Stone	182	726	11,720	182	726	11,720
	State Total	211	47,227	\$58,221	211	47,227	\$58,221
California	Pumice	3	250	\$138	3	250	\$138
	Sand & Gravel	31	10,982	10,148	31	6,222	4,579
	Soil—Other	11	1,440	576	11	1,440	576
	Stone	23	122	317	23	122	317
	State Total	68	12,794	\$11,179	68	8,034	\$5,610
Colorado	Clay	4	47	\$32	4	47	\$32
	Gemstone	1	8	332	1	8	332
	Sand & Gravel	8	391	236	8	391	236
	Stone	515	6,754	16,928	515	6,754	16,928
	State Total	528	7,200	\$17,528	528	7,200	\$17,528
Idaho	Calcium	1	10	\$8	1	10	\$8
	Clay	10	6,147	12,294	10	6,147	12,294
	Pumice	34	289	852	34	289	852
	Sand & Gravel	123	34,355	34,666	123	34,355	34,666
	Soil—Other	10	1,533	837	10	1,533	837
	Stone	675	3,467	22,517	675	3,467	22,517
	State Total	853	45,801	\$71,174	853	45,801	\$71,174

Table 3-20.

DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales—continued							
Montana /d/	Sand & Gravel	5	83	\$545	5	83	\$545
	Stone	7	40	331	7	40	331
	State Total	12	123	\$876	12	123	\$876
Nevada	Sand & Gravel	154	705,507	\$764,198	158	705,525	\$764,210
	Soil—Other	7	1,199	669	7	1,199	669
	Stone	20	423	1,312	20	423	1,312
	State Total	181	707,129	\$766,179	185	707,147	\$766,191
New Mexico /e/	Calcium	190	135,664	\$181,259	190	135,664	\$181,259
	Pumice	1	8	2	1	8	2
	Sand & Gravel	54	19,998	13,561	54	19,998	13,561
	Soil—Other	1	14	8	1	14	8
	Stone	190	1,369	7,472	190	1,369	7,472
	State Total	436	157,053	\$202,302	436	157,053	\$202,302
Oregon /f/	Clay	1	1	\$0	1	1	\$0
	Pumice	9	618	450	9	618	450
	Sand & Gravel	29	3,619	2,183	29	3,619	2,183
	Stone	167	4,144	9,080	167	4,144	9,080
	State Total	206	8,382	\$11,713	206	8,382	\$11,713
Utah	Clay	4	416	\$287	4	416	\$287
	Pumice	55	9,215	4,542	55	9,215	4,542
	Sand & Gravel	117	61,357	31,956	117	61,357	31,956
	Soil—Other	18	2,014	1,786	18	2,014	1,786
	Stone	1,017	10,816	117,375	1,017	10,816	117,375
	State Total	1,211	83,818	\$155,946	1,211	83,818	\$155,946

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales—concluded							
Wyoming /g/	Sand & Gravel	34	16,995	\$11,223	34	16,995	\$11,223
	Soil—Other	2	6	30	2	6	30
	Stone	58	160	3,041	68	172	3,281
	State Total	94	17,161	\$14,294	104	17,173	\$14,534
Total Non-Exclusive Sales		3,804	1,241,798	\$1,542,072	3,816	1,132,058	\$1,379,195
Exclusive Sales							
Alaska	Sand & Gravel	29	209,500	\$340,230	9	141,160	\$957,100
	State Total	29	209,500	\$340,230	9	141,160	\$957,100
Arizona	Clay	1	18,728	\$14,750	2	3,178	\$2,334
	Pumice	0	0	0	5	137,257	67,429
	Sand & Gravel	10	344,037	371,860	146	303,055	289,209
	Soil—Other	0	0	0	8	110,104	39,457
	Stone	26	2,629,869	4,466,300	191	1,187,744	2,344,767
	State Total	37	2,992,634	\$4,852,910	352	1,741,338	\$2,743,196
California	Pumice	1	45,801	\$45,000	4	6,001	\$2,100
	Sand & Gravel	11	940,364	1,004,461	141	1,151,078	974,115
	Soil—Other	2	7,126	20,023	2	7,126	20,023
	Stone	3	29,004	55,570	14	1,987	8,214
	State Total	17	1,022,295	\$1,125,054	161	1,166,192	\$1,004,452
Colorado	Calcium	2	23,428	\$20,000	1	20,659	\$17,636
	Sand & Gravel	3	13,219	10,620	13	216,600	276,025
	Soil—Other	2	108,440	52,950	34	41,893	7,719
	Stone	11	6,318	44,899	58	62,889	66,915
	State Total	18	151,405	\$128,469	106	342,041	\$368,295

Table 3-20.

DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Exclusive Sales—continued							
Idaho	Clay	1	5,000	\$7,500	0	0	\$0
	Pumice	1	50	125	1	50	125
	Sand & Gravel	12	126,152	86,785	28	90,518	59,189
	Stone	15	18,239	19,239	26	24,677	89,414
	State Total	29	149,441	\$113,649	55	115,245	\$148,728
Montana /d/	Sand & Gravel	1	600	\$450	2	23,979	\$11,990
	Soil—Other	1	16,000	5,600	1	1,429	500
	State Total	2	16,600	\$6,050	3	25,408	\$12,490
Nevada	Calcium	0	0	\$0	6	70,846	\$74,376
	Pumice	1	35,000	22,750	0	0	0
	Sand & Gravel	107	39,418,322	46,280,093	506	5,423,789	5,758,929
	Soil—Other	2	4,306	2,618	3	1,801	1,081
	Stone	27	304,174	432,564	153	211,475	336,124
	State Total	137	39,761,802	\$46,738,025	668	5,707,911	\$6,170,510
New Mexico /e/	Calcium	88	124,122	\$169,353	95	95,984	\$132,786
	Clay	1	18,728	12,500	1	59	39
	Pumice	3	916,020	432,000	44	429,206	203,674
	Sand & Gravel	12	591,801	392,393	103	1,148,553	1,460,730
	Soil—Other	1	200	84	13	1,406	5,193
	Stone	8	144,411	643,798	18	85,362	99,605
	State Total	113	1,795,282	\$1,650,128	274	1,760,570	\$1,902,027
Oregon /f/	Pumice	1	12	\$40	0	0	\$0
	Sand & Gravel	1	30,000	9,000	1	30,000	9,000
	Stone	4	3,681	32,011	1	2	11
	State Total	6	33,693	\$41,051	2	30,002	\$9,011

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Exclusive Sales—concluded							
Utah	Pumice	0	0	\$0	4	26,183	\$12,862
	Sand & Gravel	3	106,460	2,140,000	36	155,307	283,284
	Stone	3	58,641	120,014	29	276,355	191,242
	State Total	6	165,101	\$2,260,014	69	457,845	\$487,388
Wyoming /g/	Calcium	1	2	\$1	4	14,709	\$11,990
	Clay	1	175,000	43,750	3	170,713	42,678
	Sand & Gravel	40	1,920,541	1,292,716	189	994,735	664,009
	Soil—Other	1	42,492	54,000	1	21,639	27,500
	Stone	5	345,034	302,960	50	1,790,890	579,516
	State Total	48	2,483,069	\$1,693,427	247	2,992,686	\$1,325,693
Total Exclusive Sales		442	48,780,822	\$58,949,007	1,946	14,480,398	\$15,128,890
Free Use Permits							
Alaska	Sand & Gravel	54	17,021,500	\$25,532,266	24	265,100	\$397,650
	State Total	54	17,021,500	\$25,532,266	24	265,100	\$397,650
Arizona	Sand & Gravel	6	1,430,000	\$1,331,500	7	34,995	\$20,231
	State Total	6	1,430,000	\$1,331,500	7	34,995	\$20,231
California	Clay	0	0	\$0	2	968	\$357
	Sand & Gravel	4	250,050	154,837	8	37,814	48,660
	Stone	4	41,494	35,170	2	5,240	3,880
	State Total	8	291,544	\$190,007	12	44,022	\$52,897

Table 3-20.

DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Free Use Permits—continued							
Colorado	Sand & Gravel	8	140,738	\$112,125	23	63,745	\$62,145
	Soil—Other	1	50	22	0	0	0
	Stone	6	2,084	3,676	3	2,635	5,637
	State Total	15	142,872	\$115,823	26	66,380	\$67,782
Idaho	Pumice	0	0	\$0	11	26,946	\$26,165
	Sand & Gravel	12	510,000	438,500	89	113,990	66,759
	Soil—Other	3	92,492	54,500	6	90	27
	Stone	4	68,748	731,570	20	82,507	67,744
	State Total	19	671,240	\$1,224,570	126	223,533	\$160,695
Nevada	Sand & Gravel	35	1,308,593	\$838,522	83	469,236	\$267,779
	Soil—Other	0	0	0	11	560	280
	Stone	3	31,466	20,250	10	34,415	22,815
	State Total	38	1,340,059	\$858,772	104	504,211	\$290,874
New Mexico /e/	Calcium	12	111,350	\$122,643	12	111,350	\$122,643
	Sand & Gravel	9	908,800	518,200	6	558,800	336,200
	State Total	21	1,020,150	\$640,843	18	670,150	\$458,843
Oregon /f/	Pumice	2	50,000	\$34,500	2	30,000	\$22,500
	Sand & Gravel	4	61,000	39,500	11	71,046	56,035
	Soil—Other	1	10,000	5,000	0	0	0
	Stone	13	144,575	122,050	13	28,786	32,211
	State Total	20	265,575	\$201,050	26	129,832	\$110,746
Utah	Pumice	3	15,801	\$5,863	1	305	\$150
	Sand & Gravel	12	909,533	439,250	2	15,000	5,250
	Soil—Other	1	50,000	30,000	0	0	0
	Stone	5	77,386	49,242	2	1,236	602
	State Total	21	1,052,720	\$524,355	5	16,541	\$6,002

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2007—concluded

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Free Use Permits—concluded							
Wyoming /g/	Sand & Gravel	18	949,190	\$1,720,925	59	394,397	\$301,642
	Soil—Other	0	0	0	3	11,000	3,850
	State Total	18	949,190	\$1,720,925	62	405,397	\$305,492
Total Free Use Permits		220	24,184,850	\$32,340,111	410	2,360,161	\$1,871,212
Grand Total		4,466	74,207,470	\$92,831,190	6,172	17,972,617	\$18,379,297

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/ The data have been aggregated into eight standard material groups.

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

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

/d/ Includes North and South Dakota.

/e/ Includes Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.

/f/ Includes Washington.

/g/ Includes Nebraska.

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

Table 3-21. MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2007

State	Patents Issued		Lode Claims				Placer Claims				Mill Sites			
	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>
California	3	0	12	207	0	0	0	0			163	822	0	0
Idaho	0	1	0	0	4	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	204
Nevada	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	370	1,708	0	0
Total	4	1	12	207	4	20	0	0	0	0	533	2,530	24	204

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 2007

Administrative State	Total Claims at beginning of Fiscal Year	Claims Received during Year	Total at Year End	Active Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year	Claims Closed	Claims Held under FHFC	Active Claims at Year End
				<i>/a/</i>	<i>/b/</i>	<i>/c/</i>	
Alaska	117,332	967	118,299	8,052	273	10	8,045
Arizona	126,849	11,978	138,827	36,799	1,787	83	37,993
California	289,838	3,520	293,358	13,875	1,186	75	19,587
Colorado	259,967	11,782	271,749	8,565	90	30	16,218
Eastern States /d/	10,990	0	10,990	28	0	0	0
Idaho	189,592	2,429	192,021	16,545	663	13	12,348
Montana /e/	216,073	3,119	219,192	3,029	172	10	13,933
Nevada	942,055	29,601	971,656	197,843	8,566	2	178,677
New Mexico /f/	174,286	4,362	178,648	7,889	692	15	11,585
Oregon /g/	160,730	1,323	162,053	4,335	920	23	6,931
Utah	376,959	11,469	388,428	18,340	1,895	0	29,276
Wyoming /h/	282,991	11,734	294,725	25,712	806	51	21,133
Total	3,147,662	92,284	3,239,946	341,012	17,050	312	355,726

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

**Table 3-22. ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579,
FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2007—concluded**

- /a/ Active means that the subject claim or site is in good standing under the recording, annual maintenance, and assessment work statutes. It does not refer to any potential activity upon the land contained within the claim or site.
- /b/ Mining claims or sites patented, or claims declared forfeit, abandoned and void, or null and void pursuant to 43 CFR Parts 3830, 3833, 3834, or 3835. Mining claims or sites forfeited or abandoned in 1 year may be closed out in the following year.
- /c/ Mining claims or sites held under First Half of the Mineral Entry Final Certificate (FHFC) for a mineral patent application.
- /d/ Includes all States bordering on, or east of, the Mississippi River.
- /e/ Includes North Dakota and South Dakota.
- /f/ Includes Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.
- /g/ Includes Washington.
- /h/ Includes Nebraska.

Sources: The BLM's 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 2000 THROUGH 2007**

Administrative State	Notices Reviewed /a/							2006	2007
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005			
Alaska	15	4	2	4	200	10	87	5	
Arizona		29	36	27	35	41	51	84	
California		37	29	44	23	26	5	13	
Colorado	121	54	101	41	13	0	85	154	
Idaho	43	11	4	13	10	8	7	8	
Montana	32	23	15	12	6	31	5	7	
Nevada		193	89	209	182	146	207	136	
New Mexico	65	33	9	10	4	16	5	4	
Oregon	25	42	27	10	17	0	17	22	
Utah	258	42	9	29	38	25	37	40	
Wyoming	7	2	5	3	8	5	30	35	
Total	54	470	326	402	536	308	536	508	

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Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2000 THROUGH 2007—concluded**

Plans of Operations Reviewed /b/

Administrative State	2000													
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alaska	21	8	4	3	4	6	83	21	8	4	3	4	6	83
Arizona	2	1	31	20	5	14	27	2	1	31	20	5	14	27
California	41	22	14	31	20	6	12	41	22	14	31	20	6	12
Colorado	3	1	8	2	0	0	0	3	1	8	2	0	0	0
Idaho	12	6	4	3	18	6	15	12	6	4	3	18	6	15
Montana	1	2	7	5	7	4	12	1	2	7	5	7	4	12
Nevada	58	34	36	89	42	22	11	58	34	36	89	42	22	11
New Mexico	1	3	0	2	3	3	6	1	3	0	2	3	3	6
Oregon	2	9	10	0	5	0	5	2	9	10	0	5	0	5
Utah	7	12	7	5	6	8	4	7	12	7	5	6	8	4
Wyoming	1	4	13	1	4	2	80	1	4	13	1	4	2	80
Total	149	102	134	161	114	71	255	149	102	134	161	114	71	255

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

Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2007

Fiscal Year	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /a/	of Private Helium		Helium Produced from Public Land		Natural Gas/Liquids Sales	
			Volume in Storage /b/	Operations Receipts /c/	Volume Sold /d/	Fee Sales and Royalty Receipts /e/	Sold Volume	Sales Receipts /f/
Federal Helium								
2003	1,869	\$96,500	2,038	\$2,828	1,074	\$4,824	1,304	\$6,192
2004	893	48,103	1,950	4,383	1,416	7,106	3,193	15,991
2005	1,037	56,281	1,000	4,891	1,250	6,551	3,051	20,398
2006	2,385	131,345	1,313	5,412	1,381	7,508	3,491	23,430
2007	2,318	133,795	1,343	5,646	1,221	7,361	3,483	20,971

Storage and Transmission

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

/a/ Figures represent in-kind helium sales plus open-market sales of helium. Fiscal Year 2007 open-market sales of helium were 2,062 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$119,262,500, whereas in-kind sales were 256 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$14,532,000.

/b/ This is the balance of *private* helium remaining in storage at the end of each fiscal year. Depending on helium demand, this volume can increase *Government* helium in storage as of the end of September 2007 was 21.2 billion cubic feet.

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

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

Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded

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

/f/ The Fiscal Year 2003 figures shown represent sales of natural gas only. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2004, figures represent sales of natural gas plus natural gas liquids (NGL) sales.

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 2007**

Fiscal Year <i>/a/</i>	Public Land and Materials Sales	Timber Sales	Fees and Commissions	Mineral Leases <i>/b/</i>	Mining Law Holding Fees and Service Charges	Miscellaneous <i>/c/</i>	Total
May 20, 1785– June 30, 1880	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$208,059,657	\$208,059,657
1881–1890	76,923,581	0	13,471,437	0	0	8,873,661	99,268,679
1891–1900	21,312,029	0	9,152,920	0	0	3,027,577	33,492,526
1901–1910	64,777,706	0	16,074,789	0	0	13,242,241	94,094,736
1911–1920	27,940,144	767,589	14,734,586	0	0	23,580,948	67,023,267
1921–1930	6,734,345	7,537,400	7,173,853	76,371,588	0	6,636,922	104,454,108
1931–1940	1,334,320	4,289,226	1,944,753	44,602,550	0	5,813,130	57,983,979
1941–1950	2,197,428	24,711,054	1,228,873	146,207,799	0	25,548,418	199,893,572
1951–1960	23,462,798	208,631,073	9,075,890	1,050,400,101	0	107,926,288	1,399,496,150
1961–1970	28,799,311	478,508,666	36,265,491	4,011,486,592	0	214,394,232	4,769,454,292
1971–1980	56,763,803	1,557,613,025	199,418,739	33,531,838,736	0	509,994,006	35,855,628,309
1981–1990	112,271,638	1,744,202,105	65,496,865	19,193,623,086	0	1,046,408,043	22,162,001,737
1991–2000	150,624,870	974,066,791	11,686,793	114,884,624 <i>/d/</i>	263,059,652	425,745,635	1,940,068,365
2001	78,125,586	16,835,398	847,852	9,544,752	24,738,427	55,844,686	185,936,701
2002	98,636,919 <i>/e/</i>	17,539,739	758,578	6,846,249	18,883,225	56,945,214	199,609,924
2003	292,931,023 <i>/e/</i>	13,074,703	708,213	78,847,460	27,476,495	54,203,659	467,241,553
2004	570,864,571 <i>/e/</i>	23,369,163	186,087	18,528,335	17,843,412	61,012,430	691,803,998
2005	1,252,024,986 <i>/e/</i>	26,413,785	177,003	84,601,946	47,449,193	89,637,386	1,500,304,299
2006	882,628,858 <i>/e/</i>	31,903,547	91,415	44,494,816	54,089,520	145,230,435	1,158,438,591
2007	71,399,782 <i>/e/</i>	34,160,750	243,839	51,680,999	56,701,975	187,971,339	402,158,684
Total	\$3,819,753,698	\$5,163,624,014	\$388,737,976	\$58,463,959,633	\$510,241,899	\$3,250,095,907	\$71,596,413,127

**Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES
MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2007—concluded**

- Note: Includes the collections of the Bureau of Land Management and its two predecessor organizations: the General Land Office (1785–1946) and the Grazing Service (1934–1946). For annual data for 1881–1946, see the *General Land Office Statistical Appendix* for 1946. For annual data for 1947–1961, see the *BLM Statistical Appendix* for 1961. For annual data for 1962–1970, 1971–1980, 1981–1990, and 1991–2000, see *BLM Public Land Statistics* for 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000, respectively.
- /a/ As of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30.
- /b/ Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 20 U.S.C. 181 et seq.). Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under this Act were transferred to the Minerals Management Service (MMS) as of October 1, 1983. The BLM has continued to collect oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way rents; rents, bonuses, and royalties from Bankhead-Jones Land Utilization Project (LU) lands and National Petroleum and Naval Oil Shale Petroleum Reserve lands; and royalties from South Half of Red River, Oklahoma. Other mineral and oil and gas receipts are collected and reported by the MMS. This column includes Outer Continental Shelf leases prior to their transfer to the MMS, which was effective May 10, 1982.
- /c/ Before 1880, includes all receipts from the sale or lease of public lands and resources. After 1880, includes sales of Indian lands, revenues from grazing, rent of land, and other miscellaneous sources.
- /d/ Naval Oil Shale Petroleum Reserve (NOSR) receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) were included in BLM collections beginning in Fiscal Year 1999. The BLM is authorized to keep these receipts under the 1998 National Defense Authorization Act and to seek appropriation of these funds for environmental restoration of the NOSR 1 and 3 properties, which were transferred to the BLM in 1998.
- /e/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act collections of \$85,088,754 in Fiscal Year 2002, \$281,261,484 in Fiscal Year 2003, \$530,531,906 in Fiscal Year 2004, \$1,154,676,205 in Fiscal Year 2005, \$782,751,463 in Fiscal Year 2006, and \$41,975,616 in Fiscal Year 2007.

Table 3-26.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2007

	Mineral Leases and Permits	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	23,880,679	1,350	318,092	0	0	0
Arizona	149,499	1,200	4,980,032	452,178	161,444	0
Arkansas	0	0	6,814	0	0	0
California	199,074	238,596	1,615,699	136,361	92,283	0
Colorado	20,149,544 /a/	173,301	1,097,322	494,260	54,063	0
Florida	0	0	3,201	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	50,264	1,322,561	190,303	1,476,515	43,350	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	1,160	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	3,634,585	353,488	125,570	1,109,579	204,809	524,014
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	1,371	0
Nevada	121,411	11,101	55,139,464 /b/	1,901,182	9,921	0
New Mexico	1,529,647	11,672	4,568,442	1,719,141	273,848	28,086
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	8,703	0	176	0	14,807	0
Oklahoma	42,352	0	0	0	178	0

Table 3-26.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

	Mineral Leases and Permits	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Oregon	\$12,186	\$32,054,006	\$1,016,273	\$1,026,558	\$43,108	\$13,748
South Dakota	0	450	1,240	178	156,290	0
Tennessee	0	0	2,225	0	0	0
Texas	679	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	433,453	3,470	663,139	1,074,362	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	24	0	715	0	43,596	0
Wisconsin	0	0	2,500	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,467,739	(10,445) /c/	1,668,575	1,212,939	624,540	0
Total Operating Revenue	\$51,680,999	\$34,160,750	\$71,399,782	\$10,603,253	\$1,723,608	\$565,848
Percent	25.45%	16.82%	35.16%	5.22%	0.85%	0.28%
Mining Claim & Holding Fees /d/	56,701,975					
Non-Operating Revenue /e/	142,361,187					
Grand Total	\$250,744,161	\$34,160,750	\$71,399,782	\$10,603,253	\$1,723,608	\$565,848

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

	<u>Fees and Commissions</u>	<u>Rights-of-Way Rent</u>	<u>Rent of Land</u>	<u>Recreation Fees</u>	<u>Other Sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
Alabama	\$150	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150
Alaska	550	336,744	31,425	277,441	45,667	24,891,948
Arizona	96,703	1,258,915	226,612	1,316,229	1,568	8,644,380
Arkansas	160	0	0	0	0	6,974
California	3,160	3,011,819	(304,425) /c/	3,674,751	12,522	8,679,840
Colorado	11,381	764,720	18,778	493,003	(1,976) /c/	23,254,396
Florida	100	0	0	0	0	3,301
Georgia	100	0	0	0	0	100
Idaho	31,679	804,527	58,028	662,872	16,009	4,656,108
Iowa	50	0	0	0	0	50
Louisiana	200	0	0	0	0	1,360
Minnesota	10	0	0	0	0	10
Missouri	200	0	0	0	0	200
Montana	26,930	179,964	49,618	336,949	3,256	6,548,762 /f/
Nebraska	0	32	0	0	0	1,403
Nevada	10,403	4,264,739	1,340,275	1,880,454	448	64,679,398
New Mexico	17,235	1,264,758	8,040	421,172	1,114	9,843,155 /f/
North Carolina	50	0	0	0	0	50
North Dakota	10	0	0	0	0	23,696
Oklahoma	0	0	25	0	0	42,555

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Oregon	\$11,985	\$725,363	\$66,440	\$2,346,284	\$372,670	\$37,688,621 /g/
South Dakota	1,425	47,445	0	0	0	207,028
Tennessee	100	0	0	0	0	2,325
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	679
Utah	18,420	930,052	(106,998) /c/	2,602,644	4,412	5,622,954
Virginia	0	0	0	321,607	0	321,607
Washington	735	82,782	8,534	0	0	136,386
Wisconsin	50	0	0	0	0	2,550
Wyoming	12,053	2,647,755	11,559	197,055	3,766	7,835,536
Total Operating Revenue	\$243,839	\$16,319,615	\$1,407,911	\$14,530,461	\$459,456	\$203,095,522
Percent	0.12%	8.04%	0.69%	7.15%	0.22%	100.00%
Mining Claim & Holding Fees /d/						56,701,975
Non-Operating Revenue /e/						142,361,187
Grand Total	\$243,839	\$16,319,615	\$1,407,911	\$14,530,461	\$459,456	\$402,158,684

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2007--concluded

- /a/ Includes Naval Oil Shale Reserve (NOSR) rents, bonuses, and royalties of \$18,930,695.
- /b/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act collections of \$41,975,616.
- /c/ Correction of a prior-year collection.
- /d/ Includes mining claim collections of \$2,045,205 and mining claim holding fee collections of \$54,656,770.
- /e/ Includes receipts from fines, penalties, forfeitures, recovery fees, and road maintenance of \$28,730,483; interest received from delinquent debt of \$11,234; interest from investments under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of \$111,414,426; and interest from the Lincoln County Land Act of \$2,205,044.
- /f/ Includes Land Utilization Project, or LU lands, which are purchased by the Federal Government under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) and subsequently transferred to the Department of the Interior. Bankhead-Jones Act receipts from livestock grazing and other resources totaled \$4,280,654.
- /g/ Includes Oregon and California receipts of \$28,899,583, Coos Bay Wagon Road receipts of \$2,240,109, and receipts from public domain sales and other categories of \$6,548,930. The total may not appear correct because of rounding.

Table 3-27. RECEIPTS FROM OIL AND GAS RIGHT-OF-WAY RENTALS, RENTS, BONUSES, AND ROYALTIES, FISCAL YEAR 2007

	Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rentals	Oil and Gas Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties	Total
Alaska	\$15,180	\$23,865,499 /a/	\$23,880,679
Arizona	149,499	0	149,499
California	199,074	0	199,074
Colorado	401,753	19,747,791 /b/	20,149,544
Idaho	50,264	0	50,264
Louisiana	1,160	0	1,160
Montana	62,089	3,572,495	3,634,584
Nevada	121,411	0	121,411
New Mexico	1,404,799	124,848	1,529,647
North Dakota	8,703	0	8,703
Oklahoma	0	42,352	42,352
Oregon	12,186	0	12,186
Texas	679	0	679
Utah	433,453	0	433,453
Washington	24	0	24
Wyoming	1,438,627	29,113	1,467,740
Total	\$4,298,901	\$47,382,098	\$51,680,999

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

BLM receipts are collected under the following authorities:

Oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way, Mineral Leasing Act, 30 U.S.C. 191

National Petroleum Reserve (Alaska), 43 U.S.C. 1337

South Half of Red River (Oklahoma), 31 U.S.C. 725

Land Utilization 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 \$18,930,695 receipts from the Naval Oil Shale Petroleum Reserve.

Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2007

	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Act			Total
			Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Alaska	\$12,778	\$11,946,412	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,959,190
Arizona	199,249	74,749	56,522	80,722	0	411,242
Arkansas	273	0	0	0	0	273
California	74,172	99,537	17,045	46,141	0	236,895
Colorado	50,824	303,014	61,783	27,032	0	442,653
Florida	128	0	0	0	0	128
Idaho	60,515	25,132	184,564	21,675	0	291,886
Louisiana	0	580	0	0	0	580
Montana	19,162	918,390	138,697	102,405	133,029 /a/	1,311,683
Nebraska	0	0	0	686	0	686
Nevada	7,030,258 /b/	60,705	237,648	4,960	0	7,333,571
New Mexico	183,205	733,611	214,893	136,924	7,021 /a/	1,275,654
North Dakota	7	4,351	0	7,404	0	11,762
Oklahoma	0	15,882	0	89	0	15,971
Oregon	100,476	6,093	128,320	21,554	111,868,152 /c/	112,124,595
South Dakota	68	0	22	78,145	0	78,235
Tennessee	89	0	0	0	0	89
Texas	0	340	0	0	0	340
Utah	26,664	216,727	134,295	0	0	377,686
Washington	29	12	0	21,798	0	21,839
Wisconsin	100	0	0	0	0	100
Wyoming	66,325	733,870	151,617	312,270	0	1,264,082
Total	\$7,824,322	\$15,139,405	\$1,325,406	\$861,805	\$112,008,202	\$137,159,140

Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded

Note: This table and Table 3-29 show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2007 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2008.

- /a/ Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), and Executive Order 10787, November 6, 1958, from Land Utilization land grazing and the sale of other resources.
- /b/ There were no Clark County land sales in Fiscal Year 2007 under the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980. Allocation from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of October 19, 1998, amounted to \$6,503,260, which includes direct payments at the time of sale by the purchaser to State and local governments. There were no land sales for Lincoln County in Fiscal Year 2007; therefore, there was no allocation from the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2000. The remainder of the allocation was from sales of public domain lands and materials.
- /c/ Fiscal Year 2007 full-amount Oregon and California (O&C) grant land payment (\$110,872,793), and Fiscal Year 2007 full-amount Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payment (\$995,359), as required by Public Law 110-28 (121 Stat. 165) dated May 25, 2007. This amount does not include the Title II money for O&C (\$4,981,585) and for CBWR (\$15,083) that was retained by the Bureau of Land Management for County projects.

Table 3-29.

ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2007

Source of Receipts	Indian Trust Funds	Reclamation Fund	BLM Funds /a/	States and Counties /b/	U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds	Total
Mineral Leases and Permits /c/	\$26,470	\$1,704,244	\$2,283,332	\$15,139,405	\$32,527,548	\$51,680,999
Mining Claim & Holding Fees	0	0	56,701,975	0	0	56,701,975
Sales of Public Land /d/	0	6,542,640	0	344,931	1,735,693	8,623,264
Sales of Public Timber & Materials	0	16,632,321	2,111,017	976,131	4,683,795	24,403,264
Fees and Commissions	0	0	0	0	243,839	243,839
Oregon and California Grant Lands /e/	0	0	18,105,728 /f/	110,872,793	(100,078,939)	28,899,582
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands /e/	0	0	1,516,419 /f/	995,359	(271,669)	2,240,109
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	0	0	35,472,356	6,503,260	0	41,975,616
Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grazing Leases (Section 15)	0	0	861,804	861,804	0	1,723,608
Grazing District Fees (Section 3)	0	0	5,301,627	1,325,407	3,976,220	10,603,254
Rights-of-Way /g/	0	0	2,002,525	1,019	14,136,405	16,139,949
Recreation Fees	0	0	14,530,461	0	0	14,530,461
Miscellaneous Leases and Permits /g/ /h/	0	0	276,050	138,025	138,025	552,100

Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

Source of Receipts	Indian Trust Funds	Reclamation Fund	BLM Funds /a/	States and Counties /b/	U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds	Total
Nonoperating Revenue /i/	0	0	141,956,277	0	404,910	142,361,187
Rent of Land /g/	0	0	2,013	1,006	1,372,629	1,375,648
Other /g/	0	0	0	0	103,829	103,829
Total	\$26,470	\$24,879,205	\$281,121,584	\$137,159,140	\$(41,027,715)	\$402,158,684

Note: This table and Table 3-28 show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2007 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2008.

/a/ BLM funds include range improvement, forest ecosystem health and recovery, cost recovery, and management of land and resources (e.g., communication site rent, recreation fees, and mining claim/mining claim holding fees).

/b/ Compare with Table 3-28, Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program.

/c/ Includes \$3,720,454 from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands; \$23,865,499 from the National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska; \$18,930,695 from the Naval Oil Shale Petroleum Reserve; \$42,352 from Oklahoma Royalties, South Half Red River, which are reported as Indian Trust Funds; and \$5,121,999 from other lands.

/d/ Excludes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) and Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act receipts, which are shown separately in this table.

Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded

- /e/ Public Law 110-28, dated May 25, 2007, requires special payments to Counties funded from the general fund of the U.S. Treasury. Payments and distribution exceeded Fiscal Year 2007 receipts, resulting in a negative amount as shown in “U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds” column.
- /f/ These amounts include the Title II money for Oregon and California (O&C) lands (\$4,981,585) and for Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands (\$15,083) that was retained by the BLM for County projects, according to Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007.
- /g/ Excludes O&C and CBWR receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /h/ Includes rent of land and receipts from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) Land Utilization lands; excludes right-of-way rent, as well as mineral leases and permits.
- /i/ Nonoperating revenue includes receipts from fines, penalties, service charges, recovery fees, and interest.

Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2007

	Mineral Leasing Act	TAYLOR GRAZING ACT			Proceeds of Sales	Other	Total Payments
		Sec. 15	Sec. 3	Other			
Alaska	\$1,404	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,609	\$12,772,299 /a/	\$12,785,312
Arizona	76,755	90,974	63,996	0	124,399	0	356,124
California	100,185	89,257	17,461	0	63,834	0	270,737
Colorado	229,016	33,291	71,973	12,488	50,882	0	397,650
Florida	0	0	0	0	403	0	403
Idaho	27,213	22,226	196,920	0	49,621	0	295,980
Louisiana	20,112	0	0	0	0	0	20,112
Michigan	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Montana	0	118,800	150,580	0	48,768	968,231 /b/	1,286,379
Nebraska	0	657	0	0	0	0	657
Nevada	60,749	8,611	282,488	0	2,681,746	8,938,510 /c/	11,972,104
New Mexico	695,572	153,504	220,945	16	132,395	12,201 /b/	1,214,633
North Dakota	4,352	8,342	0	0	12	0	12,706
Oklahoma	0	75	0	0	0	19,533 /d/	19,608
Oregon	6,093	23,844	158,795	0	44,190	117,105,152 /e/	117,338,074
South Dakota	0	81,594	0	0	507	0	82,101
Texas	340	0	0	0	0	0	340
Utah	220,144	0	154,619	0	21,629	0	396,392
Washington	12	24,583	0	0	15,843	0	40,438
Wyoming	668,527	370,994	198,788	7,689	65,010	0	1,311,008
Total States	\$2,110,474	\$1,026,752	\$1,516,565	\$20,193	\$3,310,850	\$139,815,926	\$147,800,760

**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES,
FISCAL YEAR 2007—concluded**

Note: This table is based on amounts actually paid in Fiscal Year 2007. 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 2007 (October 2006 through September 2007) have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2008. There were no payments made to Territories; therefore, the Territories section does not appear in Fiscal Year 2007.

/a/ National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska lands.

/b/ Land Utilization lands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012).

/c/ Land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act resulted in direct payments at the time of sale totaling \$6,503,260. Calendar year payments to Clark County, Nevada, and the State of Nevada under the Santini-Burton Act totaled \$2,435,250.

/d/ Oklahoma royalties.

/e/ The timing of the payments for Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant land Counties was changed from “on or before September 30” to “as soon as practicable after the end of the fiscal year,” according to Public Law 106-393, October 30, 2000. This change was effective for the Fiscal Year 2001 payments, which were made in Fiscal Year 2002. For Fiscal Year 2007, a total of \$8,252,884 of the \$117,105,152 is money that was returned to the BLM for Title II projects.

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007**

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

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued**

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

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	India n Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
LU Lands (Section 3)							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0		
Disposition of Gross Receipts							
LU Lands (Section 15)							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563	50.0				50.0		
LU Lands (Section 3)							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor’s Opinion, Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
LU Lands (Section 15)							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor’s Opinion, Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	India n Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Shoshone–Arapaho Tribes, Wyoming							
Act of May 19, 1947, ch. 80, authorizing the division of trust fund on deposit to joint credit of both tribes, 61 Stat. 102; 25 U.S.C. 611	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
			100.0				
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves							
Control and Protection of Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves Act of June 4, 1920, ch. 228; 41 Stat. 813; 30 U.S.C. 191 (ref. 10 U.S.C. 7432); Public Law 105-85, Nov. 18, 1997		100.0					
Acquired Lands other than Military Lands							
Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of Aug. 7, 1947, 61 Stat. 913; 30 U.S.C. 355	/b/						

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued**

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

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	India n Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<u>LAND and MATERIALS (INCLUDING TIMBER)</u>							
Oregon and California Grant Lands							
Disposition of Gross Receipts							
Act of Aug. 28, 1937, relating to distribution of monies from O&C Land Grant Fund, 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f, 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000; Public Law 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000; Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007	75.0 /c/	25.0				/d/	

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	India n Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands							
Act of May 24, 1939, ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq., 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000; Public Law 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000; Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007	75.0	25.0					
	/e/					/d/	
Disposition of Gross Receipts							
Public Domain and Acquired Lands in "Reclamation States" /f/							
Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388; 43 U.S.C. 391 (and) Materials Act of July 31, 1947, ch. 406, 61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601, 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0	20.0		76.0			
	/g/					/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 2007—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	India n Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Public Domain and Acquired Lands outside "Reclamation States" /f/							
Disposition of Gross Receipts							
Acts of Mar. 6, 1820, 3 Stat. 547; June 23, 1836, 5 Stat. 60; Mar. 3, 1845, 5 Stat. 788, 790; Aug. 6, 1846, 9 Stat. 58, 179; Feb. 26, 1857, 11 Stat. 167; Feb. 14, 1859, 11 Stat. 384; Feb. 28, 1859, 11 Stat. 388; and Mar. 21, 1864, 13 Stat. 32; 31 U.S.C. 711(17); 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0	96.0				/d/	
	/g/						
Bureauwide Land Transactions							
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0						96.0
LU Lands							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion Mar. 11, 1971							/h/

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	India n Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Reclamation Lands							
(within Reclamation Projects)							
Disposition of Gross Receipts							
Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 394 (and) Cooperative Agreement, Mar. 8, 1972				100.0 /i/			
Townsites on Reclamation Projects							
Act of Apr. 16, 1906, ch. 1631, relating to withdrawal of lands on irrigation projects, 34 Stat. 116; 43 U.S.C. 561, 562	5.0			95.0 /j/			
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves							
Act of Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 460; Oct. 11, 1962, 76 Stat. 905; and Apr. 5, 1976, 90 Stat. 311; 10 U.S.C. 7431; Public Law 105-85, Nov. 18, 1997		100.0					

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	India n Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Nevada Land Sales							
Disposition of Gross Receipts							
Public Law 96-586, relating to disposal of Federal lands, 94 Stat. 3382; 43 U.S.C. 1701; Santini-Burton Act	15.0	85.0					
Public Law 105-263, Oct. 19, 1998, Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; Public Law 106-298, Oct. 13, 2000 /k/	15.0						85.0
Lincoln County Land Act of 2000, Public Law 106-298, Oct. 13, 2000	15.0						85.0
Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Lands Transfer Act, Public Law 106-362, Oct. 27, 2000	15.0						85.0
<u>GRAZING (SECTION 3)</u>							
Public Domain Lands (Grazing Fee Only)							
Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, 48 Stat. 1269; 43 U.S.C. 315i	12.5	37.5			50.0		

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	India n Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
LU Lands (Grazing Fee Only)							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563	Disposition of Gross Receipts				50.0		
	12.5	37.5					
LU Lands (Grazing Fee Only)							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor’s Opinion, Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
Public Domain and LU Lands (Range Improvement Fee)							
(Same as public domain and LU lands above)					100.0		
					/1/		
Public Domain (Alaska)							
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 2007—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	India n Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Reclamation Lands							
(within Reclamation Project)							
Disposition of Gross Receipts							
Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 394 (and) Cooperative Agreement, Mar. 8, 1972				100.0			
Leased Lands							
Act of June 23, 1938, ch. 603, commonly called the Pierce Act, relating to leasing of lands to conserve resources within a grazing district, 52 Stat. 1033; 43 U.S.C. 315m-4		100.0 /n/					
<u>GRAZING (SECTION 15)</u>							
Public Domain Lands (Total Receipts) /f/							
Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, 48 Stat. 1269; 43 U.S.C. 315i	50.0				50.0		

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	India n Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
LU Lands (Total Receipts)							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	Disposition of Gross Receipts				50.0		
LU Lands (Total Grazing Receipts)							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
Oregon and California Grant Lands							
Act of Aug. 28, 1937, relating to distribution of monies from O&C Land Grant Fund, 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f, 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000; Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007	75.0 <i>/c/ /e/</i>	25.0					

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	India n Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands							
Act of May 24, 1939, ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq., 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Solicitor’s Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000; Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007	75.0	25.0				/d/	
Disposition of Gross Receipts							
Reclamation Lands							
(within Reclamation Project)							
Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 394 (and) Cooperative Agreement, Mar. 8, 1972				100.0			
<u>OTHER RECEIPTS</u>							
(Not specifically designated by law)		100.0					

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued**

Note: Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, (41 Stat. 437; 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) were transferred to the Minerals Management Service as of October 1, 1983. The BLM distributes receipts from oil and gas pipeline rentals under the Mineral Leasing Act.

LU = Land Utilization

- /a/ Washington, D.C., Solicitor Opinion, December 9, 1985, states that Mineral Leasing Act, 30 U.S.C. 191, distribution applies to O&C and CBWR grant land revenues from oil, gas, and minerals.
- /b/ Distributed by the agency having jurisdiction over the lands in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the same lands.
- /c/ One-third of this amount is to reimburse Treasury for monies appropriated for access roads and reforestation; Counties receive at least 50 percent of gross receipts. Special payments to Counties for Fiscal Years 1994 through 2003 were required by Public Law 103-66, dated August 10, 1993, as amended by Public Law 103-443, dated November 2, 1994. The previously mentioned laws were superseded by Public Law 106-393; for Fiscal Years 2001 through 2006, Counties were required to make a one-time election to receive either a regular distribution or “full payment amount.” The “full payment amount” was equal to the average of the three highest regular distribution payments and special payments from Fiscal Year 1986 through Fiscal Year 1999. Public Law 110-28, dated May 25, 2007, extended payments for Fiscal Year 2007.
- /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 the sale of timber released under Section 2001(k) of the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act is available to the BLM in the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration fund, which was established by Public Law 104-134, dated April 26, 1996.
- /e/ Amount to Counties is available for payment upon receipt of tax bills. Any surplus after each 10-year period is paid into the General Fund. Special payments to Counties for Fiscal Years 1994 through 2003 were required by Public Law 103-66, dated August 10, 1993, as amended by Public Law 103-443, dated November 2, 1994. The previously mentioned laws were superseded by Public Law 106-393; for Fiscal Years 2001 through 2006, Counties were required to make a one-time election to receive either a regular distribution or “full payment amount.” The “full payment amount” was equal to the average of the three highest regular distribution payments and special payments from Fiscal Year 1986 through Fiscal Year 1999. Public Law 110-28, dated May 25, 2007, extended payments for Fiscal Year 2007.
- /f/ Includes revenues from reclamation lands outside reclamation projects per Cooperative Agreement of March 8, 1972.

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded**

- /g/ Payment to States represents 5 percent of net receipts (which equals 4 percent of gross receipts).
- /h/ Distribution is the same as shown for Land Utilization (LU) lands mineral leases and permits.
- /i/ Payment to the Reclamation Fund is made after deducting sale costs or 10 percent of revenue, whichever is less, to reimburse the BLM for sale expenses.
- /j/ The Bureau of Reclamation may pay sale costs from the Reclamation Fund, or expenses may be paid and deducted by the BLM prior to transfer to the Reclamation Fund.
- /k/ Public Law 105-263 authorizes the orderly disposition of certain Federal lands through sale in Clark County, Nevada, and provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands within the State of Nevada and other specified purposes. The Act includes the authority for the Secretary of the Interior to invest receipts (85%) in U.S. Treasury securities.
- /l/ Range improvement fees are appropriated and available to the BLM for constructing, purchasing, or maintaining range improvements.
- /m/ The payment to Alaska represents receipts in excess of the actual cost of administering the grazing program in the State.
- /n/ Appropriated and available to the BLM to lease lands for grazing purposes.

Table 3-32. RECEIPTS FROM MINING FEES, FISCAL YEAR 2007

Administrative State	Mining Law Holding Fees	Mining Law Non-Holding Fees	Total
Alaska	\$1,121,735	\$28,350	\$1,150,085
Arizona	6,275,625	246,535	6,522,160
California	2,137,060	126,835	2,263,895
Colorado	3,590,040	196,670	3,786,710
Idaho	1,578,795	77,130	1,655,925
Montana	2,565,415	70,920	2,636,335
Nevada	25,986,620	659,520	26,646,140
New Mexico	1,543,170	90,085	1,633,255
Oregon	959,495	58,725	1,018,220
Utah	5,202,175	245,520	5,447,695
Wyoming	3,696,640	244,915	3,941,555
Total	\$54,656,770	\$2,045,205	\$56,701,975

Note: The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 2007 (Public Law 110-5, February 15, 2007), authorized the Bureau of Land Management to retain collections, up to a maximum limit of \$32,696,000, for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program. Collections in excess of \$32,696,000 are deposited to the General Fund.

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007**

Description of Revenue Activity	Acres Conveyed	Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	Receipts				
				100% Total Collections	5% State of Nevada Payments /a/	10% Southern Nevada Water Authority Payments /a/	10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	85% Special Account Deposits
FY 2005 and Prior Years' Activity:								
Auction Sales	10,060.68	\$1,979,084,611.00	\$—	\$1,977,984,561.00	\$98,885,480.55	\$191,120,961.10	\$—	\$1,687,978,119.35
Direct Sales	15,179.99	86,908,889.40	—	86,908,889.40	2,768,039.08	5,536,078.12	—	78,604,772.20
Clark County CMA	905.68	69,915,246.08	—	69,915,246.08	3,495,711.26	—	6,991,422.60	59,428,112.22
Exchanges	5,117.17	83,166,750.00	71,897,170.00	12,131,750.00	3,594,859.00	7,189,717.00	—	1,347,174.00
Mineral Conveyances and Forfeitures	—	—	—	209,100.02	—	—	—	209,100.02
FY 2005 and Prior Years' Totals	31,263.52	\$2,219,075,496.48	— \$71,897,170.00	\$ 2,147,149,546.50	\$108,744,089.89	\$203,846,756.22	\$6,991,422.60	\$1,827,567,277.79
FY 2006 Activity:								
Direct Sales	227.91	\$17,388,400.00	\$—	\$17,388,400.00	\$869,426.64	\$1,738,853.28	\$—	\$14,780,120.08
Clark County CMA	2.84	1,765,963.21	—	1,765,963.21	88,298.16	—	176,596.33	1,501,068.72
Sale—November 2005 Auction	2,850.63	754,480,000.00	—	754,480,000.00	37,724,000.00	75,448,000.00	—	641,308,000.00
Sale—August 2006 Auction	22.50	9,010,000.00	—	1,802,100.00	—	—	—	1,802,100.00
On-Line Auction January 2006	15.00	5,640,000.00	—	5,640,000.00	282,000.00	564,000.00	—	4,794,000.00
Deposit Forfeitures	—	—	—	1,675,000.00	—	—	—	1,675,000.00
FY 2006 Totals	3,118.88	\$788,284,363.21	— \$—	\$782,751,463.21	\$38,963,724.80	\$77,750,853.28	\$176,596.33	\$665,860,288.80

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007—continued**

Description of Revenue Activity	Receipts							
	Acres Conveyed	Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	100% Total Collections	5% State of Nevada Payments <i>/a/</i>	10% Southern Nevada Water Authority Payments <i>/a/</i>	10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	85% Special Account Deposits
FY 2007 Activity:								
Direct Sales	10.00	\$13,698,150.00	\$—	\$13,698,150.00	\$684,900.00	\$1,369,800.00	\$—	\$11,643,450.00
Clark County CMA (07/06–09/06)	—	2,988,496.00	—	2,988,496.00	149,424.80	—	298,849.60	2,540,221.60
Clark County CMA (10/06–12/06)	—	1,163,117.31	—	1,163,117.31	58,155.87	—	116,311.73	988,649.71
Clark County CMA (01/07–03/07)	—	758,612.00	—	758,612.00	37,930.60	—	75,861.20	644,820.20
Clark County CMA (04/07–06/07)	—	3,256,840.81	—	3,256,840.81	162,842.04	—	325,684.08	2,768,314.69
Sale—August 2006 Auction	—	—	—	7,207,900.00	450,500.00	901,000.00	—	5,856,400.00
Sale—March 2007 Auction	25.00	12,480,000.00	—	12,480,000.00	624,000.00	1,248,000.00	—	10,608,000.00
On-Line Auction April 2007	5.00	4,225,000.00	—	422,500.00	—	—	—	422,500.00
FY 2007 Totals	40.00	\$38,570,216.12	\$—	\$41,975,616.12	\$2,167,753.31	\$3,518,800.00	\$816,706.61	\$35,472,356.20
Inception to Date Totals	34,422.40 /b/	\$3,045,930,075.81	\$71,897,170.00	\$2,971,876,625.83	\$149,875,568.00	\$285,116,409.50	\$7,984,725.54	\$2,528,899,922.79
Plus: Interest Redeemed Inception to Date								\$213,899,221.46
Total Receipts for Special Account								\$2,742,799,144.25

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007—continued**

Expenditures

	Bureau of Land Management	USDA Forest Service	Fish and Wildlife Services	National Park Service	Bureau of Reclamation	Totals	Obligations and Disbursements
Land							
Rounds 1 through 6 Approved	\$179,474,421.00	\$230,764,964.00	\$2,308,000.00	\$23,408,444.00	\$—	\$435,955,829.00	
Round 7 Approved	11,363,880.00	10,391,370.00	27,826,920.00	—	—	49,582,170.00	
Disbursements Inception to Date	71,957,498.25	38,780,724.53	1,860,585.50	115,897.43	—	112,714,705.71	\$112,714,705.71
Transfer of Funds	—	27,606,307.83	—	—	—	27,606,307.83	27,606,307.83
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	48,145,750.79	—	—	882,444.00	—	49,028,194.79	49,028,194.79
Balance Available for Task Orders	70,735,051.96	174,769,301.64	28,274,334.50	22,410,102.57	—	296,188,790.67	
Capital Improvements							
Rounds 1 through 6 Approved	\$120,922,253.00	\$102,079,151.00	\$51,800,902.00	\$166,753,990.00	\$2,857,826.00	\$444,414,122.00	
Round 7 Approved	1,094,500.00	3,262,215.00	2,208,015.00	8,431,500.00	4,616,677.00	19,612,907.00	
Disbursements Inception to Date	11,367,244.98	3,274,619.63	2,007,841.92	23,167,132.19	—	39,816,838.72	\$39,816,838.72
Transfer of Funds	—	7,954,580.00	20,724,748.41	21,770,566.00	100,000.00	50,549,894.41	50,549,894.41
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	84,517,143.15	37,674,728.00	18,455,873.08	99,341,346.51	2,757,826.00	242,746,916.74	242,746,916.74
Balance Available for Task Orders	26,132,364.87	56,437,438.37	12,820,453.59	30,906,445.30	4,616,677.00	130,913,379.13	
Conservation Initiatives							
Rounds 4 through 6 Approved	\$82,395,919.00	\$29,968,086.00	\$13,582,720.00	\$46,334,485.00	\$1,482,813.00	\$173,764,023.00	
Round 7 Approved	7,863,618.00	—	297,000.00	—	275,000.00	8,435,618.00	
Disbursements Inception to Date	2,126,571.01	1,430,291.17	104,833.24	3,446,130.35	—	7,107,825.77	\$7,107,825.77
Transfer of Funds	—	9,443,552.00	2,646,793.00	11,351,353.59	2,160.00	23,443,858.59	23,443,858.59
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	73,376,050.19	7,576,039.83	5,158,575.76	24,890,684.65	1,465,533.00	112,466,883.43	112,466,883.43
Balance Available for Task Orders	14,756,915.80	11,518,203.00	5,969,518.00	6,646,316.41	290,120.00	39,181,073.21	

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007—continued**

	Expenditures						Obligations and Disbursements
	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	N. Las Vegas	Boulder City	Totals	
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas							
Rounds 1 through 6 Approved	\$305,914,057.00	\$203,163,805.00	\$221,333,720.00	\$168,225,478.00	\$2,772,800.00	\$901,409,860.00	
Round 7 Approved	2,475,000.00	6,068,700.00	18,040,000.00	9,900,000.00	—	36,483,700.00	
Disbursements Inception to Date	16,748,517.34	7,875,746.57	36,170,026.50	57,282,480.85	2,273,112.18	120,349,883.44	\$120,349,883.44
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	262,690,073.66	198,461,174.75	185,001,784.64	106,676,905.15	465,006.33	753,294,944.53	753,294,944.53
Balance Available for Task Orders	28,950,466.00	2,895,583.68	18,201,908.86	14,166,092.00	34,681.49	64,248,732.03	
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	Water Authority	Lincoln County					
Rounds 4 through 6 Approved	\$122,561,920.00	\$11,302,500.00				\$133,864,420.00	
Round 7 Approved	—	985,600.00				985,600.00	
Disbursements Inception to Date	69,451,837.27	251,695.37				69,703,532.64	\$69,703,532.64
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	16,334,882.73	11,050,804.63				27,385,687.36	27,385,687.36
Balance Available for Task Orders	36,775,200.00	985,600.00				37,760,800.00	
Multispecies Habitat Plans	Clark County						
Rounds 1 through 5 Approved	\$20,499,571.00					\$20,499,571.00	
Round 6 Approved	32,435,961.00					32,435,961.00	
Disbursements Inception to Date	15,450,102.80					15,450,102.80	\$15,450,102.80
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	37,055,514.90					37,055,514.90	37,055,514.90
Balance Available for Task Orders	429,914.30					429,914.30	

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007—continued**

Expenditures

	Agency Projects				Totals	Obligations and Disbursements
Lake Tahoe						
Rounds 5 through 7 Approved	\$129,957,965.00				\$129,957,965.00	
Round 8 Approved	45,365,000.00				45,365,000.00	
Disbursements Inception to Date	13,317,789.51				13,317,789.51	\$13,317,789.51
Transfer of Funds	77,113,653.50				77,113,653.50	77,113,653.50
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	12,392,220.68				12,392,220.68	12,392,220.68
Balance Available for Task Orders	72,499,301.31				72,499,301.31	
Reserves	NAC Reserve		PPP Reserve		SAR Reserve	
Rounds 1 through 6 Balance	\$2,195,543.90				\$2,195,543.90	
Round 6 Approved			\$25,000,000.00		25,000,000.00	
Round 7 Approved			5,000,000.00	\$14,900,000.00	19,900,000.00	
Transfer of Funds			8,855,974.00		8,855,974.00	\$8,855,974.00
Balance Available for Task Orders	2,195,543.90		21,144,026.00	14,900,000.00	38,239,569.90	
Earmarked Funds /c/	Santini-Burton Lake Tahoe	Mesquite	Sloan Canyon NCA	Ivanpah Airport		
Revenue and Interest Collected	\$62,811,855.25	\$11,917,278.61	\$69,821,748.01	\$22,944,366.45	\$167,495,248.32	
Disbursements Inception to Date	34,206,068.10	2,166,721.23	4,669,997.75	—	41,042,787.08	\$41,042,787.08
Transfer of Funds	1,049,599.00	3,222,039.00	—	—	4,271,638.00	4,271,638.00
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	4,721.50	—	272,042.90	—	276,764.40	276,764.40
Balance Available for Task Orders	27,551,466.65	6,528,518.38	64,879,707.36	22,944,366.45	121,904,058.84	
Project Costs/Transfers—Inception to Date						\$1,845,991,918.83

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007—concluded**

BLM Operating Costs	Expenditures					Totals	Obligations and Disbursements
	Payroll	Travel	Contracts	Equipment	Other		
Prior Years' Disbursements and Obligations	\$10,235,035.54	\$354,763.52	\$17,160,923.78	\$60,350.74	\$488,596.36	\$28,299,669.94	\$28,299,669.94
Disbursements and Obligations for FY 2006	2,896,714.59	70,598.44	1,884,804.17	—	1,247,277.55	6,099,394.75	6,099,394.75
Disbursements and Obligations for FY 2007	2,604,147.93	85,121.00	3,152,651.41	—	328,122.85	6,170,043.19	6,170,043.19
Transfer of Funds			111,814.00			111,814.00	111,814.00
Operating Costs—Inception to Date	\$15,735,898.06	\$510,482.96	\$22,310,193.36	\$60,350.74	\$2,063,996.76	\$40,680,921.88	\$40,680,921.88
Total Funds Available from Page 2							\$2,742,799,144.25
Less: Obligations, Disbursements, and Transfers Inception to Date							\$(1,886,672,840.71)
Total Available							\$856,126,303.54

Note: To view the financial update at any time, go to the Internet address www.nv.blm.gov/snplma and then click on Financial Reports. FY = Fiscal Year (October 1 through September 30). The 25 percent cap for Capital Improvement is \$643,825,973.98. CMA is an abbreviation for Cooperative Management Agreement.

NAC = New Allowed Cost
 PPP = Pre-Proposal Planning
 SAR = Special Account Reserve

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

/b/ The total for Fiscal Year 2007 appears to be incorrect because the acreage for Fiscal Year 2006 was revised.

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

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

Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT PROCEEDS FROM SALES, EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2007

	<u>Total Funds Collected /a/</u>	<u>Distribution of Funds Collected</u>		<u>Total Distribution Amount</u>
		<u>BLM Fund (96%)</u>	<u>State Fund (4%)</u>	
<u>Sales /b/</u>				
Arizona	\$1,977,500.00	\$1,898,400.00	\$79,100.00	\$1,977,500.00
California	17,001.00	16,320.96	680.04	17,001.00
Colorado	248,000.00	238,080.00	9,920.00	248,000.00
Idaho	7,775.00	7,464.00	311.00	7,775.00
Montana	59,000.00	56,640.00	2,360.00	59,000.00
New Mexico	1,616,000.00	1,551,360.00	64,640.00	1,616,000.00
Nevada	2,540,069.40	2,438,466.62	101,602.78	2,540,069.40
Oregon	736,110.00	706,665.60	29,444.40	736,110.00
Utah	50,000.00	48,000.00	2,000.00	50,000.00
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Total	\$7,251,455.40	\$6,961,397.18	\$290,058.22	\$7,251,455.40
<u>Exchanges /c/</u>				
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	49,917.00	47,920.32	1,996.68	49,917.00
Colorado	24,200.00	23,232.00	968.00	24,200.00
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
Nevada	236.00	226.56	9.44	236.00
Oregon	0	0	0	0
Utah	32,186.00	30,898.56	1,287.44	32,186.00
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Total	\$106,539.00	\$102,277.44	\$4,261.56	\$106,539.00

Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT PROCEEDS FROM SALES, EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

	<u>Total Funds Collected /a/</u>	<u>Distribution of Funds Collected</u>		<u>Total Distribution Amount</u>
		BLM Fund (96%)	State Fund (4%)	
<u>State Total /d/</u>				
Arizona	\$1,977,500.00	\$1,898,400.00	\$79,100.00	\$1,977,500.00
California	66,918.00	64,241.28	2,676.72	66,918.00
Colorado	272,200.00	261,312.00	10,888.00	272,200.00
Idaho	7,775.00	7,464.00	311.00	7,775.00
Montana	59,000.00	56,640.00	2,360.00	59,000.00
Nevada	2,540,305.40	2,438,693.18	101,612.22	2,540,305.40
New Mexico	1,616,000.00	1,551,360.00	64,640.00	1,616,000.00
Oregon	736,110.00	706,665.60	29,444.40	736,110.00
Utah	82,186.00	78,898.56	3,287.44	82,186.00
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Total	\$7,357,994.40	\$7,063,674.62	\$294,319.78	\$7,357,994.40

INTEREST ACQUIRED

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

Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT PROCEEDS FROM SALES, EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2007—concluded

- Note: The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613) was signed by the President on July 25, 2000. The purpose of FLTFA is to provide for the orderly disposition of certain Federal lands, fund the acquisition of inholdings and other lands containing exceptional resources, and make money available to the Secretary of the Interior to purchase privately owned lands lying within the boundary of federally designated areas, as well as other privately owned lands having exceptional scientific, natural, historical, cultural, or recreational resource value. Ninety-six percent (96%) of the proceeds (purchase money or cash equalization payment) received by the United States from the sale or exchange of public lands is deposited in a separate account in the Treasury of the United States, entitled the “Federal Land Disposal Account.” Four percent (4%) of the proceeds received by the United States from the sale or exchange of public lands are distributed to any trust funds of the State.
- /a/ Total Funds Collected is purchase money that includes all revenues collected by the BLM during the reporting fiscal year from all ongoing cases leading to patent; however, this money is not always received in the same year that the patent is issued. Purchase money enters into the land exchange process because exchanges must result in equal value given and received by both parties; this means that cash equalization payments are sometimes collected or made by the Bureau of Land Management to ensure an equitable exchange.
- /b/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713). Purchase money received from these sales is subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).
- /c/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756). Purchase money (case equalization payments) received from these exchanges is subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-8, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, for more details.
- /d/ State Total includes Sales and Exchanges.
- /e/ Lands acquired pursuant to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-8, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, for more details.

Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT, AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2007

State	The Lease Has Not Yet Produced <i>/a/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production From the Lease <i>/b/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production From an LMU <i>/c/</i>	Advance Royalty Paid In Lieu of Continued Operation <i>/d/</i>	The Lease is in Suspension <i>/e/</i>	All Recoverable Coal Has Been Mined <i>/f/</i>	Other	Total
Alabama	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
Alaska	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Colorado	5	3	32	3	5	7	1	56
Kentucky	5	1	0	0	1	0	1	8
Montana	1	1	16	2	0	9	0	29
New Mexico	1	0	8	0	0	2	0	11
North Dakota	2	4	4	1	0	4	0	15
Oklahoma	3	3	1	0	1	0	1	9
Utah	1	3	62	0	9	0	0	75
Washington	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Wyoming	10	28	27	0	0	21	1	87
Total	32	43	150	7	18	44	4	298

Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT, AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded

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

- /a/ A lessee has 10 years from the date of lease issuance to diligently develop the lease by producing commercial quantities of coal. If production during the first 10 years of the lease is insufficient to meet the initial commercial quantity requirement, the lease will terminate at the end of the tenth year of the lease.
- /b/ After commercial quantities of coal have been initially produced from a Federal coal lease, the lease must, thereafter, be maintained in continued operation by annually producing at least commercial quantities of coal. The continued operation requirement can be met by actual production from the lease during the year or by a cumulative production for the most recent year and the 2 immediately preceding years of at least the cumulative commercial quantities of coal for the same period.
- /c/ Production from anywhere within a logical mining unit (LMU) can be used to comply with the requirement to annually produce commercial quantities of coal from an individual Federal coal lease. However, the annual commercial quantities requirement amount will be determined on the basis of the recoverable coal reserves of the LMU rather than for just a singular Federal coal lease. Similar to a singular Federal coal lease, compliance with the annual production of commercial quantities can be based on the production for the current year or based on production for the current year and the previous 2 years.
- /d/ The continued operation requirement can be suspended by the payment of advance royalty for at least commercial quantities of coal. A lessee may pay advance royalty in lieu of continued operation for no more than 20 years during the life of a lease. Advance royalty can be recouped against production royalties on a dollar basis when coal is next produced.
- /e/ The requirement to produce commercial quantities of coal can be suspended if the BLM determines that such a suspension is in the interest of conservation of the coal or other resources. The requirement to annually produce commercial quantities of coal can be suspended if mining operations on the lease are interrupted by strikes, the elements, or casualties that are attributable to the lessee.
- /f/ The continued operation requirement ends after all recoverable coal has been mined.

PART 4

RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

Recreation sites, information and interpretative sites, trails, staging areas, and similar places 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 accommodations, no fees are charged. Most recreational use on public lands occurs in nonfee areas. Whether the visitor chooses highly developed recreation fee sites or remote wilderness areas where neither fees nor registration is required, the BLM relies heavily on public land users to protect the land, water, and structures so that the next person can also have a quality experience. Because some visitors are unfamiliar with outdoor skills or wish to utilize public lands for events, the BLM issues special recreation permits to qualified commercial companies to guide visitors on public lands. Special recreation permits are also issued to competitive event organizers and other organized groups to conduct their activities on public lands.

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

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

Table 4-1.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM,
FISCAL YEAR 2007**

Administrative State /a/	Recreation Sites /b/ Thousands		Dispersed Areas /c/ Thousands		Recreation Lease Sites /d/ Thousands			Recreation Partnership Sites /e/ Thousands			Total Thousands	
	Visits /f/	Visitor Days /g/	Visits /f/	Visitor Days /g/	Visits /f/	Visitor Days /g/		Visits /f/	Visitor Days /g/		Visits /f/	Visitor Days /g/
Alaska							0					725
Arizona	400	287	294	438	0	0	0	0	0	0	694	13,848
California	1,872	7,905	1,273	1,680	0	0	0	197	117	0	5,748	11,251
Colorado	4,667	7,233	4,687	3,964				227			9,581	11,251
Eastern States	2,263	1,434	2,438	2,763			0	0	54		5,516	4,346
Idaho	20		0		0	0	0	12			32	4,529
Montana	2,402	1,247	0,672	0,259	0	0	0	66	23		6,140	3,353
Nevada	1,193	1,030	2,737	2,323	0	0	0	2	0		3,932	5,870
New Mexico	1,862	1,253	4,168	4,615	0	0	0	9	2		6,039	1,910
Oregon	1,062	582	1,262	1,317	0	0	0	0	11		2,324	7,198
Utah	3,121	2,114	5,020	4,941	19	26		178	117		8,338	6,882
Wyoming	2,948	2,384	3,661	4,124	23	9		92	365		6,724	1,832
Total	22,986	26,381	30,298	30,339	0	0	0	1,617	850	19	57,349	61,751

Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded

- /a/ The Arizona State Office administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office administers BLM public lands in Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 States east of and bordering on the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office administers BLM public lands in North and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.
- /b/ These are recreation sites and other specific areas on public lands directly managed by the BLM that are recognized as “managerially significant,” where management actions are required to provide specific recreation setting or activity opportunities, to protect resource values, or to enhance visitor safety. Visitation estimates are based on a variety of methods at these sites and areas, including sampling, fee receipts, registrations, traffic counts, observations, or best estimates based on local knowledge.
- /c/ Dispersed areas are the remaining public lands that are open to recreation use but that do not contain developed or managerially significant recreation sites. Visitation estimates in dispersed areas are generally best estimates based on local knowledge.
- /d/ Recreation Lease Sites are long-term authorizations granted under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA; Sections 302, 303, and 310) to private entities to provide recreation facilities and services to the public. Visitation estimates for recreation leases are based on a variety of methods.
- /e/ These are recreation sites managed primarily by another public entity under the authority of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and similar agreements; the BLM has a significant presence on the leased parcel (e.g., ranger patrols, signs, brochures, etc.). Visitation estimates for partnership sites are based on a variety of methods.
- /f/ A visit is the entry of any person for recreational purposes onto lands and related waters administered by the BLM, regardless of duration.
- /e/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreation use among Federal agencies. One visitor day represents an aggregate of 12 visitor hours to a site or area.

Source: The BLM’s Recreation Management Information System Reports (Fiscal Year 2007).

Table 4-2.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007**

Recreation Activities	Visitor Days <i>/a/</i>							
	Fee Sites and Areas <i>/b/</i>		Special Recreation Permitted Activities <i>/c/</i>		Areas Without Permits or Fees <i>/d/</i>		Total Public Lands	
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousand</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent for Activity Group</i>
Land-Based Activities								
Camping and Picnicking	3,969	6.43	205	0.33	21,562	34.92	25,736	41.68
Non-Motorized Travel	548	0.89	389	0.63	5,700	9.23	6,637	10.75
Off-Highway Travel	277	0.45	109	0.18	5,393	8.73	5,779	9.36
Driving For Pleasure	120	0.19	2	0.00	2,686	4.35	2,808	4.55
Viewing Public Land Resources	248	0.40	96	0.16	2,523	4.09	2,867	4.64
Interpretation and Education	119	0.19	379	0.61	1,221	1.98	1,719	2.78
Hunting	41	0.07	50	0.08	5,500	8.91	5,591	9.05
Specialized Sports, Events, and Activities	277	0.45	97	0.16	3,398	5.50	3,772	6.11

Table 4-2.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued**

Recreation Activities	Visitor Days /a/							
	Fee Sites and Areas /b/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /c/		Areas Without Permits or Fees /d/		Total Public Lands	
	Thousands	Percent	Thousand	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent for Activity Group
Water-Based Activities								
Boating/ Motorized	271	0.44	45	0.07	1,188	1.92	1,504	2.44
Boating/ Row/Float/Paddle	115	0.19	204	0.33	1,770	2.87	2,089	3.38
Fishing	370	0.60	14	0.02	1,835	2.97	2,219	3.59
Swimming and Other Water Activities	95	0.15	3	0.00	544	0.88	642	1.04
Snow-and Ice-Based Activities								
Snowmobile and Motorized Travel	5	0.01	4	0.01	185	0.30	194	0.32
Other Winter Activities	17	0.03	3	0.00	174	0.28	194	0.31
Total	6,472	10.49%	1,600	2.58%	53,679	86.93%	61,751	100.0%

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2007–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. In Fiscal Year 2007 several modifications were made to field office formulas. The formula's percentage and hours for the Activity Groups of Camping, Off-Highway Travel, and Specialized Sports for Fee Sites and Areas were decreased, in some cases incorrectly, especially Long Term Visitor Areas. During Fiscal Year 2008 the formulas will be reviewed and adjusted to better reflect visitor days.

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

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

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

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

Source: The BLM's Recreation Management Information System (Fiscal Year 2007).

Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS
ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2007**

Administrative State <i>/a/</i>	Type of Recreation Permit, Lease, or Passport							Reported Revenue
	Standard Amenity Fees/No. of Permits	Expanded Amenity Fees/No. of Permits	Special Area Permits	Commercial, Competitive, Group, and Event Permits		Leases <i>/f/</i>	Federal Interagency Pass <i>/g/</i>	
	<i>/b/</i>	<i>/c/</i>	<i>/d/</i>	<i>/e/</i> Active	<i>/e/</i> Issued			
Alaska	0	6,537	0	111	12	0	3	\$235,752
Arizona	0	28,218	8,131	223	86	16	855	1,396,918
California	837	16,117	114,173	440	360	0	511	3,649,604
Colorado	7,670	40,464	0	338	50	0	455	496,101
Eastern States	0	0	0	12	2	0	4	321,484
Idaho	1,235	20,761	0	151	20	0	431	643,998
Montana	0	32,314	0	210	41	0	328	342,442
Nevada	291,379	6,930	6,161	331	191	0	3,864	
New Mexico	13,160	54,016	1,044	170	49	0	974	425,625
Oregon	73,852	71,119	9	341	54	0	3,459	2,315,337
Utah	0	45,345	62,112	637	239	0	196	2,512,700
Wyoming	25,975	3,421	0	263	31	1	824	197,399
Total Permits	414,108	325,242	191,630	3,227	1,135	17	11,904	
Permit Revenue <i>/i/</i>	\$1,737,091	\$3,253,857	\$4,948,542	\$3,854,172	\$358,791	\$260,234		\$14,412,687
Other Revenue <i>/h/</i>								\$1,205,618
Total Revenue <i>/j/</i>								\$15,618,305

1,875,327 */h/*

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

- /a/ The Arizona State Office administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office administers BLM public lands in Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 States east of and bordering the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.
- /b/ The Standard Amenity Fees column shows the number of permits issued for use of some Visitor Centers or Interpretive Centers, National Conservation Areas, and other designated recreation areas.
- /c/ The Expanded Amenity Fees column shows the number of permits issued for recreation use of facilities or services provided by the Federal government, such as campgrounds, boat launches, rentals of cabins, auto tour devices, and stock animals. Audio tour devices include CDs, IPODs, radio stations, or other media that allow a visitor to go on a self-guided interpretative auto tour.
- /d/ Special recreation permits are issued for noncommercial use in certain “special areas,” such as long-term visitor areas, off-highway vehicle areas, river use, and backcountry hiking or camping.
- /e/ Commercial special recreation permits are issued to entities conducting business on public lands for the purpose of providing recreational opportunities or services without permanent facilities. These permits are issued for less than 10 years to outfitters, guides, vendors, and commercial competitive event organizers. Special recreation permits for competitive and organized group events are also included in this category. “Active” permits are those issued in previous fiscal years that are still in effect during this reporting year. “Issued” permits are new permits authorized during this reporting year. Revenues encompass both Active and Issued permits for this reporting year.
- /f/ Recreation concession leases are issued to entities conducting business on public lands to provide recreational opportunities or services associated with permanent facilities. This category also includes the remaining recreation resident leases in the Colorado River Corridor in Arizona and California. The revenues reported in this table consist of only the fees that are directed to recreation deposit accounts; they do not include the land use fees, which are accounted for in Table 3-5, Nonspecific Land Use
- /g/ The Federal Interagency Pass—America the Beautiful—National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass—is issued to provide discounts for certain standard amenity fees and expanded amenity fees at Federal recreation sites that charge such fees. Included in this count and revenues are the fees collected for National Park Service Holograms and the Northwest Forest Pass in Oregon.

Authorizations

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded

- /h/ Additional net revenues recorded in the BLM Collections and Billings System from miscellaneous sources, including administrative fees, trespass, late fees, publication sales, Interagency Passes, and permit sales that were not correctly categorized. In Fiscal Year 2007, Cost Recovery revenue is reported within the Other Revenue category. The Reported Revenue entry for Nevada does not include \$1,118,775 of Cost Recovery; this amount is reported under Other Revenue.
- /i/ The total net revenue recorded in the BLM Collections and Billings System in the recreation commodities associated specifically with permits and lease fees.
- /j/ The total net revenue recorded in the BLM Collections and Billings System as received by the BLM for recreational use of public lands and subsequently deposited. Recreation fees are collected under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which was signed into law in Fiscal Year 2005.

Source: The BLM's Recreation Management Information System Reports (Fiscal Year 2007) and BLM Collections and Billings System Reports (Fiscal Year 2007). The current terms of Standard Amenities Fees and Expanded Amenities Fees from the 2005 Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act will be incorporated into both of the BLM's reporting systems in Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 4-4.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LAKE ANGLERS, STREAM ANGLERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2007 /a/

State /b/	Lake Anglers (Statewide) <i>tcl</i>	Lake Anglers (BLM) <i>ldl</i>	Stream Anglers (Statewide) <i>tcl</i>	Stream Anglers (BLM) <i>ldl</i>	Average Expenditure per Angler (Statewide) <i>tel</i>	Estimated Expenditures by Lake Anglers (BLM) /f/ <i>lfl</i>	Estimated Expenditures by Stream Anglers (BLM) /f/ <i>stfl</i>	Estimated Total Fishing Expenditures (BLM) /f/ <i>stfl</i>
Alaska		17,396	241,000	60,804		\$27,591,390	\$96,440,837	\$124,032,227
Arizona	73,000	14,326	135,000	8,235	\$1,324	11,670,371	6,708,280	18,378,651
California	352,000 1,422,000	19,908	916,000	38,472	6680	19,913,739	38,483,090	58,396,829
Colorado		57,223	492,000	37,195	835	47,848,272	31,101,477	78,949,749
Idaho	678,000	19,120	308,000	35,728	698	16,445,649	30,730,657	47,176,306
Montana	239,000	1,540	258,000	13,003	718	1,509,082	12,742,136	14,251,218
Nevada	200,000	15,866	69,000	15,849	818	23,435,821	23,410,563	46,846,384
New Mexico	132,000	24,282	166,000	10,906	1,233	16,027,831	7,198,860	23,226,691
Oregon	213,000	19,400	418,000	41,716	551	20,614,084	44,327,081	64,941,165
Utah	388,000	1,293	228,000	77,429	887	1,127,635	67,526,245	68,653,880
Washington	441,000	529	411,000	1,233	728	600,356	1,398,788	1,999,144
Wyoming	199,000	2,388	152,000	10,640	947	2,042,543	9,100,778	11,143,321
Total	4,768,000	193,271	3,794,000	351,210	714	\$188,826,773	\$369,168,792	\$557,995,565

Table 4-4. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LAKE ANGLERS, STREAM ANGLERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded

Note: All estimated expenditures are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. Individual State Books of the 2007 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation unavailable at time of publication.

- /a/ The estimated number of anglers 16 years old and older is for calendar year 2001 (2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation). Anglers include both sportspersons who only fished and those who fished and hunted. The angler group includes not only licensed hook and line anglers, but also those who have no license and those who use special methods such as fishing with spears. Since many anglers enjoyed more than one type of fishing (i.e., the Great Lakes, freshwater excluding the Great Lakes, or saltwater), the total number of anglers is less than the sum of the three types of fishing. Angler expenditures (BLM) are expressed in calendar year 2007 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 2007 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 December 2007.

Table 4-5.

**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF HUNTING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON
BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2007 */a/***

State <i>/b/</i>	Total Hunters (Statewide)	Estimated Hunters <i>/d/</i>	Average Expenditure per Hunter (Statewide)	Estimated Expenditures by Hunters (BLM) <i>/f/</i>
	<i>/c/</i>	(BLM)		
Alaska				\$23,605,824
Arizona	93,000		<i>/e/</i>	48,288,145
California	148,000	13,333	\$2,309	
Colorado	274,000	24,719	1,380	87,745,136
Idaho	281,000	38,893	1,133	150,630,308
Montana	197,000	34,950	1,281	77,499,739
Nevada	229,000	45,275	1,136	25,179,823
New Mexico	47,000	19,571	1,027	107,965,839
Oregon	130,000	32,334	2,689	28,997,281
Utah	248,000	22,035	1,164	150,147,791
Washington	198,000	62,796	1,461	98,450,822
Wyoming	227,000	77,700	1,437	2,177,661
Total	133,000	1,088	1,234	42,557,229
	2,205,000	38,123		\$843,245,598
		410,817	890	

Table 4-5. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF HUNTING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded

Note: All estimated expenditures are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. Individual State Books of the 2007 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation unavailable at time of publication.

- /a/ The estimated number of hunters 16 years old and older is for calendar year 2001 (2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation). Hunters include both sportspersons who only hunted and those who hunted and fished. The hunter group includes not only licensed hunters using common hunting practices, but also those who have no license and those who engaged in hunting with a bow and arrow, muzzle loader, other primitive firearms, a pistol, or handgun. Since many hunters enjoyed more than one type of hunting (i.e., big game, small game, migratory bird, or other animals), the sum of hunters for each type of hunting exceeds the total number of hunters. Hunter expenditures (BLM) are expressed in calendar year 2007 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 2007 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 December 2007.

Table 4-6.

**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WILDLIFE VIEWING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON
BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2007 /a/**

State /b/	Total Wildlife Viewers (Statewide) /c/	Estimated Wildlife Viewers /d/ (BLM)	Average Expenditure per Wildlife Viewer (Statewide) /e/	Estimated Expenditures by Wildlife Viewers /f/ (BLM)
Alaska	420,000		\$1,187	\$85,624,319
Arizona			560	164,147,261
California	1,465,000	60,215 244,685	451	438,664,788
Colorado	5,720,000	811,928 ^{193,031}	402	92,959,179
Idaho	1,552,000		354	62,667,509
Montana		147,775	510	35,870,357
Nevada	643,000		461	206,303,074
New Mexico	687,000 543,000	58,712 373,565	832	113,357,024
Oregon		113,733	458	233,395,986
Utah	671,000 1,680,000	425,392	690	261,445,032
Washington		316,295	392	5,618,677
Wyoming	806,000 2,496,000		532	90,974,385
Total		11,965	—	\$1,791,027,591
	498,000 17,181,000	142,748 2,900,044		

Table 4-6. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WILDLIFE VIEWING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded

Note: All estimated expenditures are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. Individual State Books of the 2007 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation unavailable at time of publication.

- /a/ The estimated number of wildlife viewers 16 years old and older is for calendar year 2001 (2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation). Wildlife watchers, including sportspersons, enjoy wildlife-related recreation other than hunting or fishing. These nonharvesting activities include observing, feeding, or photographing fish and other wildlife, as well as wildlife watching activities. Because some people participate in more than one type of wildlife watching activity (i.e., nonresidential and residential), the sum of participants in each type is greater than the total number of wildlife watching participants. Only those engaged in activities whose primary purpose was wildlife watching are included. Trips to fish or hunt or scout, as well as trips to zoos, circuses, aquariums, or museums, are not considered wildlife watching activities. Wildlife viewing expenditures (BLM) are expressed in calendar year 2007 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 2007 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 December 2007.

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 and similar designations, Wilderness Areas, National Historic and Scenic Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Monuments, and Wilderness Study Areas. Taken together, there are more than 850 BLM units encompassing more than 27 million acres of public land.

This system is a new model of conservation. Most visitor facilities are located in adjacent communities, providing local economic opportunities and minimizing new development in the special areas. Many traditional public land uses, such as livestock grazing, are permitted in these areas, and adjacent communities and interested public entities are encouraged to participate in the planning process and ongoing management activities.

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

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

Administrative Natural and Cultural Heritage Designations

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

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

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

Tables 5-10 and 5-11. These two tables will no longer be available in the *Public Land Statistics* publication. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Web site contains continuously updated information on listed species within the BLM (and all other States). Readers of the *Public Land Statistics* will be better served by this more comprehensive source of information than the information formerly contained in Tables 5-10 and 5-11. The Web site address is: <http://www.fws.gov/endangered> . Click on "Species Information" at the left margin.

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

Table 5-14. The BLM is steward for the Federal government's largest, most culturally diverse, and most scientifically important body of cultural resources. To carry out this stewardship responsibility, the 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 more than 18.5 million acres for cultural resources and has recorded more than 295,000 properties.

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

Table 5-1.

**NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007**

NLCS Area	Type of Designation	Number	Total BLM Acres /a/	Total BLM Miles
National Monuments	Presidential or Congressional	15	4,807,193	0
National Conservation Areas	Congressional	13	13,999,664	0
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Congressional	1	428,156	
White Mountains National Recreation Area	Congressional	1	998,702	0
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	100	0
Wilderness Areas /b/	Congressional	190	7,733,310	0
Wilderness Study Areas	Administrative	591	13,753,370	0
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	Congressional	38	1,002,756	2,052 /c/
National Historic Trails	Congressional	10	0	5,342
National Scenic Trails	Congressional	3	0	624
Headwaters Forest Reserve	Congressional	1	7,472	0
Total		864	42,730,723	8,018

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

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

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

Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007

Unit Name—State	BLM Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed In Unit	Total Federal Lands In Unit	State Lands Included In Unit	Private Lands Included In Unit	Total Acreage In Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Agua-Fria—Arizona	70,900	0	70,900	0	1,444	72,344
Grand Canyon-Parashant—Arizona	808,747	208,453 /a/	1,017,200	23,205	7,920	1,048,325
Ironwood Forest—Arizona	128,398	299 /b/	128,697	54,741	5,181	188,619
Vermilion Cliffs—Arizona	279,568	0	279,568	13,438	683	293,689
Sonoran Desert—Arizona	486,600	0	486,600	3,900	5,900	496,400
California Coastal—California	883	0	883	0	0	883
Santa Rosa & San Jacinto Mountains—California (Public Law 106-351)	86,400	87,400 /c/	173,800	44,300 /d/	76,900 /e/	295,000
Carrizo Plain—California	204,107	0	204,107	9,273	32,668	246,048
Canyons of the Ancients—Colorado	163,892	0	163,892	0	18,530	182,422
Craters of the Moon—Idaho	274,800	462,880 /f/	737,680	7,950	6,860	752,490 /g/
Pompeys Pillar—Montana	51	0	51	0	0	51
Upper Missouri River Breaks—Montana	374,976	0	374,976	38,760	81,715	495,451
Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks—New Mexico	4,124	0	4,124	521	757	5,402
Cascade-Siskiyou—Oregon	52,947	4 /h/	52,951	0	32,222	85,173
Grand Staircase-Escalante—Utah	1,870,800	0	1,870,800	0	15,000	1,885,800
Total Acres (National Monuments)	4,807,193	759,036	5,566,229	196,088	285,780	6,048,097

**Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007–concluded**

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

/a/ National Park Service.

/b/ Department of Defense.

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

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

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

/f/ National Park Service.

/g/ The acreage for this unit has remained the same for Fiscal Year 2006 and Fiscal Year 2007.

/h/ 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, 2007**

Unit Name—State	BLM- Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed In Unit	Total Federal Lands In Unit	State Lands Included In Unit	Private Lands Included In Unit	Total Acreage In Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Steese—Alaska	1,208,624		1,208,624			1,222,738
San Pedro Riparian—Arizona	55,495 /a/		55,495	14,074	40	58,000
Gila Box Riparian—Arizona		0	21,767	0	2,505	23,487
Las Cienegas—Arizona	21,767	0	41,972	0	1,720	47,279
King Range—California	41,972	0	58,151	9,307	0	63,886
California Desert Conservation Area — California	58,151 10,671,080 /b/	0 8,658,814	19,329,894	1,019,546 /c/	0 5,557,646	25,907,086
Gunnison Gorge—Colorado		0		0		
McInnis Canyons—Colorado/Utah	62,844		62,844			65,069
Birds of Prey—Idaho	122,929	0	122,929	0	2,225	124,165
Red Rock Canyon—Nevada	484,034	0	485,650 /e/	41,152	1,236	591,035
Sloan Canyon—Nevada	198,065	0	198,065	0	64,233	198,065
Black Rock Desert, High Rock Canyon, Emigrant Trails—Nevada and California	48,438	0	48,438	0	0	48,519
El Malpais—New Mexico	799,165	0	799,165	0	81	815,485
Total	22,999,664	0	22,662,594	1,080,079	5,686,446	29,429,119
				0		

Table 5-3a. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS (NCAs) WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007

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

Table 5-3b. OTHER CONSERVATION UNITS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007

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

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, 2007**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Arizona		
Aravaipa Canyon	Safford Field Office	19,700
Arrastra Mountain	Kingman Field Office	129,800
Aubrey Park	Kingman Field Office	15,400
Baboquivari Peak	Tucson Field Office	2,040
Beaver Dam Mountains (2,600 acres 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, 2007—continued**

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

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California		
Argus Range	California Desert District	61,995
Big Maria Mountains	California Desert District	45,367
Bigelow Cholla Garden	California Desert District	13,548
Bighorn Mountain	California Desert District	26,573
Black Mountain	California Desert District	20,537
Bright Star	California Desert District	8,190
Bristol Mountains	California Desert District	70,026
Cache Creek	Ukiah Field Office	27,245
Cedar Roughs	Ukiah Field Office	6,350
Cadiz Dunes	California Desert District	19,308
Carrizo Gorge	California Desert District	14,735
Chemehuevi Mountains	California Desert District	85,801
Chimney Peak	California Desert District	13,105
Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	86,527
Cleghorn Lakes	California Desert District	33,475
Clipper Mountain	California Desert District	33,905
Coso Range	California Desert District	49,274
Coyote Mountains	California Desert District	18,622
Darwin Falls	California Desert District	8,176
Dead Mountains	California Desert District	46,822
Dome Land	California Desert District	39,273
El Paso Mountains	California Desert District	23,659
Fish Creek Mountains	California Desert District	21,425
Funeral Mountains	California Desert District	25,696
Golden Valley	California Desert District	36,464
Grass Valley	California Desert District	30,048
Hollow Hills	California Desert District	22,037
Ibex	California Desert District	28,809

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—continued		
Indian Pass	California Desert District	32,083
Inyo Mountains	California Desert District	124,970
Ishi	Ukiah District	240
Jacumba	California Desert District	31,237
Kelso Dunes	California Desert District	144,274
Kiavah	California Desert District	40,933
King Range	Arcata Field Office	42,585
Kingston Range	California Desert District	199,525
Little Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	28,019
Little Picacho	California Desert District	38,182
Machesna Mountains	Bakersfield District	120
Malpais Mesa	California Desert District	32,008
Manly Peak	California Desert District	12,889
Mecca Hills	California Desert District	26,314
Mesquite	California Desert District	44,877
Newberry Mountains	California Desert District	20,308
Nopah Range	California Desert District	106,579
North Algodones Dunes	California Desert District	25,818
North Mesquite Mountains	California Desert District	28,943
Old Woman Mountains	California Desert District	162,984
Orocopia Mountains	California Desert District	46,093
Otay Mountain	California Desert District	16,885
Owens Peak	California Desert District	73,573
Pahrump Valley	California Desert District	74,378
Palen/McCoy	California Desert District	212,982
Palo Verde Mountains	California Desert District	29,167
Picacho Peak	California Desert District	8,853
Piper Mountain	California Desert District	72,152
Piute Mountains	California Desert District	48,044
Resting Spring Range	California Desert District	76,280

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—concluded		
Rice Valley	California Desert District	41,643
Riverside Mountains	California Desert District	24,029
Rock and Islands	Arcata Field Office	5
Rodman Mountains	California Desert District	29,793
Sacatar Trail	California Desert District	50,483
Saddle Peak Hills	California Desert District	1,528
San Gorgonio Additions	California Desert District	38,507
Santa Lucia	Bakersfield District	1,812
Santa Rosa Additions	California Desert District	56,671
Sawtooth Mountains	California Desert District	33,598
Sheephole Valley	California Desert District	186,673
South Fork Eel River	Arcata Field Office	12,915
South Nopah Range	California Desert District	17,050
Stateline	California Desert District	7,012
Stepladder Mountains	California Desert District	83,527
Surprise Canyon	California Desert District	24,373
Sylvania Mountains	California Desert District	18,677
Trilobite	California Desert District	29,626
Trinity Alps	Ukiah District	4,471
Turtle Mountains	California Desert District	177,174
Ventana Additions	California Desert District	723
Whipple Mountains	California Desert District	76,063
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Ukiah District	7,795
Yuki	Arcata Field Office	17,365
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in California: (82 areas)		3,659,800

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Colorado		
Black Ridge Canyons (5,120 acres in UT)	Grand Junction Field Office	70,319
Gunnison Gorge	Montrose District	17,700
Powderhorn	Montrose District	48,115
Uncompahgre	Montrose District	3,390
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Colorado: (4 areas) /a/		139,524
Idaho		
Frank Church-River/No Return	Coeur d'Alene District	802
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Idaho: (1 area)		802
Montana		
Lee Metcalf-Bear Trap Canyon Unit	Dillon Field Office	6,000
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Montana: (1 area)		6,000
Nevada		
Arrow Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	27,530
Becky Peak	Ely Field Office	18,119
Big Rocks	Ely Field Office	12,997
Black Rock Desert	Winnemucca Field Office	314,829
Bristlecone	Ely Field Office	14,095
Calico Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	64,983
Clover Mountains	Ely Field Office	85,748
Delamar Mountains	Ely Field Office	111,328
East Fork High Rock	Winnemucca Field Office	52,616
El Dorado	Las Vegas Field Office	5,700
Far South Egans	Ely Field Office	36,384
Fortifications Range	Ely Field Office	30,656
High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca Field Office	46,463
Goshute Canyon	Ely Field Office	42,544
Government Peak	Ely Field Office	6,313

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Nevada—concluded		
High Rock Lake	Winnemucca Field Office	59,093
Highland Ridge	Ely Field Office	68,627
Ireteba Peaks	Las Vegas Field Office	10,446
Jumbo Springs	Las Vegas Field Office	4,631
LaMadre Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	27,879
Lime Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	23,233
Little High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca Field Office	48,353
Meadow Valley Range	Ely Field Office	123,488
Mormon Mountains	Ely Field Office	157,938
Mt. Charleston	Las Vegas Field Office	2,142
Mt. Grafton	Ely Field Office	78,754
Mt. Irish	Ely Field Office	28,334
Muddy Mountains	Las Vegas Field Office	44,498
North Black Rock Range	Winnemucca Field Office	30,646
North Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	23,437
North McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	14,763
Pahute	Winnemucca Field Office	56,890
Parsnip Peak	Ely Field Office	43,693
Rainbow Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	20,311
South Egan Range	Ely Field Office	67,214
South Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	54,534
South McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	44,245
South Pahroc Range	Ely District	25,800
Spirit Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	605
Mount Moriah	Ely Field Office	8,708
Tunnel Spring	Ely District	5,371
Wee Thump Joshua Tree	Las Vegas Field Office	6,050
Weepah Spring	Ely District	51,480
White Rock Range	Ely Field Office	24,413
Worthington Range	Ely Field Office	30,664
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Nevada: (45 areas)		2,056,545

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007—continued**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>BLM Acres</u>
New Mexico		
Bisti/De-Na-Zin	Farmington Field Office	38,305
Cebolla	Albuquerque Field Office	61,743
Ojito	Rio Puerco Field Office	11,183
West Malpais	Albuquerque Field Office	39,959
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in New Mexico: (4 areas)		151,190
Oregon		
Hells Canyon	Vale District	1,038
Steens Mountain	Burns District	170,025
Table Rock	Salem District	5,500
Wild Rogue	Medford District	10,160
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Oregon: (4 areas)		186,723
Utah		
Beaver Dam Mountains (15,000 acres in AZ)	Cedar City District	2,600
Black Ridge Canyons (70,319 acres in CO)	Moab Field Office	5,120
Cedar Mountain	Salt Lake Field Office	101,400
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (89,400 acres in AZ)	Kanab Field Office	20,000
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Utah: (4 areas)		129,120
Washington		
Juniper Dunes	Spokane District	7,140
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Washington: (1 area)		7,140
TOTAL BLM WILDERNESS ACRES IN UNITED STATES: (190 designated areas) /b/		7,733,310

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007—concluded**

- /a/ The Tabeguache Area in Colorado is, by act of Congress, to be managed as wilderness but is not shown here because it has not been officially designated as wilderness.
- /b/ Multiple listings are included for those areas located or affected by more than one public law, managed by more than one agency, located in more than one administrative unit, or located in more than one State.

Table 5-5.

**WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007**

State	Number of Wilderness Study Areas	Federal Acres
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Alaska	1	784,238
Arizona	2	63,930
California	71	880,175
Colorado	54	621,737
Idaho	66	1,321,298
Montana	39	449,963
Nevada	63	2,552,457
New Mexico	57	953,087
Oregon	97	2,337,762
Utah	98	3,207,364
Washington	1	5,518
Wyoming	42	575,841
Total	591	13,753,370

Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007

(Listed In Order of Designation)

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

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007
-continued**

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

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007
-continued**

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

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007
-concluded**

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Clackamas	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			.50	.50	160
Rio Chama	PL 100-663; 11/07/88	New Mexico	7.20			7.20	2,304
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior; 9/22/94	Oregon		11.00		11.00	3,520
Wallowa	Secretary of the Interior; 7/23/96	Oregon			10.00	10.00	3,200
Elkhorn Creek	PL 104-333; 11/12/96	Oregon	2.40	0.60		3.00	960
Wildhorse Creek	PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	9.60			9.60	3,072
Kiger Creek	PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	4.25			4.25	1,360
Total BLM-Administered Rivers (38)			1,179.95	341.40	530.20	2,051.55	1,001,876

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

Table 5-7.

**NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007**

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

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

**Table 5-8a. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007**

Federal Land Patented or Deeded Out through Exchange

State	Number of Patents or Deeds Issued	Number of Acres Patented or Deeded Out	Approved Appraised Value	Cash Equalization Payment Received by the BLM
<u>FLPMA</u>				
Colorado	61	17,362	\$13,299,200	\$24,200
Nevada	1	162	313,000	236
New Mexico	1	9,146	2,075,000	0
Washington	4	917	1,209,000	0
Total	67	27,587	\$16,896,200	\$24,436
<u>FLPMA (Minerals Only)</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>Act of Congress</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>Act of Congress (Minerals Only)</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	67	27,587	\$16,896,200	\$24,436

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

**Table 5-8b. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007**

Non-Federal Land Acquired through Exchange				
State	Number of Deeds Received	Number of Acres Acquired	Approved Appraised Value	Cash Equalization Payment Made by BLM
<u>FLPMA</u>				
Nevada	1	993	\$358,000	\$0
New Mexico	1	5,957	2,100,000	0
Washington	4	1,391	1,211,550	0
Total	6	8,341	\$3,669,550	\$0
<u>FLPMA (Minerals only)</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>Act of Congress</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>Act of Congress (Minerals Only)</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	6	8,341	\$3,669,550	\$0

Note: Lands acquired by the Bureau of Land Management 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 2007**

Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation

State	Interest Acquired					
	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Purchase</u>						
LWCF /a/						
Alaska	1	\$159.95	64,000	0	\$0.00	0
Arizona	6	538.24	247,700	1	674.60	2,765,860
California	10	2,005.45	3,656,895	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0.00	0	2	161.25	606,000
Montana	2	16.42	64,300	1	1,914.92	407,200
Nevada	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	6	98.67	305,890	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Oregon	2	797.78	1,363,283	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	6.60	532,755	0	0	0
Washington	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1	277.03	2,350,000	0	0	0
Total	29	\$3,900.14	8,584,823 /b/	4	\$2,750.77	3,779,060
<u>Non LWCF /c/</u>						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	22	5,031.54	2,309,513	2	62.97	21,360
Colorado	0	0	0	1	1.67	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	3	5.75	7,000
Montana	0	0	0	8	27.19	13,256
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	8	113.14	1,496
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	22	\$5,031.54	2,309,513	22	\$210.72	43,112

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007–continued**

Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation—concluded

State	Interest Acquired					
	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Purchase</u>						
SNPLMA /d/	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
FLTFA /e/	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Total Purchases	51	\$8,931.68	10,894,336	26	\$2,961.49	3,822,172
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Donation</u>						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	26	10,110.97	10,042,237	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	5	108.85	376,300
Montana	0	0	0	3	615.10	2,000
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	1	360.00	415,500	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	1	137.10	15,766
Total	27	\$10,470.97	10,457,737	9	\$861.05	394,066
Grand Total	78	\$19,402.65	21,352,073	35	\$3,822.54	4,216,238

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded**

- /a/ Funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-578; 78 Stat. 897).
- /b/ Includes \$850,000 of FLTFA funding (California/Coachella Valley Fringe-Toed Lizard Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)), \$1,300,000 of FLTFA funding, and two donations totaling \$261,500 (Wyoming/North Platte River Special Resource Management Area [SRMA]).
- /c/ Funding from various sources, including highway and fire mitigations, habitat compensation, and Western Oregon receipts (timber sale access).
- /d/ Funding from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /e/ Funding from the Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).

Table 5-9.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2007**

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY

Allowable Expenditure Categories /a/	Projects Completed in FY 2007 /b/	New Projects Approved in FY 2007 /c/	Budget Authority Approved in FY 2007
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	3	6	\$37,469,300
Capital Improvements	4	6	19,612,907
Conservation Initiatives	4	6	8,435,617
Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisitions	9	5	49,582,170
Multispecies Habitat Conservation Plans	0	0	0
Lake Tahoe Restoration Act Projects	2	35	45,365,000
Total	22	58	\$160,464,994

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.

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

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

- Acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada, with priority given to lands in Clark County.
- Capital improvements at the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Desert National Wildlife Refuge, Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, and other areas administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties and the Spring Mountain National Recreation Area.
- Development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties pursuant to a cooperative agreement with a unit of local or regional government.
- Conservation initiatives on Federal land in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties, Nevada, administered by the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture.

**Table 5-9. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded**

- Development of a multispecies habitat conservation plan in Clark County.
- Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects.
- Reimbursement of costs incurred by the BLM for implementation of the Act.

The White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-432, Division C, Title III) created two new allowable expenditure categories: Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Wildfire Prevention, and Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration.

/b/ All Projects Completed in Fiscal Year 2007 received final approval and budget authority in Rounds 1–6, which ended in previous fiscal years as follows:

Round 1–Fiscal Year 2000
Round 2–Fiscal Year 2001
Round 3–Fiscal Year 2003
Round 4–Fiscal Year 2004
Round 5–Fiscal Year 2004
Round 6–Fiscal Year 2006

A round is a cycle or period of time for consideration and approval of projects.

/c/ Fiscal Year 2007 included the approval of Round 7, the following categories received budget authority: parks, trails, and natural areas; capital improvements; conservation initiatives; environmentally sensitive land acquisitions; and multispecies habitat conservation plans. Funding for Round 8 Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects were approved in Fiscal Year 2007.

Table 5-10.

RESERVED

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

Table 5-11.

RESERVED

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

Table 5-12.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO
POPULATIONS AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2007**

Administrative State	Horses	Burros	Total
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Arizona	215	1,501	1,716
California	2,478	635	3,113
Colorado	771	0	771
Idaho	803	0	803
Montana	154	0	154
Nevada	12,467	528	12,995
New Mexico	89	0	89
Oregon	2,092	15	2,107
Utah	2,543	195	2,738
Wyoming	4,077	0	4,077
Total	25,689	2,874	28,563

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 2007**

Administrative State <i>/a/</i>	Animals Adopted				Animals Removed	
	FY 1971–FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2007	
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>
Arizona	3,259	2,900	139	91	33	79
California <i>/b/</i>	17,696	6,292	571	217	542	203
Colorado	6,568	799	221	24	168	0
Eastern States <i>/b/</i>	57,044	14,401	1,114	304	0	0
Idaho	4,050	293	148	0	301	0
Montana <i>/b/</i>	9,867	1,280	49	18	0	0
Nevada	3,937	288	113	4	3,362	818
New Mexico <i>/b/</i>	19,866	3,951	717	107	5	0
Oregon <i>/b/</i>	13,349	1,328	156	1	358	0
Utah	5,550	444	246	34	312	0
Wyoming <i>/b/</i>	16,241	1,137	214	7	1,545	0
National Program Office <i>/c/</i>	21,158	1,201	206	71	0	0
Total	178,585	34,314	3,894	878	6,626	1,100
Total Adopted, Fiscal Years 1971 through 2006:			212,899			
Total Adopted, Fiscal Year 2007:			4,772			
Total Removed, Fiscal Year 2007:			7,726			

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

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

/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/ These numbers include 737 animals removed from USDA Forest Service lands; 163 in California; 5 in New Mexico; 526 in Nevada; 4 in Oregon; and 39 in Utah.

Table 5-14. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES, FISCAL YEAR 2007

Administrative State	Acres Inventoried	Properties Recorded	Number of Permits Issued or In Effect /a/
Alaska	5,903	202	8
Arizona	30,934	448	55
California	24,510	Study/Management	101
Colorado	62,716	1,087	82
Eastern States	100	0	0
Idaho	69,296	631	29
Montana	19,691	250	29
Nevada	110,527	1,104	69
New Mexico	46,154	546	85
Oregon	55,506	293	24
Utah	145,177	1,754	63
Wyoming	121,497	2,274	76
Total for Fiscal Year 2007	692,011	9,028	621
TOTAL TO DATE	18,512,833	295,060	

/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, 2007

Geographic State	Number	Acres
Alaska	43	5,262,170
Arizona	53	694,310
California	163	4,713,068
Colorado	68	648,166
Eastern States	1	54
Idaho	98	581,453
Montana	51	321,760
Nevada	36	1,358,234
New Mexico	149	590,727
Oregon	182	895,601
–Washington	15	14,931
Utah	59	1,267,389
Wyoming	38	696,894
Total	956	17,044,757

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

Table 5-16. NUMBER AND SIZE OF OTHER DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS (NON-NLCS UNITS) AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007

Special Management Area	Designation Type	Number	Total Acres	Total Miles
Lake Todatonten Special Management Area	Congressional	1	37,579	
Herd Management Areas	Administrative	199	29,082,217	
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	Administrative	956	17,044,757	
National Natural Landmarks	Administrative	46	419,958	
Research Natural Areas	Administrative	192	502,748	
National Recreation Trails	Administrative	34		491.1
National Back Country Byways	Administrative	54		2,906 /a/
Globally Important Bird Areas	Administrative	2	56,500 /b/	
Significant Caves /c/	Administrative	486		

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

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

/c/ Significant Caves are specially managed areas that the BLM started reporting in Fiscal Year 2007.

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 2007 fire season on lands protected by the Bureau of Land Management or lands protected under a cooperative agreement with local fire agencies. Nationally, all agencies experienced a long and arduous fire season in 2007 and the BLM was no exception. Across the West, 2,441 fires burned approximately 1.9 million acres on BLM land and 1.6 million acres on other land protected by the BLM or its contractors under various agreements. The Great Basin States of Idaho, Nevada, and Utah were hardest hit with 694,661 acres, 570,166 acres, and 365,404 acres, respectively, burned on BLM land or land protected by the agency or its contractors. These States also had the largest acreages burned on non-BLM land protected by the agency. The non-BLM land burned in these States ranged from 199,899 acres in Nevada, 204,749 acres in Utah, and 401,975 acres in Idaho. A series of widespread dry lightning storms across much of the West in midsummer accounted for more than 1,600 fire starts, compared with 857 human-caused ignitions. The lightning storms ignited multiple fires that spread rapidly because of associated strong winds. In spite of the active fire year, BLM firefighters successfully contained nearly 95 percent of all fire starts during initial attack before those fires became large incidents.

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

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

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

Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2007

Number of Fires and Acreage per State by Protection Type

State	Fires Suppressed		Causes		Force Account Protection						Total Area	
					Commercial Forest /a/		Noncommercial Forest /b/		Nonforest 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	20	0	20	0	0	0	1,016	47	1,067	0	2,083	47
Arizona	183	35	92	126	20,437	139	118	570	11,888	1,108	32,443	1,817
California	98	14	39	73	0	0	1,334	305	2,834	2,773	4,168	3,078
Colorado	425	26	407	44	73	4	1,934	2,246	2,239	50	4,246	2,300
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	246	69	120	195	0	2	4	129	661,275	299,449	661,279	299,580
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	48	29	63	14	5	31	3,539	13,396	5,118	15,085	8,662	28,512
Nevada	367	94	273	188	0	0	5,569	2,112	542,983	133,796	548,552	135,908
New Mexico	84	7	65	26	0	0	779	387	1,561	31	2,340	418
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	156	49	139	66	21,785	2,962	59,549	10,423	72,671	49,977	154,005	63,362
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	284	47	253	78	1,435	913	338,745	53,385	25,130	126,611	365,310	180,909
Washington	8	7	2	13	2	0	0	84	1,674	8,305	1,676	8,389
Wyoming	110	57	133	34	14	28	5,139	4,980	1,920	216	7,073	5,224
Total	2,029	434	1,606	857	43,751	4,079	417,726	88,064	1,330,360	637,401	1,791,837	729,544

Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2007—continued

Number of Fires and Acreage per State by Protection Type

State	Fires Suppressed		Causes		Commercial Forest /a/		Noncommercial Forest /b/		Nonforest Watershed /c/		Total Area	
	BLM Fires	Non-BLM Fires	Lightning Fires	Human Fires	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres
Alaska	8	165	127	46	10	720	5,237	195,730	12,678	253,328	17,925	449,778
Arizona	1	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	21
California	57	20	19	58	0	3	4,447	29	8,163	91,951	12,610	91,983
Colorado	21	27	41	7	0	75	48	2,250	24	21	72	2,346
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	10	71	33	48	5,344	25,490	2,163	52,203	25,875	24,702	33,382	102,395
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	36	50	73	13	280	41,487	249	29,155	168	16,234	697	86,876
Nevada	26	87	56	57	0	0	23	28,151	21,591	35,840	21,614	63,991
New Mexico	29	70	44	55	0	0	18	21	376	3,996	394	4,017
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	124	35	95	64	544	43	5	279	1	25	550	347
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	82	70	111	41	3	2	70	21,400	21	2,438	94	23,840
Washington	10	0	6	4	0	0	5,172	15,867	4,845	35,839	10,017	51,706
Wyoming	8	23	24	7	0	3	689	3,591	881	7,056	1,570	10,650
Total	412	622	630	404	6,181	67,823	18,121	348,676	74,623	471,451	98,925	887,950
Grand Total	2,441	1,056	2,236	1,261	49,932	71,902	435,847	436,740	1,404,983	1,108,852	1,890,762	1,617,494

Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded

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

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

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

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

Source: The National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System (NFPORS).

Table 6-2.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2007

Administrative State or Office	Number of Buildings	Number of Administrative Sites	Number of Recreation Sites	Miles of Roads <i>/a/ /b/</i>	Miles of Trails	Number of Bridges
Alaska	532	54	122	34	2,445	16
Arizona	277	95 <i>/c/</i>	254	1,782	755	2
California	668	121	378	4,916	3,468 <i>/d/</i>	248
Colorado	340 <i>/c/</i>	57	359	4,095 <i>/e/</i>	1,204	28
Eastern States <i>/f/</i>	18	3	1	0	4	0
Idaho	396	46	276	8,393	4,019	59
Montana <i>/f/</i>	336	50	261	3,300	314	25
National Interagency Fire Center <i>/f/</i>	25 <i>/g/</i>	1	0	0	0	0
Nevada	271	61	104	10,275	430	11
New Mexico	168	11	75 <i>/h/</i>	5,709	133	0
Eastern Oregon <i>/f/</i>	476	68	217	9,830	755	35
Western Oregon <i>/f/</i>	560	69	136	14,121	448	407
Utah	562	55	338	9,510	3,440	14
Wyoming	148	34	83	3,994 <i>/d/</i>	65	34
Total	4,777	725	2,604	75,959	17,480	879

Table 6-2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded

- /a/ Baseline comprehensive condition assessment surveys of BLM-maintained roads were completed in 2007. Verification of miles of road and maintenance levels is part of the survey. Inventory and condition assessment data are tracked in the BLM’s Facility Asset Management System (FAMS).
- /b/ The unit of measure for all BLM roads has now changed from miles of road to lane miles.
- /c/ Colorado and Arizona had an increase in the total number of buildings that resulted from the inclusion of buildings located on old ranch sites that were purchased by the BLM.
- /d/ California had a decrease in the number of trail miles that were previously in the inventory of trails that received Deferred Maintenance funding.
- /e/ Colorado and Wyoming had an increase in the number of road miles as a result of continued improvement in road inventories resulting from the Travel Management Planning program.
- /f/ No changes from the FAMS database were noted from the States.
- /g/ The National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) had an increase in the total number of buildings primarily because of an increase in construction for permanent outpost firefighting stations for firefighters.
- /h/ New Mexico had an increase in the total number of recreation sites resulting from expanded public interest for new sites, some of which are fee-based recreation sites with increased opportunities for recreation.

Table 6-3.

**RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007**

Geographic State	Total as of September 30, 2007 <i>/a/</i>		<i>/b/</i>		
	Hazardous Substances and Other Pollutants Reported <i>/c/</i>	No Further Action Planned	Activities this Fiscal Year Studies and Searches <i>/e/</i>	Removal Actions <i>/f/</i>	Remedial Actions <i>/g/</i>
	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>/d/ Number of Sites</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska		94	3	16	4
Arizona	591	589	5	7	0
California <i>/h/</i>	100	883	13	32	0
Colorado	1,234 176	85	25	129	0
Idaho		466	88	43	2
Montana		62	47	20	0
Nevada	509	471	144	154	0
New Mexico	95	131	28	19	3
Oregon	543	389	1	12	1
Utah	134	98	41	100	1
Washington	389	21	1	0	0
Wyoming	164	4	0	5	0
Total	23		396	537	
	3,967	3,293			

**Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2007–concluded**

- /a/ Includes sites reported and sites archived in previous years and during Fiscal Year 2007.
- /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 include oil spills.

GLOSSARY

ACEC (Area of Critical Environmental Concern):

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

Acquired lands:

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

Administrative site:

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

Administrative State:

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

Allocation of receipts:

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

ANCSA:

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

Animal unit:

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

Application:

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

Archaeological and historical site:

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

AUM (Animal Unit Month):

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

Big game habitat:

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

Boating:

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

Bonus:

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

Cadastral survey:

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

Camping:

Includes auto and trailer camping, along with other camping at developed sites, and 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 or all of the proceeds from their sale or other disposition would be conveyed into the Treasury and held in trust for the Indians.

Certification:

The act of final approval of a State selection by the Director; 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 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 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 that are reflected in districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features that were of importance in past human events. These resources consist of (1) physical remains, (2) areas where significant human events occurred, even though evidence of the event no longer remains, and (3) the environment immediately surrounding the actual resource.

Desert Land Entry:

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

Disposition:

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

Eastern States:

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

Early seral:

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

Emergency fire rehabilitation projects:

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

Endangered species:

Any animal or plant species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. (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 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management established pursuant to Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act to facilitate the management of rangeland resources.

Grazing-fee year:

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

Grazing lease:

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

Grazing lease lands:

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

Grazing permit:

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

Habitat disking and chaining:

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

Hardrock minerals:

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

Herd Management Areas:

Areas established for wild and free-roaming horses and burros through the land use planning process. The Wild Free-Roaming 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. (See also Entry; Stockraising homestead.)

Hunting:

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

Indian allotment:

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

Inholdings:

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

Inland water area:

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

Lake (or pond):

A natural standing body of water.

Lake improvements:

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

Lake Totatonten Special Management Area:

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

Land area:

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

Late seral:

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

Leasable minerals:

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

Lease:

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

License:

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

LMU (Logical mining unit):

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

Locatable minerals:

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

Lode claim:

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

LU project lands:

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

MBF:

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

Mid seral:

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

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

Mineral:

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

Mineral materials:

Minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing 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 site is one that is being used for the support of a mining or milling operation. A valid tunnel site is one that is being diligently worked and maintained.

Mining claim location:

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

Multiple use:

A combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, and wildlife and fish, along with natural scenic, scientific, and historical values.

National Back Country Byways:

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

National Conservation Areas:

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

National Historic Trails:

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

National Monument:

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

National Natural Landmarks:

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

National Outstanding Natural Areas:

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

National Recreation Area:

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

National Recreation Trails:

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

National Scenic Areas:

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

National Scenic Trails:

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

National Wild and Scenic Rivers:

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

NLCS (National Landscape Conservation System):

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

Noncompetitive leasing:

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

Nonconsumptive trips:

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

Nonexclusive sites:

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

Nonoperating revenue:

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

Nonuse:

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

O&C lands:

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

Obligations:

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

Operator:

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

Original survey:

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

Paleontology:

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

Patent:

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

Permit:

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

Placer claim:

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

PLO (public land order):

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

Plugged and abandoned:

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

Potential natural community:

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

Prescribed burning:

See Prescribed Fire Projects.

Prescribed fire projects:

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

Private leases (acquired):

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

Producible and service holes:

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

Producible completions (oil and gas):

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

Producible leases:

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

Protraction diagram:

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

Public auction:

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

Public domain lands:

Original public domain lands that have never left Federal ownership; 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 on 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 or related waters.

Recreation visit:

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

Reforestation:

The reestablishment of forest cover, either naturally or artificially.

Rental:

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

Research Natural Areas:

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

Reserved lands:

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

Reservoir:

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

Resurvey:

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

Revocation:

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

Right-of-way:

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

Riparian areas:

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

Salable minerals:

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

Sale of materials:

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

Santini-Burton Act:

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

Sawtimber:

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

Section 3:

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

Section 15:

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

Service completion or hole:

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

Site-based recreation activities (other than camping, hunting, or nonmotorized travel):

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

Small game habitat:

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

Small tract lease:

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

SNPLMA (Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act):

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 addition of appropriate natural materials, cleaning of gravels, creating shelter, etc.

Special land use permit:

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

Special recreation permit:

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

Special surveys:

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

State Office:

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

Stockraising homestead:

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

Streambank stabilization:

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

Stream with fishery potential:

A stream that does not currently 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. (See also Candidate species and Endangered species.)

Trespass:

An unauthorized use of Federal lands or resources.

Tunnel site:

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

Unlawful enclosures or occupancy:

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

U.S.C.:

United States Code.

Vacant public land:

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

Visitor hour:

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

Water sports (other than boating or fishing):

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

Waterfowl habitat:

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

Wetland improvements:

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

Wetlands:

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

Wild free-roaming horses and burros:

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

Wilderness:

An area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement or human habitation, that is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of human work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

Winter sports:

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

Withdrawal:

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

Office	Area of Responsibility	Address and Telephone
Headquarters	National	U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management 1849 C Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20240 (202) 208-6913
Alaska State Office	Alaska	222 West 7th Avenue, #13 Anchorage, AK 99513-7599 (907) 271-4418
Arizona State Office	Arizona	One North Central Avenue Phoenix, AZ 85004 (602) 417-9504
California State Office	California	2800 Cottage Way, Suite W-1834 Sacramento, CA 95825-0451 (916) 978-4611
Colorado State Office	Colorado	2850 Youngfield Street Lakewood, CO 80215-7076 (303) 239-3670
Eastern States Office	All States bordering on and east of the Mississippi River	7450 Boston Blvd. Springfield, VA 22153 (703) 440-1713
Idaho State Office	Idaho	1387 S. Vinnell Way Boise, ID 83709-1657 (208) 373-4016
Montana State Office	Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota	5001 Southgate Drive Billings, MT 59101 (406) 896-5011
Nevada State Office	Nevada	1340 Financial Boulevard Reno, NV 89502 (775) 861-6586
New Mexico State Office	New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas	1474 Rodeo Drive Santa Fe, NM 87505 P.O. Box 27115 Santa Fe, NM 87505 (505) 438-7514
Oregon State Office	Oregon and Washington	333 S.W. 1st Avenue Portland, OR 97204 (503) 808-6027
Utah State Office	Utah	440 W. 200 S., Suite 500 Salt Lake City, UT 84101 (801) 539-4021
Wyoming State Office	Wyoming and Nebraska	5353 Yellowstone Road P.O. Box 1828 Cheyenne, WY 82003 (307) 775-6015
National Interagency Fire Center	National	3833 South Development Ave. Boise, ID 83705 (208) 387-5458