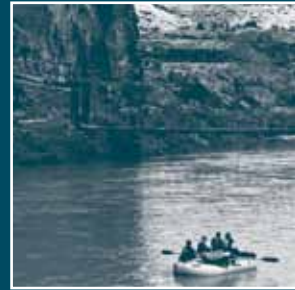
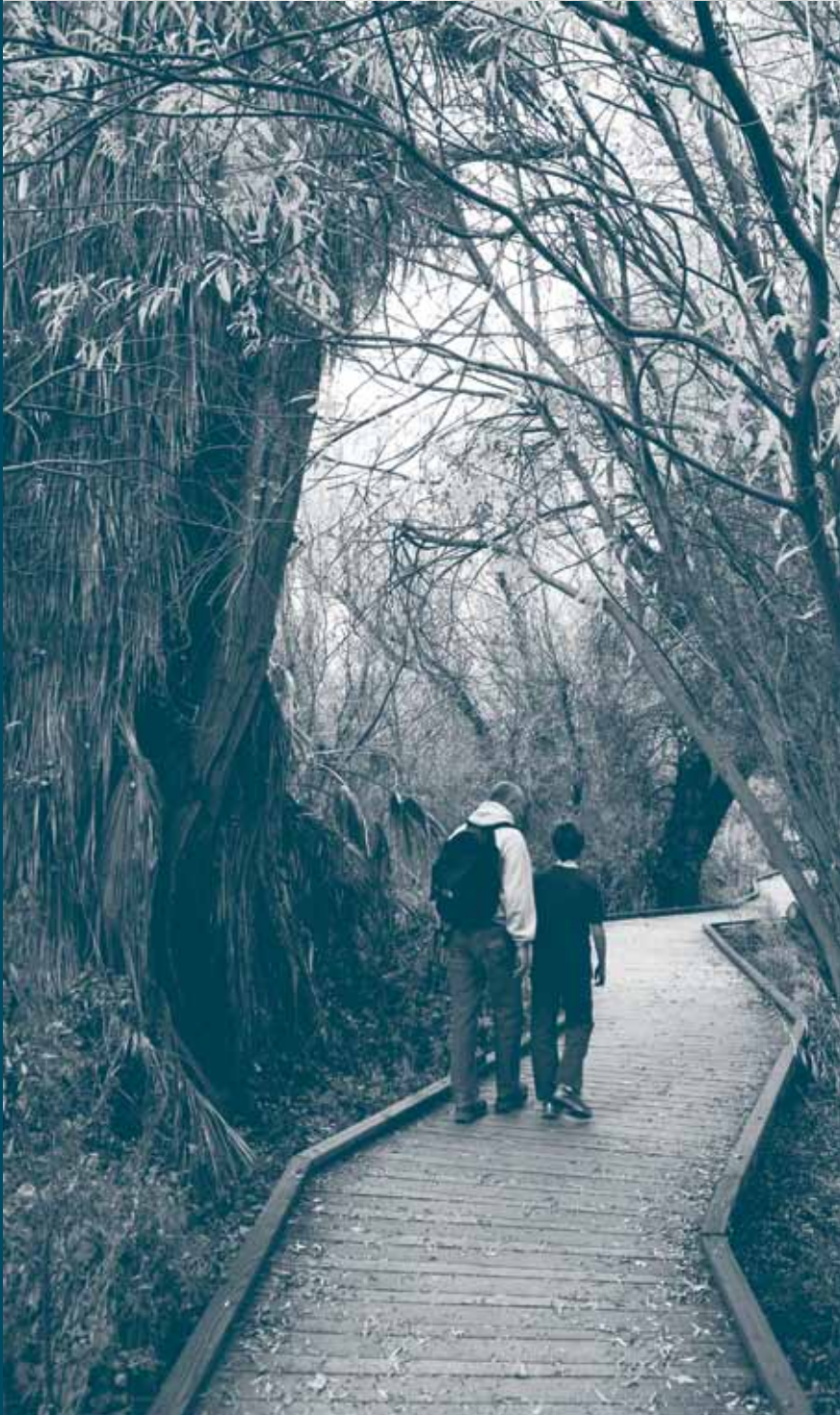


Public Land Statistics



2010



U.S. Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management

The Bureau of Land Management
sustains the health, diversity, and productivity
of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of
present and future generations.

Bonnie Pomarico, Public Land Statistics coordinator; Nancy Esworthy, editing,
Ethel Coontz, cover design and graphic support: BLM, National Operations Center

PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2010

Volume 195

BLM/OC/ST-11/001+1165

June 2011

WELCOME TO PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2010

Welcome to the 2010 edition of *Public Land Statistics* (PLS), published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). As in past PLS publications, this year's cover is designed to convey the scope of the BLM's complex and multifaceted mission using visual imagery. The 80-plus tables inside tell the story of the BLM's mission, programs, and accomplishments using numerical data and detailed footnotes.

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

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

Note that data presented in the 2010 *Public Land Statistics* tables may not exactly match data in other BLM publications covering Fiscal Year 2010 operations and accomplishments. Such discrepancies occur because the databases that provide table data are not static; they are constantly being updated to provide the latest information, sometimes many months after the end of the fiscal year. We have presented the most current data available in this edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

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

Public Land Statistics is available on the Internet. Please visit our national homepage at:
http://www.blm.gov/public_land_statistics/index.htm.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table No.		Page
PART 1	LAND RESOURCES AND INFORMATION	1
1-1	Acquisition of the Public Domain, 1781–1867	3
---	Acquisitions (Map).....	4
1-2	Disposition of the Public Domain, 1781–2010	5
1-3	Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the Bureau of Land Management.....	7
---	Public Lands, On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals in Lands of the U.S. Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management—Lower 48 States (Map).....	9
---	Public Lands, On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals in Lands of the U.S. Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management—Alaska (Map)	11
1-4	Public Lands Under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.....	13
1-5	Area of Oregon and California (O&C) Revested Lands	16
---	Revested Lands (Map).....	18
1-6	Withdrawals, Revocations, Modifications, and Extensions	19
---	Principal Meridians and Base Lines (Map)	21
1-7	Cadastral Survey Actions Completed.....	22
---	Cadastral Survey Costs and Benefits to the BLM (Bar Graph).....	37
---	Cadastral Survey Field Accomplishments: Percentage of Work Performed by Agency (Pie Chart)	39
---	Cadastral Survey Office Accomplishments: Percentage of Work Performed by Agency (Pie Chart)	41
1-8	Obligations of Appropriations Received.....	43
PART 2	HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE LANDS	47
2-1	Percentage of Rangeland Acreage by Ecological Status by State	49
2-2	Condition of Riparian-Wetland Areas.....	50
2-3	Resource Conservation and Improvement Accomplishments (FY 2010)	53
2-4	Forest Development Accomplishments in Acres	54
2-5	Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in the Conterminous 48 States.....	56
2-6	Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in Alaska.....	59
2-7	Fish, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation Activities Completed.....	60
2-8	Emergency Fire Stabilization and Rehabilitation Projects.....	65
PART 3	COMMERCIAL USES AND REVENUES GENERATED	67
3-1	Patents Issued	69
3-2	Patents Issued with Minerals Reserved to the United States	75
3-3	Rights-of-Way Workload	78
3-4	Number of Existing Rights-of-Way and Rental Receipts	79
3-5	Nonspecific Land Use Authorizations.....	80
3-6	Miscellaneous Land Use Authorizations.....	83
3-7a	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District (Section 3) Lands (FY 2009).....	88
3-7b	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing Lease (Section 15) Lands (FY 2009).....	89
3-7c	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District Lands and Grazing Lease Lands (FY 2009)	90

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table No.		Page
3-8a	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District (Section 3) Lands (FY 2010).....	91
3-8b	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing Lease (Section 15) Lands (FY 2010).....	92
3-8c	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District Lands and Grazing Lease Lands (FY 2010)	93
3-9a	Grazing Permits in Force on Grazing District (Section 3) Lands.....	94
3-9b	Grazing Leases in Force on Grazing Lease (Section 15) Lands.....	95
3-9c	Grazing Permits and Leases in Force	96
3-10a	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District Lands and Grazing Lease Lands for Billing Year 2008	97
3-10b	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District Lands and Grazing Lease Lands for Billing Year 2009	98
3-11	Timber, Wood Products, and Non-Wood Product Sales	99
3-12	Forest Products Offered by State.....	101
3-13	Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing.....	103
3-14	Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing.....	111
3-15	Other Oil and Gas Leasing Actions.....	119
3-16	New Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Activities on Federal Lands	123
3-17	Continuing Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Activities on Federal Lands.....	125
3-18	Federal Coal Leases, Licenses, Preference Right Lease Applications, and Logical Mining Units.....	127
3-19	Other Solid Mineral Leases, Licenses, Permits, and Preference Right Lease Applications.....	131
3-20	Disposition of Mineral Materials.....	138
3-21	Mineral Patents Issued.....	146
3-22	Adjudication of Mining Claims, Public Law 94-579	147
3-23	Notices and Plans of Mining Operations Filed with the Bureau of Land Management.....	149
3-24	Helium Operations and Revenues	152
3-25	Receipts from the Disposition of Public Lands and Resources	153
3-26	Statement of Receipts by Source.....	155
3-27	Receipts from Oil and Gas Right-of-Way Rentals, Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties.....	160
3-28	Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program	161
3-29	Allocation of Receipts by Source and Fund.....	163
3-30	Payments to States (Including Local Governments) and Territories.....	165
3-31	Legal Allocation of Bureau of Land Management Receipts	167
3-32	Receipts from Mining Fees	183
3-33	Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act Financial Update	184
3-34	Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act Proceeds from Sales, Exchanges, and Acquisitions.....	189
3-35	Federal Coal Leases, Compliance with Diligent Development, and Continued Operation.....	192
PART 4	RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES	195
4-1	Estimated Recreational Use of Public Lands Administered by the BLM	197
4-2	Estimated Recreational Use of BLM-Administered Public Lands for Recreation Activities under Various Fee Authorizations	199
4-3	Recreation Permits, Leases, and Passports on Public Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management by State	202
4-4	Estimated Number of Lake Anglers, Stream Anglers, and Related Expenditures on BLM-Managed Lands.....	205
4-5	Estimated Amount of Hunting and Related Expenditures on BLM-Managed Lands	207
4-6	Estimated Amount of Wildlife Viewing and Related Expenditures on BLM-Managed Lands	209

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table No.		Page
PART 5	NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION	211
5-1	National Landscape Conservation System: Number and Size of Designated Areas.....	213
5-2	National Monuments within the National Landscape Conservation System.....	215
5-3a	National Conservation Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System.....	217
5-3b	Other Conservation Units within the National Landscape Conservation System.....	219
5-4	Designated Wilderness within the National Landscape Conservation System.....	220
5-5	Wilderness Study Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System.....	229
5-6	BLM Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers.....	230
5-7	National Scenic and Historic Trails.....	236
5-8a	Land Exchanges and Acquisitions: Federal Land and Minerals Patented or Deeded Out through Exchange.....	237
5-8b	Land Exchanges and Acquisitions: Non-Federal Land and Minerals Acquired through Exchange.....	239
5-8c	Land Exchanges and Acquisitions: Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation.....	240
5-9	Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act Budget Authority.....	243
5-10	Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act Land Disposal and Acquisitions.....	245
5-11	RESERVED.....	246
5-12	Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Populations.....	247
5-13	Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Removal and Adoption by Office.....	248
5-14	Cultural Resource Management Activities.....	249
5-15	Bureau of Land Management Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs).....	250
5-16	Number and Size of Designated Special Management Areas.....	251
PART 6	PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND RESOURCE PROTECTION	253
6-1	Fires on or Threatening BLM Lands.....	255
6-2	Capital Improvements on Public Lands.....	258
6-3	Releases of Hazardous Substances on Public Lands.....	260
	Glossary	263
	BLM State Offices and Their Administrative Jurisdictions (Map)	279

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 more than 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 (BLM), 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 (FLPMA) of 1976. 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. FLPMA mandates that the BLM administer the public lands under the concept of multiple use, while protecting the long-term health of the land. Today, the BLM administers about 247.9 million surface acres of public land and approximately 700 million acres of Federal subsurface mineral estate in the United States. The BLM is responsible for managing these lands and their various resources so that they are used in a manner that will best meet the present and future needs of the Nation.

Table 1-1, Acquisition of the Public Domain, 1781–1867, 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, 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).

Table 1-2, Disposition of the Public Domain, 1781–2010, 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 with respect to the State of Alaska, are 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 BLM 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 BLM. 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 State of Maryland and the Commonwealth of Virginia retained control of their public lands when they entered the Union. When the State of Texas entered the Union by a joint resolution of Congress, it was allowed to retain control of its public lands. The BLM acquired the 548 acres of lands in Maryland and 805 acres of land in Virginia in separate acquisitions under Sec. 205 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1715, as amended. The BLM also acquired 11,833 acres of land in the State of Texas by Secretarial Order 3198, dated March 12, 1996.

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 BLM during the past year. To manage the public lands effectively, the BLM must identify areas both by graphic representation and by monumentation on the ground. This is accomplished by cadastral surveys, an exclusive and significant responsibility of the BLM. 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 that the BLM 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 BLM during Fiscal Year 2010, as well as a summary of obligations of appropriations transferred from other bureaus and agencies to the BLM. This table summarizes all funds that were obligated to manage the BLM’s lands and assist other agencies.

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

	Area			Percentage of Total U.S. Land /a/	Cost /b/
	Land	Water	Total		
State Cessions (1781–1802)	233,415,680	3,409,920	236,825,600	10.40	\$6,200,000 /c/
Louisiana Purchase (1803) /d/	523,446,400	6,465,280	529,911,680	23.30	23,213,568
Red River Basin (1782–1817)	29,066,880	535,040	29,601,920	1.30	0
Cession from Spain (1819)	43,342,720	2,801,920	46,144,640	2.00	6,674,057
Oregon Compromise (1846)	180,644,480	2,741,760	183,386,240	8.10	0
Mexican Cession (1848)	334,479,360	4,201,600	338,680,960	14.90	16,295,149
Purchase from Texas (1850)	78,842,880	83,840	78,926,720	3.50	15,496,448
Gadsden Purchase (1853)	18,961,920	26,880	18,988,800	0.80	10,000,000
Alaska Purchase (1867)	365,333,120	12,909,440	378,242,560	16.70	7,200,000
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 recomputation of the areas of the United States that was made for the 1980 decennial census.

/a/ Represents the 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.

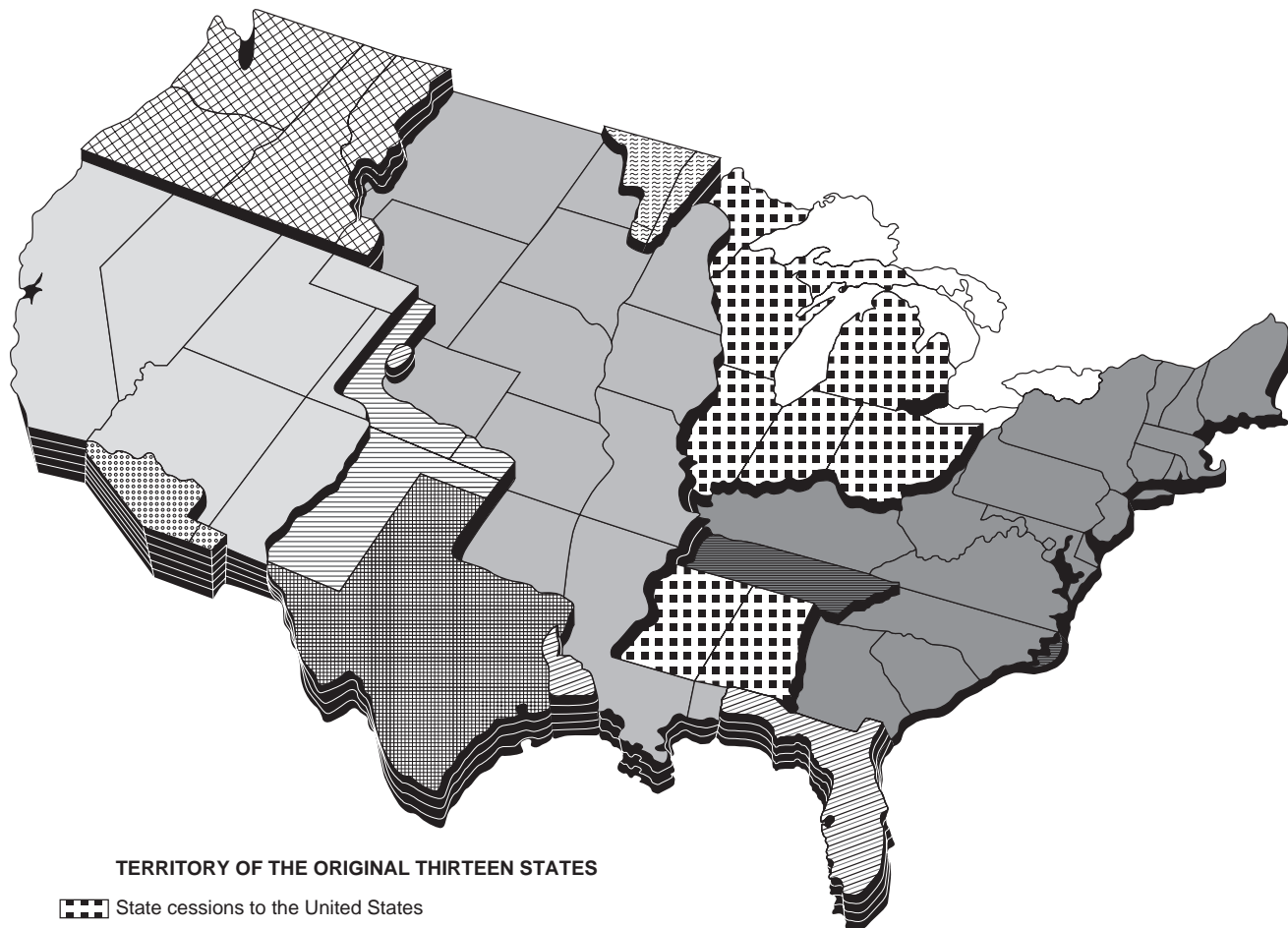
/b/ Cost data for all except “State Cessions” obtained from U.S. Geological Survey, *Boundaries, Area, Geographic Centers* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939), 249–51.

/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), 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

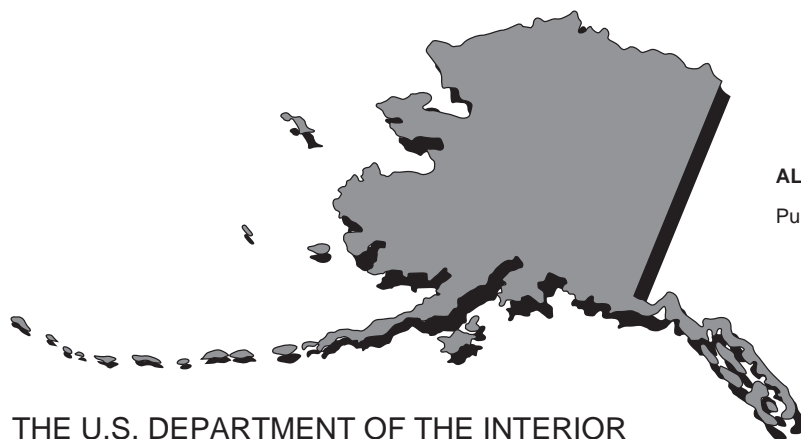
-  State cessions to the United States
-  North Carolina cession to the United States, 1790
United States cession to Tennessee, 1806 and 1846
-  The Original Thirteen States (present area) plus the District of Columbia

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, 1781–2010

Type	Acres
Disposition by methods not classified elsewhere /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 classified elsewhere /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/	98,966,613
Native Conveyances /j/	43,230,247
Total Granted to State of Alaska	142,196,860
<hr/>	
Grand Total	1,286,576,860

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–2010
–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, 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.

- /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 2010 using annual reports from Fiscal Year 1993 through Fiscal Year 2010.
- /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 2010 using annual reports from Fiscal Year 1993 through Fiscal Year 2010.

Table 1-3.

**MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2010**

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	73.0	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	15.3	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	8.0	5.5
Nebraska	49.03	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
Nevada	70.26	58.7	58.4	0.3	47.8	1.2
New Mexico	77.77	36.0	26.5	9.5	13.4	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	247.9	56.0

Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2010—concluded

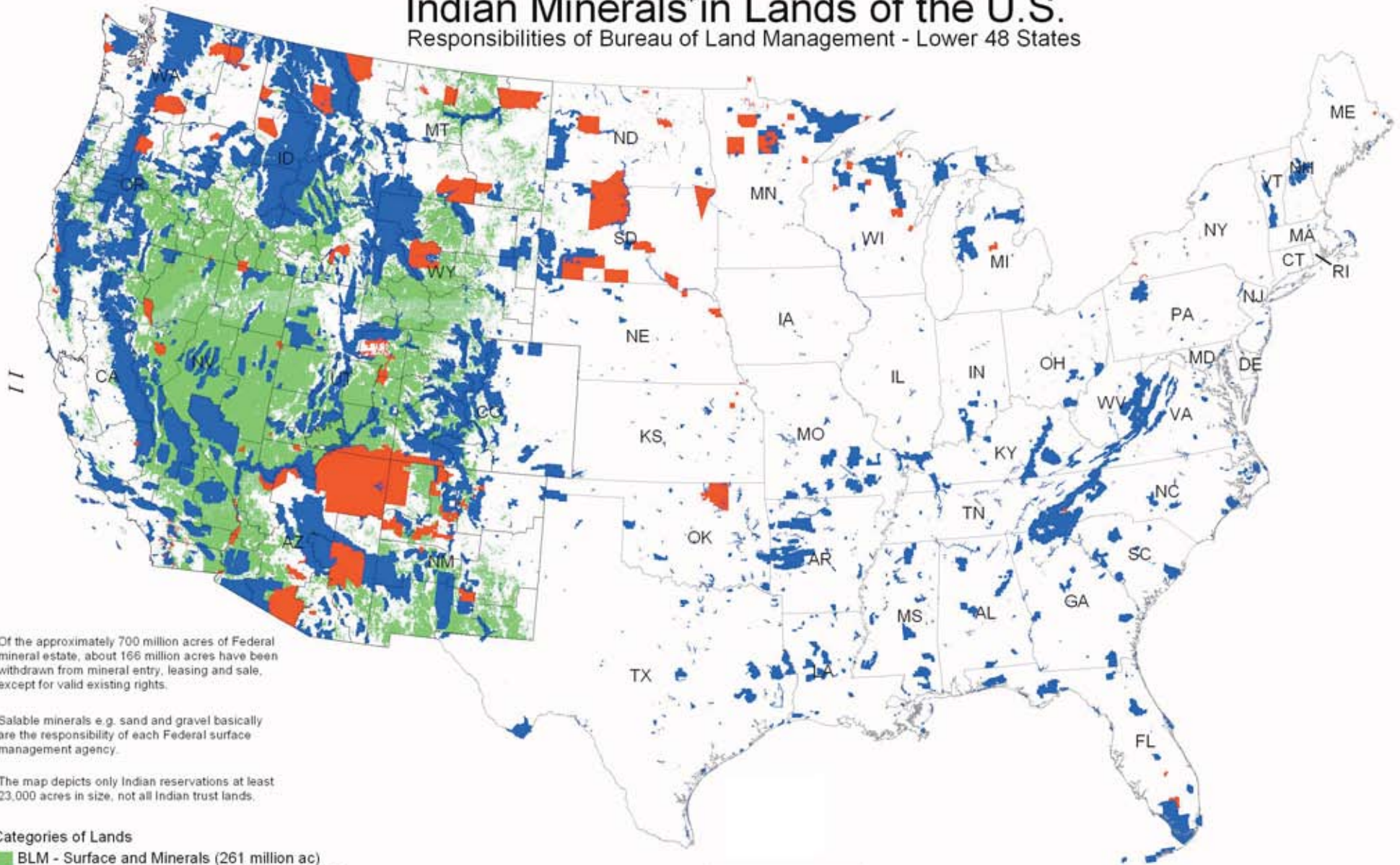
Note: This table and the accompanying maps represent 2 years of effort involved in researching, collecting, analyzing, and verifying data from numerous sources, and then coordinating and consulting with BLM State staff and other agencies. It presents a “snapshot” of data as of 1999. Because of the scope 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 2010*.

- /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 and may be for single, multiple, or all minerals. The 58 million acres is the midpoint 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 2010, the BLM’s public lands comprise 247.9 million surface acres; refer to Table 1-4, *Public Land Statistics 2010*.
- /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 oil and gas in New Mexico and Colorado 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

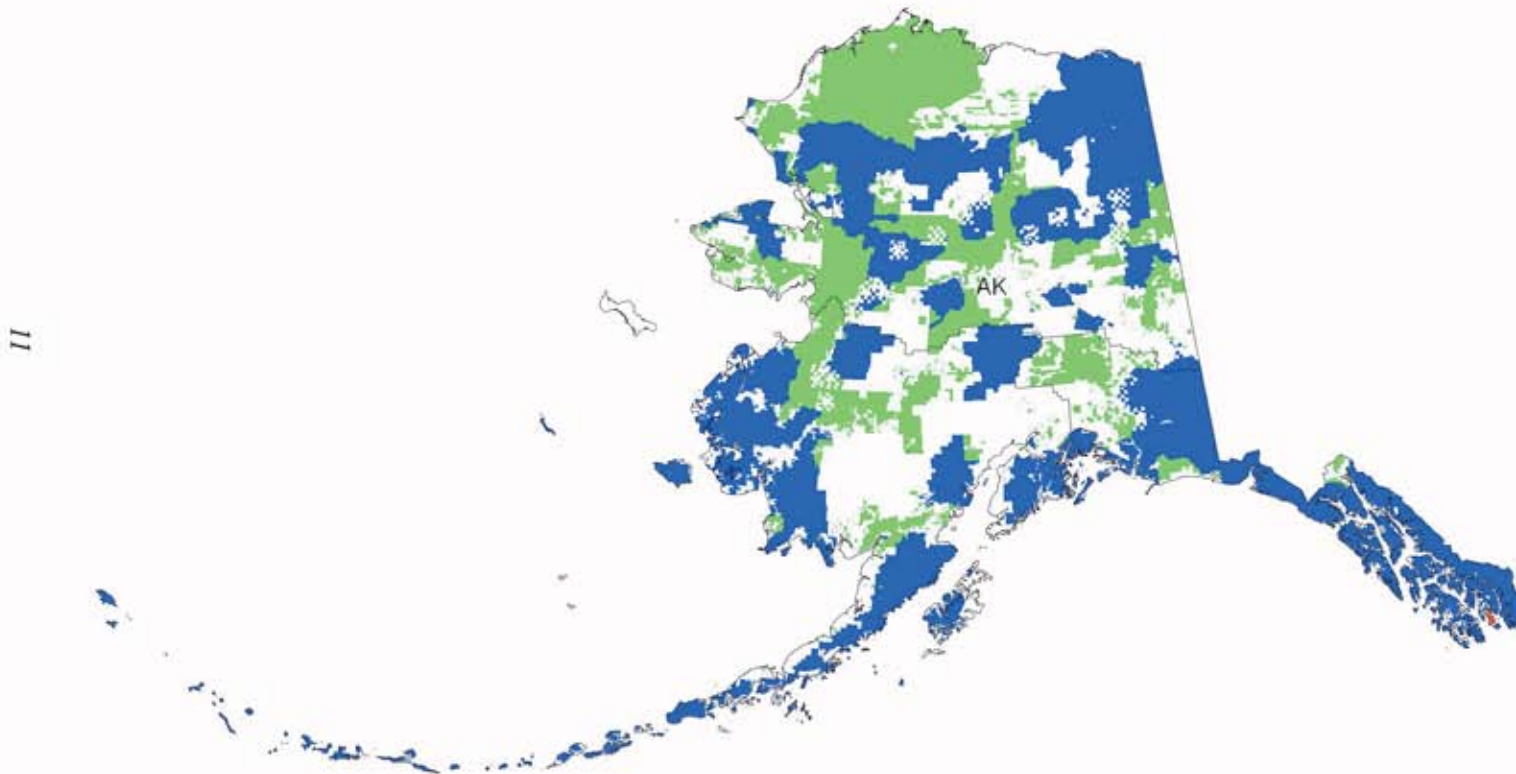
- BLM - Surface and Minerals (261 million ac)
- Other Federal Lands - Minerals (380 million ac)
- Non-Federal Surface (includes 58 million ac of Split - Estate Federal Minerals)
- Indian Trust Lands (56 million ac) except Mineral Operations for Osage Minerals
- BLM Administration Boundaries

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.

Produced By :
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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



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 2010

State	2009	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
	Grand Total	Acquisitions	Restorations		Disposal	Withdrawn Reserved				Grand Total
	<i>/a/</i> Acres	<i>Increase</i> <i>/b/</i> Acres	<i>Increase</i> <i>/c/</i> Acres	<i>Total Increase</i> <i>/d/</i> Acres	<i>Decrease</i> <i>/e/</i> Acres	<i>Decrease</i> <i>/f/</i> Acres	<i>Total Decrease</i> <i>/g/</i> Acres	<i>Net Change</i> <i>/h/</i> Acres	<i>/i/</i> Acres	<i>Grand Total</i> <i>/j/</i> Acres
								Inventory		
Alabama	3,523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,523
Alaska	74,830,122	0	0	0	1,871,365	0	1,871,365	(1,871,365)	0	72,958,757
Arizona	12,203,334	801	0	801	640	0	640	161	0	12,203,495
Arkansas	6,078	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,078
California	15,298,451	12,568	0	12,568	303	4,473	4,776	7,792	0	15,306,243
Colorado	8,345,320	5,153	0	5,153	18,472	0	18,472	(13,319)	(725)	8,332,001
Florida	3,134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,134
Idaho	11,609,521	834	5	839	249	0	249	590	0	11,610,111
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	16,474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,474
Maryland	548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	548
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	1,447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,447
Mississippi	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	241
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	7,961,143	19,717	1,842	21,559	1,230	20	1,250	20,309	(6,236)	7,981,452
Nebraska	6,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,354
Nevada	47,806,738	0	0	0	815	0	815	(815)	0	47,805,923
New Mexico	13,476,982	7,440	0	7,440	17	0	17	7,423	0	13,484,405
North Dakota	58,841	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,841

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

State	2009	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
	Grand Total	Acquisitions	Restorations	Total Increase	Disposal	Withdrawn Reserved	Total Decrease	Net Change		Grand Total
	/a/ Acres	Increase /b/ Acres	Increase /c/ Acres	Increase /d/ Acres	Decrease /e/ Acres	Decrease /f/ Acres	Decrease /g/ Acres	Net Change /h/ Acres	/i/ Acres	Grand Total /j/ Acres
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Inventory 0	0	0
Oklahoma	1,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,975
Oregon	16,133,827	824	0	824	460	0	460	364	34	16,134,191
South Dakota	274,437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274,437
Texas	11,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,833
Utah	22,856,155	6	0	6	1,224	0	1,224	(1,218)	0	22,854,937
Virginia	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	805
Washington	430,239	0	0	0	1,083	0	1,083	(1,083)	0	429,156
Wisconsin	2,364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2,364
Wyoming	18,367,513	3,009	0	3,009	171	0	171	2,838	0	18,370,351
Total	249,707,399	50,352	1,847	52,199	1,896,029	4,493	1,900,522	(1,848,323)	(6,925)	247,859,076

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 2009: Acreage data from the Fiscal Year 2009 edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

/b/ Acquisitions (Increase): Lands obtained by the BLM through purchase, donation, condemnation, gift, or exchange.

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded

- /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 and were 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): These lands were withdrawn or reserved and designated for a specific public purpose by an Executive Order, Secretarial Order, Act of Congress, or Public Land Order and were 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 2009 to Fiscal Year 2010 (difference between "Total Increase /d/" and "Total Decrease /g/"). Negative numbers in this column are displayed in parentheses.
- /i/ The following States conducted an inventory of the lands that resulted in an increase or decrease in acreage as follows: Colorado (-725 acres); Montana (-6,236 acres); Oregon (+34 acres); and Wisconsin (+2 acres).
- /j/ Grand Total Acres Fiscal Year 2010: 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) Land Utilization (LU) Project Lands, purchased by the Federal Government and administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and subsequently transferred by various Executive Orders between 1949 and 1960 from jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the U.S. Department of the Interior, now administered by the Bureau of Land Management; and (3) Withdrawn-Reserved Lands that have been segregated from the operation of some or all of the public land laws and designated for specific purposes (e.g., BLM-managed monuments, wilderness, public water reserves, special designated areas, etc.).

Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2010

Oregon County	O&C Lands <i>/a/</i>	Controverted O&C Lands <i>/b/</i>	Special Act O&C Lands <i>/c/</i>	Coos Bay Lands <i>/d/</i>	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 <i>/e/</i>	46,199	20,962	0	0	67,161
Lane	279,556	95,293	0	0	374,849
Lincoln	8,773	0	0	0	8,773
Linn	85,265	520	0	0	85,785
Marion	20,707	0	0	0	20,707
Multnomah	4,208	0	0	0	4,208
Polk	40,491	0	1,160	0	41,651
Tillamook	38,307	0	0	0	38,307
Washington	11,380	0	0	0	11,380
Yamhill	33,003	0	0	0	33,003
Total	2,084,818	462,678	29,721	74,547	2,651,764

**Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010–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 Controverted Lands 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.
- /e/ Klamath O&C lands are down by 3 acres from last year owing to a FLTFA (Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act) land sale to resolve inadvertent unauthorized use and occupancy.

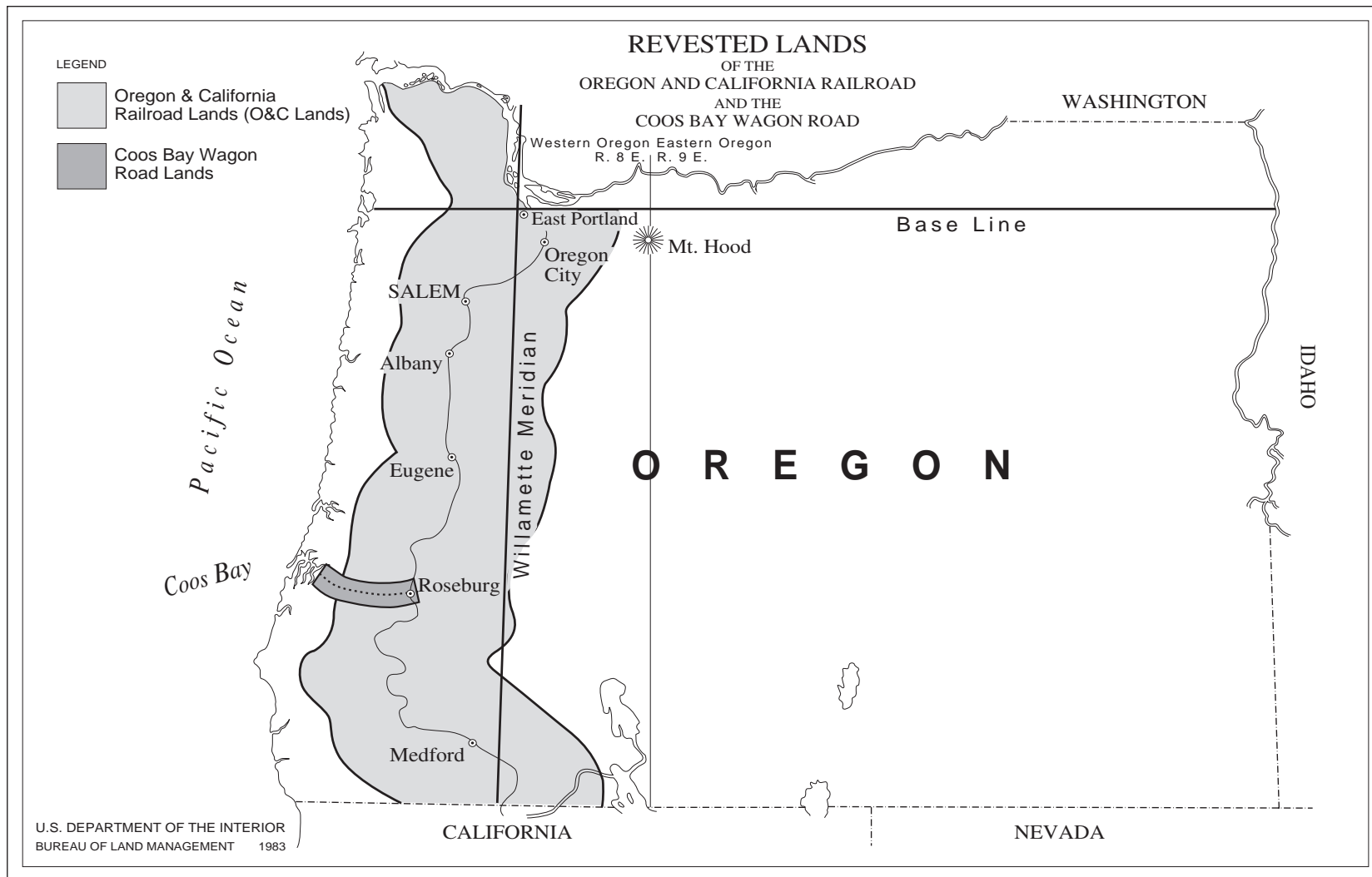


Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2010**

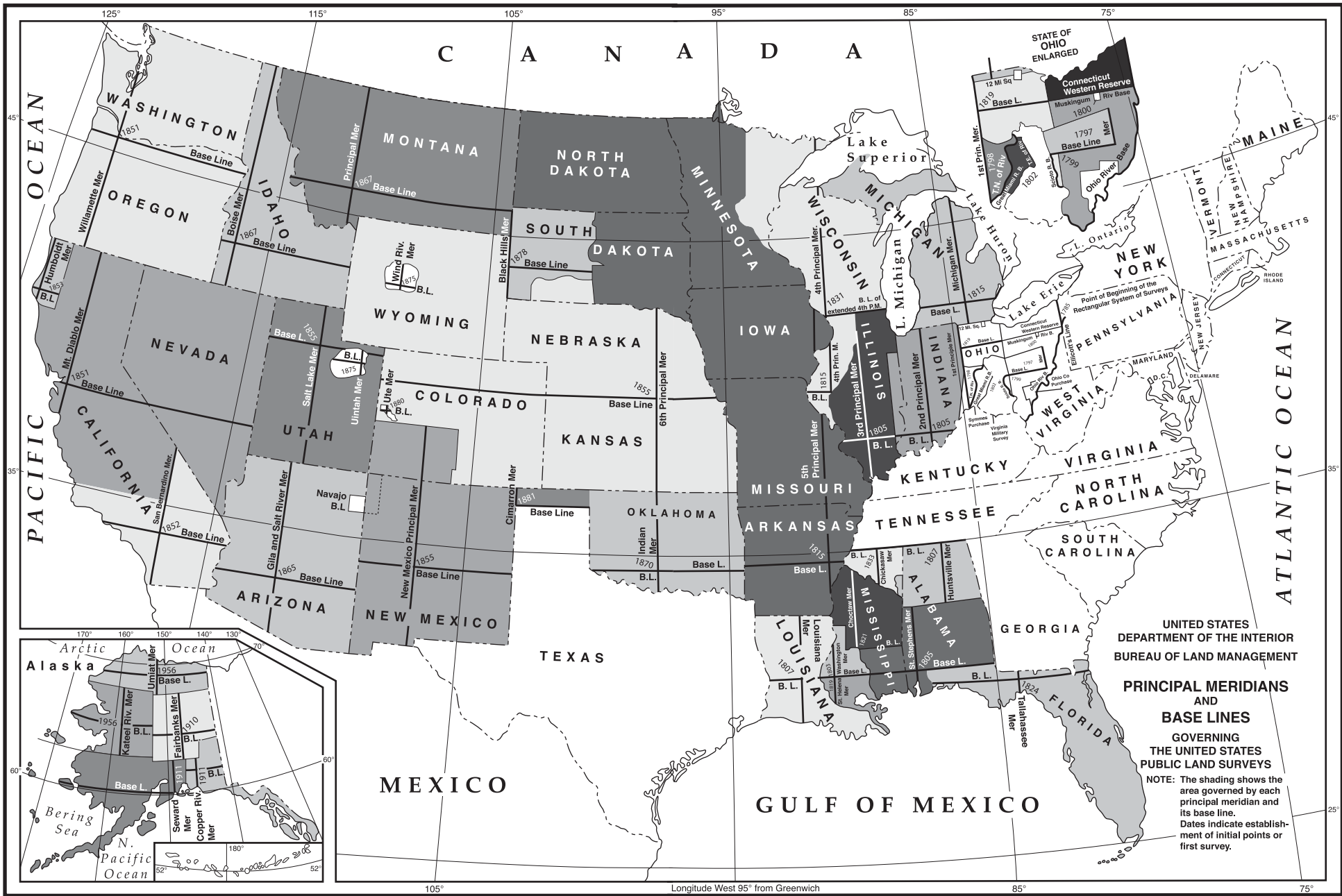
	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Arizona				
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	101.36
Total Arizona	0	0	0	101.36
California				
Bureau of Land Management	2,238.49	0	0	0
Bureau of Reclamation	0	2,865.86	0	0
Total California	2,238.49	2,865.86	0	0
Idaho				
U.S. Air Force	0	5.00	0	0
Total Idaho	0	5.00	0	0
Michigan				
U.S. Coast Guard	0	569.45	0	0
Total Michigan	0	569.45	0	0
Minnesota				
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	212.00	0
Total Minnesota	0	0	212.00	0
Montana				
Bureau of Land Management	0	170.00	0	0
Total Montana	0	170.00	0	0
Nevada				
Bureau of Land Management	944,343.00	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	30.00
Total Nevada	944,343.00	0	0	30.00
Oregon				
Bureau of Reclamation	0	9,001.84	0	0
Total Oregon	0	9,001.84	0	0

Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions
	<i>Acres Acres</i>		<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Utah				
Bureau of Land Management	109.43	0	0	0
Department of Energy	639.00	0	0	0
Total Utah	748.43	0	0	0
Washington				
U.S. Coast Guard	0	37.32	0	
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	8,950.00
Total Washington	0	37.32	0	8,950.00
Wyoming				
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	9,609.74
U.S. Forest Service	1,278.09	0	0	0
Total Wyoming	1,278.09	0	0	9,609.74
Grand Total	948,608.01	12,649.47	212.00	18,691.10
Summary by Agency				
Bureau of Land Management	946,690.92	170.00	0	9,609.74
Bureau of Reclamation	0	11,867.70	0	0
Department of Energy	639.00	0	0	0
U.S. Air Force	0	5.00	0	0
U.S. Coast Guard	0	606.77	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	1,278.09	0	212.00	9,081.36
Agency Totals	948,608.01	12,649.47	212.00	18,691.10

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 as long as 50 years, with a provision for extension if the withdrawal is still needed.



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.

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2010

Bureau of Land Management Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	2,004	430	498	1,804
Arizona	21	22	0	135
California	0	86	0	217
Colorado	18	54	4	95
Idaho	33	227	0	320
Louisiana	0	6	0	4
Montana	0	5	0	16
Nevada	0	356	0	1,207
New Mexico	0	40	0	37
Oregon	0	279	0	206
South Dakota	0	1	0	3
Utah	442	669	0	1,514
Washington	0	2	0	2
Wyoming	0	232	0	353
Total	2,518	2,409	502	5,913

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

Bureau of Land Management 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	792,986	320	15,455	1,820
Arizona	0	800	0	18
California	0	9,280	0	106
Colorado	640	31,670	0	132
Idaho	0	11,260	0	127
Montana	0	320	0	9
Nevada	0	35,821	0	301
New Mexico	0	19,325	0	102
Oregon	0	50,880	0	318
South Dakota	0	1	0	1
Utah	161,785	76,275	0	1,093
Virginia	0	0	0	2
Washington	0	6,080	0	38
Wyoming	0	196,525	0	814
Total	955,411	438,557	15,445	4,881

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

USDA Forest Service Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Arizona	3	3	0	8
Arkansas	0	37	0	0
California	0	161	0	173
Colorado	1	60	3	121
Idaho	14	3	0	38
Kansas	28	88	3	122
Nevada	5	0	0	9
Oregon	0	12	0	19
Total	51	364	6	490

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2010—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	3,088	2,312	0	56
California	0	5,636	0	77
Colorado	0	7,300	0	87
Nevada	0	1,251	0	5
Oregon	0	4,160	0	26
South Dakota	0	704	0	16
Wyoming	0	6,400	0	20
Total	3,088	27,763	0	287

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alabama	0	23	0	25
Alaska	12	8	43	1,214
Arizona	1,023	158	0	1,334
California	0	83	0	172
Colorado	0	30	0	59
Idaho	0	81	0	123
Kansas	9	40	1	61
Michigan	0	11	0	0
Minnesota	0	73	0	43
Montana	0	135	0	251
Nebraska	0	158	0	383
Nevada	27	81	0	137
New Mexico	114	264	0	447
North Carolina	0	6	0	27
North Dakota	0	15	0	50
Oklahoma	9	124	0	400
Oregon	0	3	0	9
South Dakota	0	29	0	70
Utah	60	245	0	390
Washington	0	46	0	85
Wisconsin	0	41	0	33
Wyoming	0	3	0	2
Total	1,254	1,657	44	5,315

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2010--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>
Alabama	0	0	0	27
Alaska	36	322	1,300	101
Arizona	132,400	58,734	0	1,003
California	0	6,720	45	44
Idaho	0	8,194	0	171
Kansas	0	640	0	10
Louisiana	0	0	0	3
Maine	0	0	0	6
Minnesota	0	0	0	58
Montana	0	13,508	0	296
Nebraska	0	19,200	0	156
Nevada	0	11,468	0	36
New Mexico	8,214	99,964	0	567
North Carolina	0	0	0	11
North Dakota	0	91	0	8
Oklahoma	0	45,319	0	493
Oregon	0	5,280	0	33
South Dakota	0	520	0	11
Texas	4,584	0	0	26
Utah	44,388	44,790	0	390
Washington	0	1,600	0	10
Wisconsin	0	0	0	50
Total	189,622	316,350	1,345	3,510

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2010--continued

Other Agency Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska /c/	0	0	2	5
California /d/	0	41	1	87
California /e/	0	0	6	1
California /c/	0	2	0	0
California /f/	0	21	2	28
Colorado /g/	0	18	0	92
Colorado /h/	1	5	0	27
Idaho /i/	0	5	0	6
Iowa /c/	0	18	0	0
Montana /f/	0	48	0	87
Montana /g/	0	21	0	13
Montana /j/	0	41	0	41
Nevada /f/	0	90	0	215
Nevada /k/	0	59	0	84
Nevada /l/	3	14	0	60
New Mexico /j/	1	8	0	3
Oregon /g/	0	8	0	14
Oregon /m/	0	11	0	3
Oregon /n/	0	10	0	6
Utah /c/	12	8	0	65
Washington /o/	0	4	0	26
Washington /p/	0	2	0	2
Washington /q/	0	3	0	17
Washington /c/	0	3	0	9
Total	17	440	11	891

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

Other Agency 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>
California	0	2,112	0	35
Colorado	0	1,120	0	82
Idaho	0	1,920	0	8
Montana	0	21,005	0	212
Nevada	0	638	0	3
New Mexico	0	5,287	0	51
Oregon	0	3,200	0	20
Utah	0	4,920	0	59
Washington	0	320	0	2
Total	0	40,522	0	472

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2010--continued

Grand Totals

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alabama	0	23	0	25
Alaska	2,016	438	543	3,023
Arizona	1,047	183	0	1,477
Arkansas	0	37	0	0
California	0	394	9	678
Colorado	20	167	7	394
Idaho	47	316	0	487
Iowa	0	18	0	0
Kansas	37	128	4	183
Louisiana	0	6	0	4
Michigan	0	11	0	0
Minnesota	0	73	0	43
Montana	0	250	0	408
Nebraska	0	158	0	383
Nevada	35	600	0	1,712
New Mexico	115	312	0	487
North Carolina	0	6	0	27
North Dakota	0	15	0	50
Oklahoma	9	124	0	400
Oregon	0	323	0	257
South Dakota	0	30	0	73
Utah	514	922	0	1,969
Washington	0	60	0	141
Wisconsin	0	41	0	33
Wyoming	0	235	0	355
Total	3,840	4,870	563	12,609

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2010--continued

Grand Totals

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alabama	0	0	0	27
Alaska	793,022	642	16,745	1,921
Arizona	135,488	61,846	0	1,077
California	0	23,748	45	262
Colorado	640	40,090	0	301
Idaho	0	21,374	0	306
Kansas	0	640	0	10
Louisiana	0	0	0	3
Maine	0	0	0	6
Minnesota	0	0	0	58
Montana	0	34,833	0	517
Nebraska	0	19,200	0	156
Nevada	0	49,178	0	345
New Mexico	8,214	124,576	0	720
North Carolina	0	0	0	11
North Dakota	0	91	0	8
Oklahoma	0	45,319	0	493
Oregon	0	63,520	0	397
South Dakota	0	1,225	0	28
Texas	4,584	0	0	26
Utah	206,173	125,985	0	1,542
Virginia	0	0	0	2
Washington	0	8,000	0	50
Wisconsin	0	0	0	50
Wyoming	0	202,925	0	834
Total	1,148,121	823,192	16,790	9,150

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

Plats Accepted

Geographic State	Field Surveys	Supplemental Plats	Protraction Diagrams Approved	/r/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	
Alabama	6	0	0	
Alaska	287	13	0	
Arizona	40	2	0	
California	33	5	5	
Colorado	66	3	2	
Idaho	35	5	20	
Kansas	1	0	0	
Louisiana	1	0	0	
Michigan	1	0	0	
Minnesota	6	0	0	
Montana	59	2	0	
Nebraska	2	0	0	
Nevada	20	3	0	
New Mexico	41	1	0	
North Carolina	4	0	0	
North Dakota	4	0	0	
Oklahoma	50	0	0	
Oregon	91	0	0	
South Dakota	11	0	0	
Texas	1	0	0	
Utah	46	0	2	
Virginia	1	0	0	
Washington	15	0	1	
Wisconsin	6	0	0	
Wyoming	30	5	0	
Total	857	39	30	

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

Geographic State	Mineral Surveys			
	Number of Surveys	Lode Claims	Placer Claims	Millsite Claims
Nevada (Canceled)	6	10	0	0
Total	6	10	0	0

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2010--continued

Geographic Coordinate Data Base /s/

All Year Accomplishments

Geographic State	Total in State	Number Planned	Number Computed /t/	GIS Validated /u/
	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>
Alaska /v/	18,656	18,656	4,583	3,722
Arizona	3,412	3,412	3,410	3,410
California	4,808	4,808	3,850	3,850
Colorado	3,059	2,959	2,959	2,930
Eastern States /w/	0	0	1,282	1,282
Idaho	2,489	2,489	2,292	2,292
Montana	4,199	4,199	4,191	2,595
Nevada	3,377	3,215	3,195	3,047
New Mexico	3,522	3,480	3,475	3,230
North Dakota	2,047	2,047	1,723	1,503
Oklahoma	2,079	1,403	1,446	1,365
Oregon	2,897	2,897	2,600	2,601
South Dakota	2,100	2,100	1,398	1,113
Utah	2,565	2,515	2,517	2,352
Washington	2,087	2,087	535	197
Wyoming	2,889	2,748	2,748	2,748
Total	60,186	59,015	42,204	38,237

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2010–continued

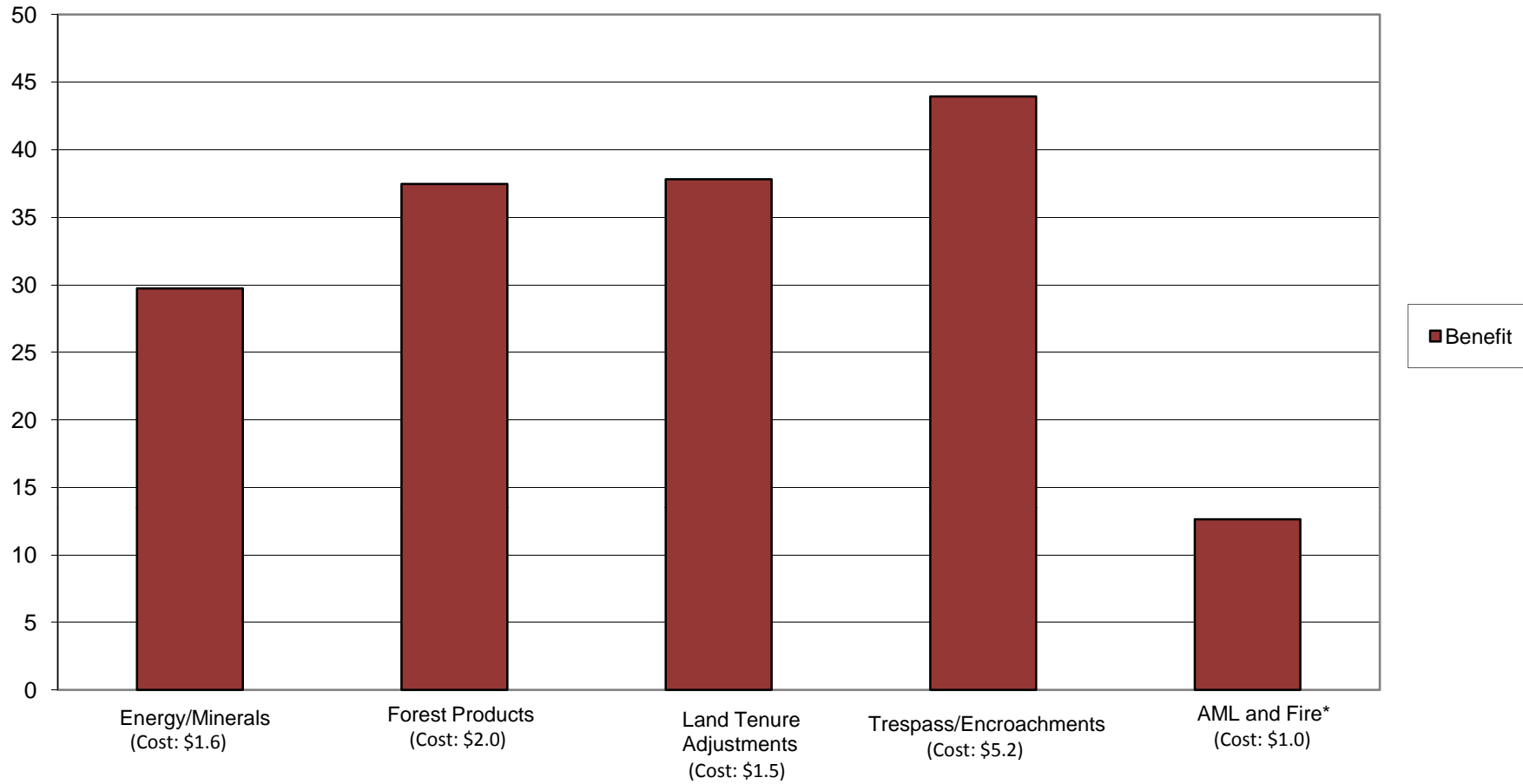
- /a/ The accomplishments reported under Field Accomplishments are those miles and monuments that were reported during the actual field survey process.
- /b/ The accomplishments reported under Office Accomplishments are those acres and miles that were reported after the approval of the survey plat and field notes.
- /c/ National Park Service.
- /d/ Tuolumne Rancheria.
- /e/ General Services Administration.
- /f/ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- /g/ Bureau of Reclamation.
- /h/ Colorado Springs Public Utility.
- /i/ Idaho State Department of Lands.
- /j/ Corps of Engineers.
- /k/ Pershing County, Nevada.
- /l/ Barrick Gold Corporation.
- /m/ Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation.
- /n/ Weyerhaeuser Corporation.
- /o/ Makah Indian Nation.
- /p/ Quinalt Indian Nation.
- /q/ Spokane Tribe of Indians.

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded

- /r/ Protraction Diagrams are generally produced for the Forest Service but may represent unsurveyed land managed by any agency.
- /s/ The Geographic Coordinate Date 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 (GIS), not for boundary determination.
- /t/ Townships for which all coordinate data have been computed.
- /u/ 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 System National Home Page (www.geocommunicator.gov/GeoComm/l sis _ home / home / index . htm).
- /v/ Alaska is collecting digital information in a different format; Alaska’s progress is included with the GCDB for reporting purposes.
- /w/ Eastern States is not included in the totals. Eastern States primarily provides training and technical assistance to other organizations in their data collection efforts.

Cadastral Survey Costs and Benefits to the BLM - FY 2010 Field Work Performed During the Fiscal Year

Reported in Millions of Dollars

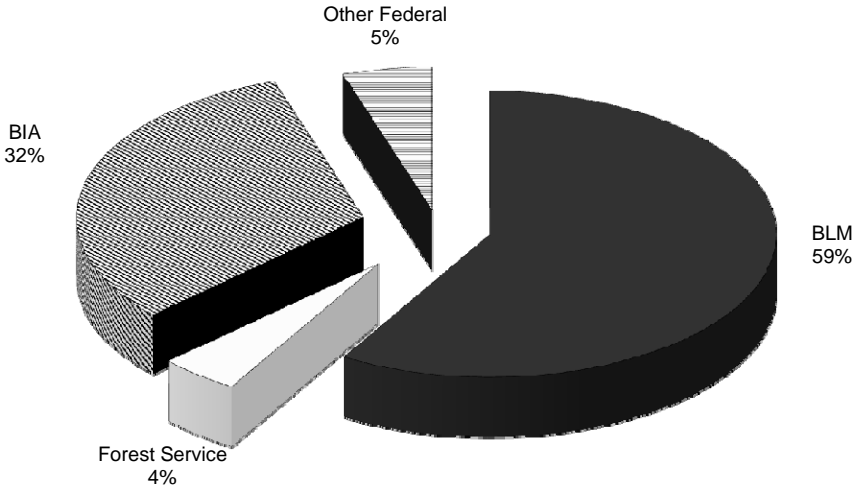


Total Cadastral Survey Services Cost: \$11 million

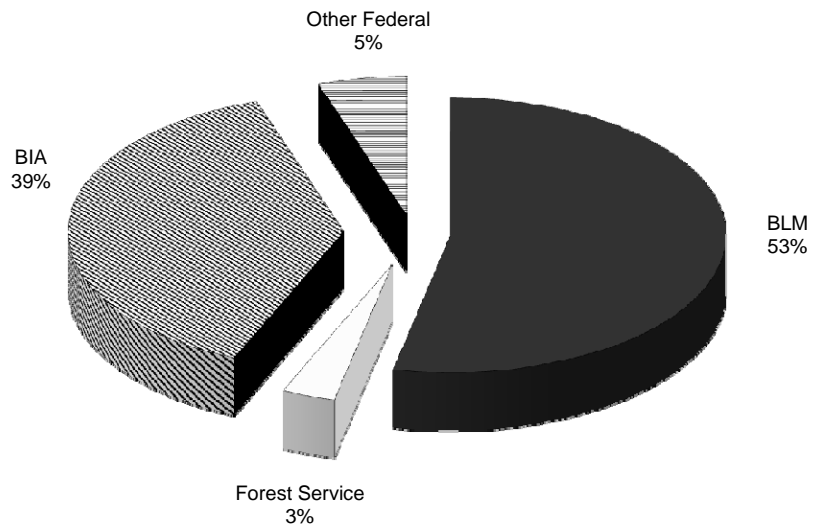
Total Benefit: \$162 million

*AML and Fire includes Abandoned Mine Lands, Fire Rehabilitation, and Fuels Reduction

**FY 2010 Cadastral Survey Field Accomplishments
Percentage of Work Performed by Agency**



**FY 2010 Cadastral Survey Office Accomplishments
Percentage of Work Performed by Agency**



**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2010**

Obligations of Appropriations Made to the Bureau of Land Management

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Management of Lands and Resources	\$1,110,198,838
Helium	154,720,140
Construction and Access - Recovery Act /a/	141,518,734
Oregon and California Grant Lands	113,747,320
Payments to States	101,269,419
Management of Lands and Resources - Recovery Act /b/	96,515,257
Working Capital	60,024,822
Southern Nevada Public Land Management /c/	35,822,154
Land Acquisition	26,472,696
Cost Recovery	25,712,605
Energy Act Funds /d/	24,260,434
Trust	17,436,526
Recreation and Public Lands Support /e/	15,478,428
Forest Recovery and Restoration	15,466,101
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act /f/	10,688,381
Range Improvements	9,570,687
Construction and Access	6,522,662
Road Maintenance	1,960,785
Lincoln County Land Act Land Sales /g/	1,182,042
Quarters	837,813
Stewardship Contract Product Sales /h/	24,817
Naval Oil Shale Reserve Restoration	41
Total of BLM Appropriations Obligated	\$1,969,430,702

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

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Federal Firefighting /i/	\$476,439,968
Federal Firefighting - Recovery Act /j/	5,225,112
Hazardous Materials	2,876,269
Federal Highways /k/	2,069,385
Forest Protection and Utilization	839,545
Natural Resource Damage Assessment /l/	814,202
Total of Transferred Appropriations Obligated	\$488,264,481
Grand Total of Obligations	\$2,457,695,183

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2010–continued**

- /a/ Public Law 111-5, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009, authorizes the BLM to expend \$180 million on BLM lands for such work as construction, reconstruction, decommissioning, and repair of roads, bridges, trails, property, and facilities, and for energy efficient retrofits of existing facilities. By the end of Fiscal Year 2010, these dollars had been either spent or obligated. A sampling of the projects includes an administrative building at Grand Staircase–Escalante National Monument in Utah; energy-saving performance contracts in Alaska; and road rehabilitation, restoration, and resurfacing in various jurisdictions. For additional information, refer to www.Recovery.gov.
- /b/ Public Law 111-5, ARRA, authorizes the BLM to expend \$125 million on BLM lands for such work as maintenance, rehabilitation, and restoration of facilities, property, trails, and lands, and for remediation of abandoned mines and wells. By the end of Fiscal Year 2010, these dollars had been substantially spent or obligated for projects targeting, for example, phosphate hazard abatement, water treatment, watershed restoration, and renewable energy. For additional information, refer to www.Recovery.gov.
- /c/ Although obligations incurred for Parks and Trails were up from Fiscal Year 2009, obligations were down in such programs as land acquisition, conservation, sales preparation (Clark County), and hazardous fuels reduction.
- /d/ Public Law 109-58, Energy Policy Act of 2005, established Energy Act Funds as follows: Title III, Subtitle D, Naval Petroleum Reserve; Title III, Subtitle F, Access to Federal Lands; and Title II, Subtitle B, Geothermal Energy.
- /e/ Funded from recreation fees and demonstration site collections to support public lands and recreation. Other recreation obligations are included in Management of Lands and Resources.
- /f/ Public Law 106-248, Section 202, the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, 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.
- /g/ Public Law 106-298, the Lincoln County Land Act, authorizes the gross proceeds of sales of land to be distributed as follows: 5 percent for general education in the State of Nevada and Lincoln County; 10 percent for normal county budgeting procedures, with emphasis given to schools; and 85 percent of collections and the subsequent interest from investment for retention by the BLM and any other participating agencies.
- /h/ 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 forests and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs."

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded**

- /i/ The Office of the Secretary at the Department of the Interior (DOI) replaced the Bureau of Land Management as the *Parent* reporting entity. The BLM is now a *Child* reporting entity; it is a receiver of appropriations transferred from the DOI Office of the Secretary. Therefore, the BLM now reports its Federal firefighting obligations in the "Obligations of Appropriations Transferred from Other Bureaus and Agencies to the Bureau of Land Management" section.
- /j/ Public Law 111-5, ARRA, authorizes the BLM to receive appropriation transfers to expend for "Wildland Fire Management" for hazardous fuels reduction. The BLM incurred obligations for numerous hazardous fuels reduction projects to protect communities at risk from wildland fires, support local economies and rehabilitate ecosystems damaged by wildfire. Examples include mesquite reduction, desert restoration, and wildland urban interface forest restoration.
- /k/ Used for highway repairs and emergency road maintenance.
- /l/ Used to identify potential hazardous waste locations and to restore land and resource health at known hazardous waste sites.

PART 2

HEALTHY AND 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 Bureau of Land Management's (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 1995*. While riparian-wetland areas constitute 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, 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 2010 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 2006 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 2006 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 Stabilization and 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 2010

Percentage by Ecological Status /a/

	Percentage of Acres Inventoried /b/	Potential			
		Natural Community	Late Seral	Mid Seral	Early Seral
Arizona	57	8	44	37	11
California	16	3	21	45	31
Colorado	46	6	28	41	25
Idaho	73	2	25	41	32
Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota	79	9	66	24	1
Nevada	39	4	38	46	12
New Mexico	74	4	25	41	29
Oregon and Washington	58	1	28	59	12
Utah	62	12	31	45	13
Wyoming	59	27	38	30	5
Total Bureauwide	54	8	35	41	15

Note: The BLM's inventory of the 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 averages weighted by the individual acreages present in each State.

/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. Owing to rounding, the percentages in these four categories may not add to 100 percent.

/b/ The percent of each State's acreage within grazing allotments that has been inventoried using Ecological Site Inventory (ESI) or the Soil-Vegetation Inventory Method (changes in total acreage inventoried in Fiscal Year 2010 may account for slight differences in these percentages as compared with Fiscal Year 2009 data). ESIs are being conducted to fill data gaps. This table is updated annually to reflect new data and changes in seral stages. The percentage of acres inventoried in Fiscal Year 2010 is less than what was reported before 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 Fiscal Year 2004 and are no longer being reported in this table.

**Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010**

Condition of Riparian Areas – Miles /a/

State	Proper Functioning Condition /b/	Functioning-At-Risk /c/				Non- Functional /d/	Unknown /e/	Total /f/
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down	Total			
Alaska	107,521 100%	30 0%	0 0%	0 0%	30 0%	14 0%	0 0%	107,565
Arizona	345 40%	137 16%	216 25%	70 8%	423 49%	21 2%	75 9%	864
California	1,066 52%	372 18%	291 14%	37 2%	700 34%	56 3%	218 11%	2,040
Colorado	2,369 58%	456 11%	548 13%	132 3%	1,136 28%	501 12%	62 2%	4,068
Eastern States	5 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	5
Idaho	2,230 51%	460 11%	1,106 25%	188 4%	1,754 40%	293 7%	75 2%	4,352
Montana	2,432 60%	219 5%	975 24%	76 2%	1,270 31%	227 6%	129 3%	4,058
Nevada	887 33%	442 17%	348 13%	506 19%	1,296 49%	461 17%	20 1%	2,664
New Mexico	229 51%	131 29%	42 9%	20 4%	193 43%	24 5%	0 0%	446
Oregon	5,118 26%	2,065 10%	1,046 5%	386 2%	3,497 18%	333 2%	10,783 55%	19,731
Utah	3,100 61%	492 10%	796 16%	358 7%	1,646 32%	307 6%	41 1%	5,094
Wyoming	1,717 41%	643 15%	877 21%	561 13%	2,081 50%	240 6%	133 3%	4,171
Total Lower 48	19,498 41%	5,417 11%	6,245 13%	2,334 5%	13,996 29%	2,463 5%	11,536 24%	47,493
Total BLM	127,019 82%	5,447 4%	6,245 4%	2,334 2%	14,026 9%	2,477 2%	11,536 7%	155,058

Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

Condition of Wetland Areas – Acres /g/

State	Proper Functioning Condition <i>/b/</i>	Functioning-At-Risk <i>/c/</i>				Non-Functional <i>/d/</i>	Unknown <i>/e/</i>	Total <i>/f/</i>
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down	Total			
Alaska	12,409,056 99%	137 0%	0 0%	0 0%	137 0%	0 0%	143,105 1%	12,552,298
Arizona	339 2%	17,832 80%	110 0%	100 0%	18,042 81%	3,020 14%	868 4%	22,269
California	4,022 64%	431 7%	1,038 17%	220 4%	1,689 27%	299 5%	266 4%	6,276
Colorado <i>/f/</i>	7,270 72%	175 2%	637 6%	99 1%	911 9%	23 0%	1,843 18%	10,047
Eastern States	119 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	119
Idaho <i>/f/</i>	2,230 51%	460 11%	1,106 25%	188 4%	1,754 40%	293 7%	75 2%	4,352
Montana <i>/f/</i>	6,304 37%	187 1%	2,665 15%	586 3%	3,438 20%	225 1%	7,271 42%	17,238
Nevada	8,843 48%	610 3%	989 5%	1,828 10%	3,427 18%	314 2%	5,952 32%	18,536
New Mexico	1,905 37%	16 0%	54 1%	4 0%	74 1%	778 15%	2,365 46%	5,122
Oregon	136,088 79%	1,896 1%	1,415 1%	415 0%	3,726 2%	463 0%	32,719 19%	172,996
Utah	9,900 45%	2,830 13%	1,931 9%	587 3%	5,348 24%	2,047 9%	4,685 21%	21,980
Wyoming	4,596 35%	475 4%	2,748 21%	2,242 17%	5,465 42%	381 3%	2,563 20%	13,005
Total Lower 48	181,616 62%	24,912 9%	12,693 4%	6,269 2%	43,874 15%	7,843 3%	58,607 20%	291,940
Total BLM	12,590,672 98%	25,049 0%	12,693 0%	6,269 0%	44,011 0%	7,843 0%	201,712 2%	12,844,238

**Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded**

- Note: Totals for the columns may not appear to be correct because the percentages 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 using trend studies, inventories, or other documentation; or by relying on 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. Such areas added in Oregon in 2010 lie within the Northwest Forest Plan and are subject to intensive standards and guidelines (S&Gs) under the aquatic conservation strategy. A method is being explored to combine existing Habitat and Water Quality data and prior Management data, along with the appropriate S&Gs to determine a Proper Functioning Condition rating.
- /f/ “Total” miles and acres show some annual variation owing to additional mapping of riparian–wetland areas and improving accuracy when Geographic Information System (GIS) tools are used during field inventories.
- /g/ 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 2010

Practice	Units	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon	Utah	Wyoming	Total
Soil Stabilization and Improvement												
Brush Control	Acres	9,379	1,773	2,384	289	1,396	3,521	163,558	10,933	1,539	11,739	206,511
Seeding/Planting	Acres	6,138	0	124	32,024	0	98,938	1,504	39,245	95,643	264	273,880
Soil Stabilization	Acres	0	0	6	32,024	0	99,019	0	26,195	95,111	210	252,565
Weed Control	Acres	79	392	4,847	47,975	5,751	9,296	9,693	9,926	8,571	17,489	114,019
Water Management												
Detention and												
Diversion	Quantity	1	0	0	4	1	21	9	1	0	0	37
Pipelines -Waters	Quantity	4	2	14	1	42	9	34	0	22	42	170
- Length	Miles	3	1	13	1	37	13	33	0	25	42	168
Reservoirs	Quantity	0	7	5	1	54	0	5	0	10	9	91
Springs	Quantity	0	1	4	0	4	3	0	2	1	3	18
Water Catchments	Quantity	2	0	0	0	3	1	7	0	1	6	20
Gallons	Quantity	200,000	0	0	0	3,420	5,400	14,500	0	100,000	9,000	332,320
Wells	Quantity	1	0	8	1	17	1	4	2	1	8	43
Storage/Drinking	Quantity	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	6
		0	0	1,000	0	4,700	0	25,200	0	0	0	30,900
Program Facilities												
Cattleguards	Quantity	4	0	14	3	5	5	1	6	4	1	43
Fences	Miles	3	26	17	47	121	21	45	20	19	32	351

Note: Gallons Brush and Weed Control data from both the Rangeland Improvement Project System (RIPS) and Pesticide Use Reports. All other data are for the fiscal years prior to the *Public Land Statistics* report fiscal year. This is being done because many projects and treatments start in one fiscal year but may not be completed until the next fiscal year.

Sources: The Bureau of Land Management RIPS data as of November 19, 2010. Pesticide Use Reports submitted for Fiscal Year 2008.

Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2010

Administrative State	Reforestation <i>la/</i>			Stand Productivity <i>lb/</i>	Genetic Tree Improvement <i>lc/</i>	Stand Improvement <i>ld/</i>			Stand Conversion <i>le/</i>	Pruning <i>lf/</i>
	Planting	Site Preparation	Protection	Fertilization	Planted	Release	Pre-Commercial Thinning	Commercial Thinning		
Alaska	80	75	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	25	0	0
California	314	0	32	0	0	795	444	323	0	13
Colorado	429	327	0	0	0	142	1,604	247	500	297
Idaho	199	471	116	0	0	1,128	3,825	224	388	13
Montana	0	0	1,060	0	0	23	589	78	20	0
Nevada	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	10	0	0	0	0	8,430	1,100	0	0	0
Oregon	1,718	600	4,278	0	1,201	2,557	9,311	14,917	377	2,66;
–Eastern /g/	609	500	100	0	0	120	1,810	5,019	0	0
–Western /h/	1,109	100	4,17 8	0	1,20 1	2,43 7	7,50 1	9,89 8	377	2,66 9
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	300	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	60	1,000	340	300	0
Total	2,803	1,473	5,486	0	1,201	13,135	18,823	16,514	1,585	2,992
Group Totals	10,963 (Reforestation)					48,472 (Stand Improvement)				

**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2010
–concluded**

Note: The unit of measure for all columns is acres.

- /a/ “Reforestation” is the reestablishment of forest cover, either naturally or artificially.
- /b/ “Stand Productivity” 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 release, precommercial thinning, or commercial thinning.
- /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 all 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 2010**

Administrative State	Shrub/Scrub	Grassland/ Herbaceous	Deciduous Forest	Evergreen Forest
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Arizona	10,824,535	490,903	9,320	595,252
California	12,144,152	551,797	32,052	689,743
Colorado	4,285,457	488,642	496,436	2,817,412
Idaho	8,682,508	2,188,618	21,952	574,625
Montana	1,698,944	6,043,325	9,490	812,971
Nevada	39,584,674	1,602,779	20,987	4,530,985
New Mexico	10,595,890	1,989,750	863	691,733
Oregon	12,510,060	711,657	11,063	2,160,202
Utah	14,587,938	1,705,796	82,740	3,711,695
Wyoming	13,296,931	3,337,241	33,134	472,459
Total	128,211,089	19,110,508	718,037	17,057,077

Table 2-5.

**TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE
CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2010–continued**

Administrative State	Mixed Forest	Woody Wetland	Emergent Herbaceous	Barren Land
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Arizona	474	22,137	2,374	123,295
California	102,957	6,844	5,776	1,633,089
Colorado	14,358	28,319	2,415	132,277
Idaho	1,289	12,075	7,880	134,940
Montana	3,428	22,534	10,305	67,212
Nevada	8,006	17,731	9,381	1,381,019
New Mexico	313	5,393	1,784	159,578
Oregon	172,746	7,149	14,593	301,342
Utah	4,617	36,135	9,679	2,473,197
Wyoming	7,918	19,695	32,196	189,871
Total	316,106	178,012	96,383	6,595,820

Table 2-5.

**TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE
CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded**

Administrative State	Open Water	Recently Burned	Other
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Arizona	8,513	2,942	54,954
California	16,994	51,793	100,458
Colorado	17,000	24,920	28,190
Idaho	18,028	616,070	72,754
Montana	11,181	21,682	25,413
Nevada	1,416	20,831	139,897
New Mexico	7,416	55,099	45,543
Oregon	59,759	68,384	112,410
Utah	38,569	15,864	108,007
Wyoming	4,667	44,095	56,783
Total	183,543	921,680	744,409

Note: This table reflects 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, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these important habitats (e.g., 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 previously featured game species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (e.g., 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) reflected in Homer, C. et al., *Development of a 2001 National Landcover Database for the United States, Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing*, vol. 70, no. 7, July 2004, 829–40. Acres of BLM land were newly derived from the BLM National Integrated Land System (NILS July 2010), and acres recently burned (2010 wildland fires) were derived from the National Interagency Fire Center Wildland Fire Management Information System (WFMI 2010). Geographic Information System (GIS) 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 2010

Administrative State	Shrub/Scrub	Grassland/ Herbaceous	Deciduous Forest	Evergreen Forest	Mixed Forest
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	16,528,601	160,217	2,030,302	12,138,723	2,364,287

Administrative State	Woody Wetlands	Emergent Herbaceous Wetland	Barren Land	Sedge/ Herbaceous
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	1,579,673	2,491,047	2,457,953	10,757,901

Administrative State	Dwarf Shrub	Moss/ Lichens	Recently Burned	Open Water	Other
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	18,452,508	5,716	1,061,423	2,617,991	1,735,705

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on the public lands in Alaska. At present, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these important habitats (e.g., 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 previously featured game species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (e.g., 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) reflected in Homer, C. et al., *Development of a 2001 National Landcover Database for the United States, Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing*, vol. 70, no. 7, July 2004, 829–40. Acres of BLM land were newly derived from the BLM National Integrated Land System (NILS July 2010), and acres recently burned (2010 wildland fires) were derived from the National Interagency Fire Center Wildland Fire Management Information System (WFMI 2010). Geographic Information System (GIS) technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands. The Alaska-wide National Land Cover Database (NLCD) was completed in March 2008.

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2010**

Administrative State	Plan for T&E Species Recovery	Inventory Wildlife/Plan Habitat	Inventory Lakes/Wetland Areas	Inventory Streams/Riparian Areas
	<i>/a/</i>		<i>/b/</i>	<i>/b/</i>
	<i>Plans</i>	<i>/a/ Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	0	2,006,000	0	41
Arizona	0	171,211	4	6
California	7	265,227	1,006	31
Colorado	0	699,465	4	116
Eastern States	0	1,893	40	0
Idaho	1	590,521	0	101
Montana	2	493,579	28	98
Nevada	2	190,924	0	20
New Mexico	3	1,122,285	0	27
Oregon	2	736,969	5	423
Utah	1	225,260	475	72
Wyoming	17	1,682,243	56	98
Total	35	8,185,577	1,618	1,033

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2010–continued**

Administrative State	T&E Species Recovery Actions	Implement Conservation for Non-ESA Species	Apply Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments	Apply Lake/Wetland Treatments	Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments
	<i>/a/</i>	<i>/a/</i>	<i>/b/</i>	<i>/c/</i>	<i>/c/</i>
	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	13	0	0	30	6
Arizona	57	8	3,122	2	13
Implement California	248	40	10,673	182	22
Colorado	157	0	20,687	6,398	72
Eastern States	3	0	12	5	1
Idaho	68	33	31,000	60	43
Montana	17	55	7,513	138	42
Nevada	378	0	12,590	500	5
New Mexico	432	11	34,445	1,755	90
Oregon	136	5	9,371	3,300	1,180
Utah	84	0	27,588	145	36
Wyoming	60	13	62,078	129	75
Total	1,653	165	219,079	12,644	1,585

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2010–continued**

Administrative State Collect	Native Plant Materials	Construct Shrub/Grass/ PJ/Forest Projects	Maintain Shrub/Grass/ PJ/Forest Projects	Construct Lake/Wetland/ Stream/Riparian Projects	Maintain Lake/Wetland/ Stream/Riparian Projects
	<i>/a/</i>	<i>/b/</i>	<i>/b/</i>	<i>/c/</i>	<i>/c/</i>
	<i>Collections</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>
Alaska	160	0	0	1	0
Arizona	10	10	101	19	36
California	280	10	68	23	70
Colorado	61	36	229	82	281
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	287	14	47	53	136
Montana	50	9	160	39	136
Nevada	262	364	92	14	56
New Mexico	73	39	801	49	101
Oregon	462	7	131	68	145
Utah	255	14	134	12	83
Wyoming	170	1	57	15	161
Total	2,070	504	1,820	375	1,205

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2010–continued**

Administrative State Monitor	Monitor Species Populations	Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments	Monitor Terrestrial Habitat	Monitor Lake/Wetland Habitat	Monitor Stream/ Riparian Habitat
	<i>/a/</i>	<i>/b/</i>	<i>/b/</i>	<i>/c/</i>	<i>/c/</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	328	0	3,545,000	2,244	374
Arizona	503	20,000	751,383	2	86
California	1,627	1,413	194,224	410	141
Colorado	1,010	17,680	723,189	8,982	612
Eastern States	11	230	1,050	12	20
Idaho	1,437	1,100	879,895	126	656
Montana	2,637	532	339,788	1,595	539
Nevada	418	0	2,849,948	189	331
New Mexico	236	1,450	906,903	60	236
Oregon	2,662	30,545	285,205	802	821
Utah	642	40,590	625,450	4,663	217
Wyoming	12,524	16,300	2,697,945	161	372
Total	24,035	129,840	13,799,980	19,246	4,405

Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of activities and practices in the BLM for fish, wildlife, plant, and threatened and endangered species (T&E species) conservation. Information is representative of Fiscal Year 2010 reported accomplishments, as derived from the BLM Management Information System.

/a/ All BLM subactivities.

/b/ Subactivities 1110 (Wildlife), 1120 (Fisheries), 1150 (T&E Species), 6333 (O&C Act - Soil, Water, Air), and 6334 (O&C Act - Wildlife Habitat).

/c/ Subactivities 1040 (Riparian Management), 1110, 1120, 1150, 6333, and 6334. Additional funding subactivities 1040, 6333, and 6334 were added in 2010 for some activity categories in this table to better reflect the broad spectrum of BLM subactivities that contribute to fish, wildlife, and plant conservation. The category from 2009 described as “Implement Species Recovery/Conservation Actions” was subdivided in 2010 into two categories: “Implement T&E Species Recovery Actions” and “Implement Conservation Actions for Non-ESA Species and Communities.” A previously unreported action, “Maintain Shrub/Grass/PJ/Forest Projects” was added to this table in 2010.

Table 2-8.

**EMERGENCY FIRE STABILIZATION AND
REHABILITATION PROJECTS, FISCAL YEAR 2010**

	Number <i>/a/</i>	Acres Treated <i>/b/</i>	Funding <i>/c/</i>
Alaska	0	0	\$0
Arizona	7	252	350,802
California	12	17,804	225,435
Colorado	19	6,304	537,070
Idaho	46	771,357	2,675,197
Montana	3	0	83,474
Nevada	59	17,529	3,300,006
New Mexico	5	68,665	518,020
Oregon	24	1,274	1,021,701
Utah	18	135,028	6,842,244
Washington	1	0	299,153
Wyoming	1	0	553
Total	195	1,018,213	\$15,853,655

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

/b/ Includes the acres of Emergency Stabilization and Burned-Area Rehabilitation treatments applied, as well as acres of weed inventories, treatments, and treatments evaluated. Monitoring is no longer measured in acres but captured as individual projects, as reflected in the “Number */a/*” column. (Note: Some of these activities may occur on the same acreage.)

/c/ Includes expenditures in Fiscal Year 2010 for treatments, monitoring, and inventory/assessment; these may include funding for treatments approved in 2007, 2008, and 2009, as well as planning costs for many of the Fiscal Year 2010 fires. Total does not include indirect support and other program oversight and development costs (approximately \$197,196) or funds expended in the Native Plant Materials Development Program (approximately \$1,740,894).

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 people whom the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) serves. The BLM's ability to meet these new demands will depend on improving its 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 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, other users, and the American public are minimized to prevent long-term environmental impairment or the creation of unfunded taxpayer liabilities.

The BLM administers about 247.9 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 3-34 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 Management in the Annual Report of the Minerals Management Service (MMS), formerly a Department of the Interior agency, and to reports of that agency's successor, the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR). The onshore Federal mineral revenues generated by the BLM and collected by the MMS and the ONRR, including royalties, rents, and bonus bids, totaled \$3,826 million for Fiscal Year 2010. Mineral operations on American Indian trust lands generated \$404 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, was added as of 2007. The Mineral Leasing Act, as amended, requires that a Federal coal lease 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 that 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 2010. This information will aid response to future inquiries about the number of producing Federal coal leases.

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2010

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
BLM LANDS PATENTED			
<u>Airport</u>			
None			
<u>Color-of-Title</u>			
Eastern States	1	22	\$453,254
Idaho	1	80	14,565
Montana	1	2	9,500
New Mexico	2	1	2,001
Total	5	105	\$479,320
<u>Desert Land</u>			
Nevada	1	315	\$315
Total	1	315	\$315
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /a/</u>			
Colorado /b/	4	18,197	\$0
Eastern States	2	474	0
Montana	7	1,267	0
Total	13	19,938	\$0
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA and FLTFA) /c/</u>			
California	4	230	\$84,000 /d/
Total	4	230	\$84,000
<u>Exchanges (Act of Congress)</u>			
None			
Grand Total Exchanges	17	20,168	\$84,000
<u>Homestead</u>			
None			
<u>Reclamation Homestead</u>			
None			

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
BLM LANDS PATENTED—continued			
<u>Recreation and Public Purposes</u>			
Colorado 2		121	\$250
Eastern States	3	110	9,427
Idaho 2		127	1,287
Nevada	7	206	875
New Mexico	1	15	150
Oklahoma	1	20	0
Oregon	2	177	50
Utah	1	10	0
Washington 2		461	74,000
Wyoming	2	141	0
Total	23	1,388	\$86,039
<u>Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA) /e/</u>			
Eastern States	1	93	\$92,060
Oregon	1	40	30,050
Utah	1	5	55,000
Wyoming	1	29	4,000
Total	4	167	\$181,110
<u>Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA and FLTFA) /f/</u>			
California	3	201	\$2,163,000
Colorado 3		164	37,500
Idaho 2		42	247,000
Nevada	1	2	7,000
New Mexico	1	1	5,400
Oregon	3	243	52,082
Total	13	653	\$2,511,982
<u>Sales (SNPLMA) /g/</u>			
Nevada	5	29	\$1,472,500
Total	5	29	\$1,472,500

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
BLM LANDS PATENTED—continued			
<u>Sales (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
California /h/	1	156	\$54,034
Utah /i/	1	25	70,000
Washington 3		662	716,500
Total	5	843	\$840,534
Grand Total Sales	27 1,69	2	\$5,006,126
<u>State Grants</u>			
Eastern States	1	36	\$0
Total	1	36	\$0
<u>Land Transfers (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
California	1	10,283	\$0
Eastern States	40	3,807	0
Nebraska	1	80	0
Nevada	2	263	0
Total	44	14,433	\$0
Total BLM Lands Patented (excluding Alaska conveyances)	118 38,1	37	\$5,655,800
<u>Alaska Conveyances /j/</u>			
State Selection Patents /k/	19	79,737	\$0
State Selection Tentative Approvals	86	929,733	0
Total State Selections	105	1,009,470	\$0
Native Selection Patents	27	165,144	\$0
Native Selection Interim Conveyances	22	692,415	0
Total Native Selections	49	857,559	\$0

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
BLM LANDS PATENTED—concluded			
<u>Alaska Conveyances /j/—concluded</u>			
Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Patents	2	452	\$0
Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Interim Conveyances	0	0	0
Total Alaska Railroad Transfer Act	2	452	\$0
Native Allotment Certificates	10	941	\$0
Native Veteran Allotment Certificates	26	2,943	0
Total Certificates of Allotment	36	3,884	\$0
Homesites or Headquarters	0	0	\$0
Native Townsites	0	0	0
Non-Native Townsites	0	0	0
Railroad Townsites	0	0	0
Trade and Manufacturing Sites	0	0	0
Total Sites	0	0	\$0
Grand Total Alaska Conveyances	192	1,871,365	\$0
Grand Total BLM Lands Patented (including Alaska Conveyances)	310,190	9,502	\$5,655,800
FEDERAL MINERALS PATENTED			
<u>Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals</u>			
Arizona	1	320	\$11,856
California	2	2,379	5,000
Total	3	2,699	\$16,856
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /a/</u>			
Colorado 1		2,680	\$0
Total	1	2,680	\$0
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA and FLTFA) /b/</u>			
None			

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
FEDERAL MINERALS PATENTED—concluded			
<u>Exchanges (Act of Congress)</u>			
None			
<u>Minerals (43 CFR 2720)</u>			
None			
<u>Minerals (43 CFR 3860) (Surface included in Patent)</u>			
None			
<u>Minerals (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
None			
<u>Recreation and Public Purpose Conveyance</u>			
Utah	5	1,183	\$0
Total	5	1,183	\$0
Grand Total Federal Minerals Patented	9	6,562	\$16,856

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 fiscal year the patent is issued. Purchase money is not always deposited in the appropriate depository (bank) in the same fiscal year the money is collected. 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.

/a/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA (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 5-8a and Table 5-8b—Land Exchanges and Acquisitions.

/b/ Seven acres in one Forest Exchange; 18,190 acres in one, large BLM/State Exchange, surface and all minerals conveyed in the four patents. The State Exchange was for the benefit of the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services.

/c/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA (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.

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded

- /d/ Equalization payments are for two land exchanges.
- /e/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of 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 FLTFA.
- /f/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of 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 FLTFA. See Table 3-34, Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act Proceeds from Sales, Exchanges, and Acquisitions.
- /g/ Sales pursuant to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /h/ The Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388) and the Disposal of Small Tracts Acts of March 31, 1950 (64 Stat. 39).
- /i/ Utah: Omnibus Public Land Management Act of March 3, 2009; Public Law 111-11; 123 Stat. 991.
- /j/ Alaska Conveyances: Transfer of title pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) 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 BLM 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.

- /k/ State Selections: Issued to the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339), as amended.

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2010

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Mineral & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
1909–1948 /a/							
Alaska	6,501	10,823	1,095	0	773	0	19,192
Alabama	4,412	63,586	9,563	0	2,889	0	80,450
Arizona	2,547,517	4,403	27,497	0	0	101,880	2,681,297
Arkansas	1,107	1,520	15,043	85	40	0	17,795
California	2,352,070	3,005	156,783	0	23	1,864	2,513,745
Colorado	4,271,042	1,348,288	215,423	0	38,494	0	5,873,247
Florida	1,154	0	2,304	71,259	520	0	75,237
Idaho	1,291,163	11,749	4,940	270,036	216,060	0	1,793,948
Illinois	634	120	0	0	0	0	754
Iowa	359	0	0	0	0	0	359
Kansas	54,384	0	1,421	0	0	0	55,805
Louisiana	1,223	0	17,105	0	3,844	0	22,172
Michigan	1,935	0	3,261	0	0	0	5,196
Minnesota	235	0	0	8	0	0	243
Mississippi	974	0	10,231	0	0	0	11,205
Missouri	166	0	0	0	0	0	166
Montana	3,993,640	6,658,554	987,472	11,290	17,788	150	11,668,894
Nebraska	72,964	0	3,253	0	0	0	76,217
Nevada	242,717	960	1,119	0	80	40	244,916
New Mexico	6,378,118	614,779	112,995	680	70,673	2,092,091	9,269,336
North Dakota	134,578	4,636,851	11,915	0	1,164	40	4,784,548
Ohio	38	0	0	0	0	744	782
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 2010—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	55,980
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
2008	17,747	0	1,864	0	5,285	13	24,909
2009	422,182	0	4,661	0	0	339	427,182
2010	4,048	1,760	1,979	0	506	283	8,576
Total 1949–2010	10,265,049	178,159	2,429,886	8,604	1,111,178	348,358	14,341,234
Grand Total	45,537,557	16,253,543	4,521,266	415,575	1,489,888	2,547,504	70,765,333 /c/

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2010—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. The homestead laws were repealed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701).

Table 3-3. RIGHTS-OF-WAY WORKLOAD, FISCAL YEAR 2010

Administrative State	Actions Processed <i>/a/</i>	Grants Issued <i>/b/</i>	Total Workload <i>/c/</i>
Alaska	12	37	49
Arizona	96	72	168
California	237	102	339
Colorado	308	195	503
Eastern States	4	1	5
Idaho	140	82	222
Montana	80	155	235
Nevada	272	303	575
New Mexico	1,540	856	2,396
Oregon	140	93	233
Utah	283	195	478
Wyoming	1,264	660	1,924
Total	4,376	2,751	7,127

/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 2010

Administrative State	FLPMA/Other <i>/a/</i>		Mineral Leasing Act <i>/b/</i>		Total <i>/c/</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipts</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipts</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipts</i>
Alaska	1,073	\$70,886.00	195	\$281,858.00	1,268	\$352,744.00
Arizona	4,447	2,376,774.46	288	1,509,575.68	4,735	3,886,350.14
California	6,968	5,062,145.32	271	2,156,883.43	7,239	7,219,028.75
Colorado	5,326	1,043,155.70	1,412	916,281.32	6,738	1,959,437.02
Eastern States	48	1,898.40	16	1,395.50	64	3,293.90
Idaho	5,028	1,469,489.66	123	43,431.12	5,151	1,512,920.78
Montana	3,736	147,226.06	333	137,798.44	4,069	285,024.50
Nevada	8,026	6,841,790.08	175	171,775.84	8,201	7,013,565.92
New Mexico	9,813	2,235,287.90	20,928	3,298,381.02	30,741	5,533,668.92
Oregon	9,805	1,609,118.72	25	50,062.16	9,830	1,659,180.88
Utah	4,819	2,460,162.74	1,221	385,799.51	6,040	2,845,962.25
Wyoming	11,280	4,905,702.37	7,572	2,271,376.25	18,852	7,177,078.62
Total	70,369	\$28,223,637.41	32,559	\$11,224,618.27	102,928	\$39,448,255.68

/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 2010

Geographic State	Type	FY 2010 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2009		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2010	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Alaska	Permits /a/	46	51,304	19	1,565,397	\$12,861	17	1,520,244	48	96,457
	Leases /a/	19	102	0	0	4,680	2	6	17	96
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	Permits	39	2,870	12	30	323,807	10	63	41	2,837
	Leases	26	962	1	130	120,725	0	0	27	1,092
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	Permits /a/	493	16,744	38	271	24,641	10	137	521	16,878
	Leases	215	5,184	7	233	143,290	1	0	221	5,417
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	Permits	19	105	10	105	5,036	8	99	21	111
	Leases	9	2,157	0	0	23,055	0	0	9	2,157
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	Permits	114	1,282	6	19	17,782	8	34	112	1,267
	Leases	11	140	0	0	18,130	0	0	11	140
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	Permits	76	48,984	5	62,045	14,959	2	25,574	79	85,455
	Leases	23	1,077	0	0	51,809	0	0	23	1,077
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3-5.

NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

Geographic State	Type	FY 2010 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2009		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2010	
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Nebraska /a/	Permits	29	481	0	0	\$0	0	0	29	481
	Leases	16	107	0	0	0	0	0	16	107
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	Permits /a/	26	479	47	723	17,160	49	973	24	229
	Leases /a/	7	100	0	0	3,545	0	0	7	100
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	Permits	99	26,023	7	17,232	10,718	9	17,233	97	26,022
	Leases	11	1,545	0	0	600	0	0	11	1,545
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	Permits	7	48	0	0	0	0	0	7	48
	Leases	1	25	0	0	512	0	0	1	25
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	Permits /a/	79	1,106	8	27,686	4,123	12	24,494	75	4,298
	Leases	48	44,132	1	1	33,273	0	0	49	44,133
	Easements	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
South Dakota	Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2010—concluded

Geographic State	Type	FY 2010 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2009		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2010	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Utah	Permits /a/	65	7,056 /b	71	3,118	\$103,397	76	2,475	60	7,699
	Leases	11	287	1	5	11,349	0	0	12	292
	Easements	1	543	0	0	0	0	0	1	543
Washington	Permits	6	17	1	286	1,751	0	0	7	303
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Permits /a/	30	480	5	173	14,246	2	11	33	642
	Leases /b/	17	1,039	0	0	24,740	0	0	17	1,039
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Permits /a/	1,128	156,979	229	1,677,085	\$550,481	203	1,591,337	1,154	242,727
	Leases /a/	414	56,857	10	369	\$435,708	3	6	421	57,220
	Easements	2	548	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	548
Grand Total /a/		1,544	214,384	239	1,677,454	\$986,189	206	1,591,343	1,577	300,495

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/ As a result of an audit the Cumulative Authorization figures of September 30, 2008, were adjusted.

/b/ Acreage reported includes 301 acres that were eliminated from Recreation and Public Purpose (R&PP) Lease UTU5287701 upon renewal on September 7, 2010.

/c/ Land withdrawn/leased to LDS Church; Legislation Public Law-108-137, December 2, 2003.

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2010

	FY 2010 Authorizations									
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2009		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2010		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<u>Airport Lease</u>										
Alaska	7	1,386	0	0	\$200	0	0	7	1,386	
Arizona	5	708	0	0	582	0	0	5	708	
California	15	15,613	0	0	0	0	0	15	15,613	
Colorado /a/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Idaho		574	0	0	1,082	0	0	9	574	
Nebraska	2	169	0	0	0	0	0	2	169	
Nevada	18	4,524	0	0	75,661	0	0	18	4,524	
New Mexico	8	929	0	0	800	0	0	8	929	
Oregon	3	173	0	0	750	0	0	3	173	
Utah	5	789	0	0	959	0	0	5	789	
Wyoming	2	170	0	0	350	0	0	2	170	
Total	74	25,035	0	0	\$80,384	0	0	74	25,035	
<u>Hot Springs</u>										
Alaska	1	18	0	0	\$1,230	0	0	1	18	
California	1	121	0	0	0	0	0	1	121	
Total₉	2	139	0	0	\$1,230	0	0	2	139	

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

	FY 2010 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2009		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2010	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Public Works Lease</u>									
Nebraska /b/	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1
Nevada	1	13,767	0	0	0	0	0	1	13,767
Oregon	1	52	0	0	0	0	0	1	52
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	4	13,821	0	0	\$0	0	0	4	13,821
<u>Reclamation Lease, License, and Deed</u>									
Arizona	11	8,952	0	0	\$0	0	0	11	8,952
California	6	4,424	0	0	0	0	0	6	4,424
Wyoming	2	1,210	0	0	0	0	0	2	1,210
Total	19	14,586	0	0	\$0	0	0	19	14,586
<u>Reconveyed Permit/Lease</u>									
Arizona	2	2	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	2
California	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Total	3	7	0	0	\$0	0	0	3	7

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

	FY 2010 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2009		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2010	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Recreation and Public Purpose Lease</u>									
Alaska /b/	10	69	1	1	\$54	0	0	11	70
Arizona	111	11,828	2	193	6,134	3	141	110	11,880
California	162	17,859	4	603	10,598	1	61	165	18,401
Colorado	21	1,660	2	34	1,662	1	96	22	1,598
Idaho	36	9,938	1	30	3,243	4	797	33	9,171
Montana	16	587	0	0	100	0	0	16	587
Nebraska /b/	69	6,473	0	0	0	0	0	69	6,473
Nevada /b/	227	21,576	8	250	96,441	20	2,855	215	18,971
New Mexico	97	3,133	0	0	2,160	0	0	97	3,133
North Dakota	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	1	40
Oregon	32	7,120	0	0	1,005	0	0	32	7,120
South Dakota	5	642	0	0	0	0	0	5	642
Utah /c/ /d/	37	3,755	0	0	349	1	311	36	3,444
Washington	17	1,985	0	0	0	0	0	17	1,985
Wyoming /b/	61	7,131	0	0	3,346	0	0	61	7,131
Total	902	93,796	18	1,111	\$125,092	30	4,261	890	90,646

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2009		FY 2010 Authorizations					Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2010	
			Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated			
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Small Tract Lease</u>									
Nevada	1	5	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	5
Total	1	5	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	5
<u>Special Land Use Permit</u>									
Arizona /e/	1	/e/	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	/e/
California /b/	204	6,576	205	1,819	304,487	179	1,448	230	6,947
Colorado /b/	1	310	0	0	0	0	0	1	310
Nebraska	0	0	1	200	0	0	0	1	200
Nevada	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	1	40
Oregon	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	5
Total	207	6,926	207	2,024	\$304,487	179	1,448	235	7,502
<u>Trans Alaska Pipeline System</u>									
Alaska	30	467	9	34	\$9,911	14	147	25	354
Total	30	467	9	34	\$9,911	14	147	25	354

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2010—concluded

	FY 2010 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2009		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2010	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Water Well Leases									
Colorado /f/	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1
Total	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1
Grand Total	1,243	154,783	234	3,169	\$521,104	223	5,856	1,254	152,096

Note: The category for Recreational Use Authorization has been removed because the statistical data can be found in the *Public Land Statistics*, Part 4 (Recreation and Leisure Activities).

/a/ Airport Lease reported in 2009 was issued under patent in 2008, 43 CFR Chapter 11, Sections Act of September 3, 1982, as amended (49 U.S.C. 2215).

/b/ As a result of an audit, the Cumulative Authorization figures of September 30, 2008, were adjusted.

/c/ Acreage reported includes 301 acres that were eliminated from Recreation and Public Purpose (R&PP) Lease UTU52877-1 upon renewal on September 7, 2010.

/d/ Amount shown does not include any refunds made.

/e/ Arizona: contains .003 acres

/f/ Water well is being re-drilled and should be completed as of September 30, 2011, generating revenue once again.

Table 3-7a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING
DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2009**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	300	50	4	305
California	176	2	21	193
Colorado	844	33	77	913
Idaho	1,133	68	76	1,201
Montana	2,592	115	113	2,626
Nevada	472	38	64	522
New Mexico	1,218	354	217	1,372
Oregon	649	28	6	655
Utah	1,123	46	147	1,233
Wyoming	852	102	106	934
Total	9,359	836	831	9,954
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	322,166	2,824	1,675	326,665
California	132,334	32	11,915	144,281
Colorado	271,565	3,221	67,774	342,560
Idaho	850,361	3,476	69,746	923,583
Montana	1,002,394	4,504	21,940	1,028,838
Nevada	1,030,883	3,212	87,727	1,121,822
New Mexico	1,192,926	15,190	61,155	1,269,271
Oregon	685,527	1,586	4,501	691,614
Utah	593,570	1,588	145,687	740,845
Wyoming	729,354	5,677	125,580	860,611
Total /c/	6,811,080	41,310	597,700	7,450,090

/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 2009 (October 2008–September 2009).

/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 2009**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	314	10	3	320
California	217	10	20	241
Colorado	342	15	39	366
Idaho	342	23	22	368
Montana	1,454	45	78	1,514
Nevada	9	0	0	9
New Mexico	692	28	26	705
Oregon	570	18	6	585
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,476	139	150	1,550
Total	5,416	288	344	5,658
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	113,152	529	797	114,478
California	60,005	353	4,594	64,952
Colorado	30,911	496	4,458	35,865
Idaho	25,872	357	3,276	29,505
Montana	194,427	796	12,556	207,779
Nevada	10,861	0	0	10,861
New Mexico	172,181	692	31,652	204,525
Oregon	59,385	470	1,455	61,310
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	374,238	5,591	35,718	415,547
Total /d/	1,041,032	9,284	94,506	1,144,822

/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 2009 (October 2008–September 2009).

/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 2009**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	614	60	7	625
California	393	12	41	434
Colorado	1,186	48	116	1,279
Idaho	1,475	91	98	1,569
Montana	4,046	160	191	4,140
Nevada	481	38	64	531
New Mexico	1,910	382	243	2,077
Oregon	1,219	46	12	1,240
Utah	1,123	46	147	1,233
Wyoming	2,328	241	256	2,484
Total	14,775	1,124	1,175	15,612
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	435,318	3,353	2,472	441,143
California	192,339	385	16,509	209,233
Colorado	302,476	3,717	72,232	378,425
Idaho	876,233	3,833	73,022	953,088
Montana	1,196,821	5,300	34,496	1,236,617
Nevada	1,041,744	3,212	87,727	1,132,683
New Mexico	1,365,107	15,882	92,807	1,473,796
Oregon	744,912	2,056	5,956	752,924
Utah	593,570	1,588	145,687	740,845
Wyoming	1,103,592	11,268	161,298	1,276,158
Total /c/	7,852,112	50,594	692,206	8,594,912

/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 2009 (October 2008–September 2009).

/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 2010

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	281	48	2	286
California	191	2	21	207
Colorado	860	34	73	926
Idaho	1,185	71	83	1,263
Montana	2,617	121	109	2,648
Nevada	476	39	66	528
New Mexico	1,261	364	215	1,411
Oregon	657	26	7	663
Utah	1,076	44	147	1,185
Wyoming	892	102	113	982
Total	9,496	851	836	10,099
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	288,890	3,000	302	292,192
California	121,824	32	12,126	133,982
Colorado	269,433	3,435	61,539	334,407
Idaho	880,095	4,255	70,721	955,071
Montana	1,017,623	4,798	23,036	1,045,457
Nevada	1,029,876	3,387	98,701	1,131,964
New Mexico	1,224,077	15,492	49,895	1,289,464
Oregon	697,083	1,569	4,636	703,288
Utah	616,341	1,456	145,379	763,176
Wyoming	776,671	5,514	137,508	919,693
Total /c/	6,921,913	42,938	603,843	7,568,694

/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 2010 (October 2009–September 2010).

/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 2010**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	303	12	2	309
California	211	10	19	235
Colorado	336	14	39	357
Idaho	342	23	23	366
Montana	1,460	49	78	1,522
Nevada	8	0	0	8
New Mexico	705	28	27	717
Oregon	577	17	6	591
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,504	145	153	1,584
Total	5,446	298	347	5,689
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	111,344	601	540	112,485
California	63,142	319	5,250	68,711
Colorado	30,559	480	4,084	35,123
Idaho	24,214	340	3,990	28,544
Montana	192,102	1,032	12,327	205,461
Nevada	6,207	0	0	6,207
New Mexico	167,614	831	30,915	199,360
Oregon	65,881	1,000	1,455	68,336
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	388,746	6,676	36,184	431,606
Total /d/	1,049,809	11,279	94,745	1,155,833

/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 2010 (October 2009–September 2010).

/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 2010**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	584	60	4	595
California	402	12	40	442
Colorado	1,196	48	112	1,283
Idaho	1,527	94	106	1,629
Montana	4,077	170	187	4,170
Nevada	484	39	66	536
New Mexico	1,966	392	242	2,128
Oregon	1,234	43	13	1,254
Utah	1,076	44	147	1,185
Wyoming	2,396	247	266	2,566
Total	14,942	1,149	1,183	15,788
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	400,234	3,601	842	404,677
California	184,966	351	17,376	202,693
Colorado	299,992	3,915	65,623	369,530
Idaho	904,309	4,595	74,711	983,615
Montana	1,209,725	5,830	35,363	1,250,918
Nevada	1,036,083	3,387	98,701	1,138,171
New Mexico	1,391,691	16,323	80,810	1,488,824
Oregon	762,964	2,569	6,091	771,624
Utah	616,341	1,456	145,379	763,176
Wyoming	1,165,417	12,190	173,692	1,351,299
Total /c/	7,971,722	54,217	698,588	8,724,527

/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 2010 (October 2009–September 2010).

/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, 2010

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	402	484,961	96,772
California	260	233,887	99,184
Colorado	1,097	552,537	101,357
Idaho	1,455	1,311,799	202,420
Montana	2,729	1,122,517	23,511
Nevada	640	2,059,113	535,439
New Mexico	1,515	1,636,074	84,214
Oregon	757	965,689	132,853
Utah	1,456	1,194,078	313,750
Wyoming	1,102	1,467,892	364,449
Total	11,413	11,028,547	1,953,949
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	403	484,978	96,791
California	234	171,260	62,940
Colorado	1,104	553,619	101,357
Idaho	1,454	1,311,077	202,420
Montana	2,729	1,122,517	23,511
Nebraska	0	0	0
Nevada	666	2,119,602	571,683
New Mexico	1,515	1,636,074	84,214
North Dakota	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	757	965,689	132,853
South Dakota	0	0	0
Utah	1,450	1,195,958	313,782
Washington	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,101	1,467,773	364,398
Total	11,413	11,028,547	1,953,949

/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 BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota.

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

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands 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, 2010

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	363	155,133	7,013
California	294	145,529	10,465
Colorado	406	44,087	4,346
Idaho	415	35,230	1,332
Montana	1,585	231,537	17,953
Nevada	11	30,700	385
New Mexico	772	214,287	4,374
Oregon	757	90,598	4,443
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,724	459,509	7,378
Total	6,327	1,406,610	57,689
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	363	155,133	7,013
California	295	145,593	10,465
Colorado	406	44,087	4,346
Idaho	415	35,230	1,332
Montana	1,031	148,787	17,914
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	11	30,700	385
New Mexico	768	214,155	4,374
North Dakota	79	9,279	0
Oklahoma	4	132	0
Oregon	486	57,249	3,753
South Dakota	474	73,416	39
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Washington	270	33,285	690
Wyoming	1,707	458,972	7,378
Total	6,327	1,406,610	57,689

/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 BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota.

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

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands 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, 2010

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	765	640,094	103,785
California	554	379,416	109,649
Colorado	1,503	596,624	105,703
Idaho	1,870	1,347,029	203,752
Montana	4,314	1,354,054	41,464
Nevada	651	2,089,813	535,824
New Mexico	2,287	1,850,361	88,588
Oregon	1,514	1,056,287	137,296
Utah	1,456	1,194,078	313,750
Wyoming	2,826	1,927,401	371,827
Total	17,740	12,435,157	2,011,638
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	766	640,111	103,804
California	529	316,853	73,405
Colorado	1,510	597,706	105,703
Idaho	1,869	1,346,307	203,752
Montana	3,760	1,271,304	41,425
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	677	2,150,302	572,068
New Mexico	2,283	1,850,229	88,588
North Dakota	79	9,279	0
Oklahoma	4	132	0
Oregon	1,243	1,022,938	136,606
South Dakota	474	73,416	39
Utah	1,450	1,195,958	313,782
Washington	270	33,285	690
Wyoming	2,808	1,926,745	371,776
Total	17,740	12,435,157	2,011,638

/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 BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota.

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

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands 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 2008 (MARCH 1, 2008–FEBRUARY 28, 2009)

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	628	60	6	639
California	388	13	36	424
Colorado	1,230	46	114	1,320
Idaho	1,504	95	102	1,602
Montana	4,124	156	198	4,216
Nevada	502	37	69	556
New Mexico	1,957	388	250	2,122
Oregon	1,245	48	14	1,267
Utah	1,141	47	152	1,256
Wyoming	2,373	241	262	2,533
Total	15,092	1,131	1,203	15,935
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	459,130	3,587	1,508	464,225
California	186,887	394	15,409	202,690
Colorado	306,592	3,504	66,614	376,710
Idaho	875,837	4,073	71,669	951,579
Montana	1,205,745	5,018	36,525	1,247,288
Nevada	1,011,021	3,067	88,350	1,102,438
New Mexico	1,345,092	15,651	94,786	1,455,529
Oregon	769,282	2,426	5,873	777,581
Utah	599,914	1,472	144,130	745,516
Wyoming	1,084,942	11,824	170,542	1,267,308
Total /c/	7,844,442	51,016	695,406	8,590,864

/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 2008 (March 1, 2008–February 28, 2009).

/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 2009 (MARCH 1, 2009–FEBRUARY 28, 2010)

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	614	60	7	624
California	400	12	41	442
Colorado	1,231	49	112	1,322
Idaho	1,519	92	98	1,615
Montana	4,120	163	194	4,216
Nevada	484	37	66	535
New Mexico	1,965	387	244	2,133
Oregon	1,241	47	12	1,262
Utah	1,132	43	150	1,242
Wyoming	2,387	247	269	2,559
Total	15,093	1,137	1,193	15,950
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	410,241	3,405	2,102	415,748
California	177,356	400	17,943	195,699
Colorado	304,234	3,753	67,424	375,411
Idaho	906,405	4,064	74,481	984,950
Montana	1,197,671	5,290	37,026	1,239,987
Nevada	992,334	3,373	94,685	1,090,392
New Mexico	1,359,843	15,857	87,135	1,462,835
Oregon	747,416	2,362	5,816	755,594
Utah	587,054	1,373	147,273	735,700
Wyoming	1,103,508	11,162	161,493	1,276,163
Total /c/	7,786,062	51,039	695,378	8,532,479

/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 2009 (March 1, 2009–February 28, 2010).

/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 2010**

Administrative State	Timber Sales /a/	Wood Products /b/	Non-Wood^{/c/} Forest Product Sales	Total
Alaska	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Arizona	\$0.00	\$339.50	\$831.30	\$1,170.80
California	\$927,420.40	\$17,881.82	\$8,053.15	\$953,355.37
Colorado	\$13,924.00	\$39,994.87	\$14,739.00	\$68,657.87
Idaho	\$280,890.32	\$14,014.70	\$7,937.50	\$302,842.52
Montana	\$1,764,619.21	\$16,448.75	\$1,139.00	\$1,782,206.96
Nevada	\$0.00	\$55,154.00	\$25,736.50	\$80,890.50
New Mexico	\$0.00	\$29,735.50	\$2,020.98	\$31,756.48
Oregon	\$25,858,142.64	\$52,473.66	\$165,720.68	\$26,076,336.98
–Eastern /d/	\$221,279.70	\$14,061.01	\$27,216.19	\$262,556.90
–Western /e/	\$25,636,862.94	\$38,412.65	\$138,504.49	\$25,813,780.08
Utah	\$0.00	\$44,360.90	\$21,706.34	\$66,067.24
Wyoming	\$22,048.68	\$20,559.61	\$3,409.86	\$46,018.15
Total	\$28,867,045.25	\$290,963.31	\$251,294.31	\$29,409,302.87
Total Wood Products	\$29,158,008.56			

**Table 3-11. TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NON-WOOD PRODUCT SALES,
FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded**

Note: Table 3-11 does not include values associated with the BLM’s recently acquired stewardship contracting authority.

/a/ Includes original (parent) sale volumes offered and small sales (sawtimber) offered during the Fiscal Year 2010. This column includes only sales offered using Forms 5450-4 (Contract for Sale of Timber, Scale Sale) and 5450-3 (Contract for the Sale of Timber, Lump Sum Sale), along with the sawtimber portion of sales offered and/or negotiated using Forms 5450-5 (Vegetative or Mineral Material Negotiated Cash Sale Contract) or 5450-24 (Forest Products Removal Permit and Cash Receipt).

/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 2010

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>	Other SFP MBF <i>/b/</i>	Total Volume MBF <i>/c/</i>	SFP Fuelwood GTON <i>/d/</i>	Stewardship Contracting		
								Sawtimber MBF <i>/e/</i>	Fuelwood GTON <i>/f/</i>	Biomass GTON <i>/g/</i>
Alaska	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	0	2,440	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0.00	0.00	2	2	201	0	0	55
California	12	6,428	927,420.40	144.27	93	6,521	3,660	24	0	84,299
Colorado	6	3,185	13,924.00	4.37	102	3,287	9,058	2,724	1,314	4,073
Idaho	9	10,436	280,890.32	26.92	64	10,500	5,596	7,903	170	30,546
Montana	17	21,111	1,764,619.21	83.59	79	21,190	4,670	1,698	0	5,131
Nevada	0	0	0.00	0.00	44	44	15,083	0	595	1,550
New Mexico	0	0	0.00	0.00	16	16	5,733	0	0	0
Oregon	444	232,204	25,858,142.64	111.36	1,167	233,371	11,069	10,832	2,195	111,320
–Eastern <i>/h/</i>	5	4,304	221,279.70	51.41	952	5,256	5,415	4,921	0	63,798
–Western <i>/i/</i>	439	227,900	25,636,862.94	112.49	215	228,115	5,653	5,911	2,195	47,522
Utah	0	0	0.00	0.00	331	331	11,995	0	0	4,671
Wyoming	2	2,414	22,048.68	9.13	137	2,551	3,381	0	0	0
Total	490	275,778	\$28,867,045.25	\$104.67	2,035	277,813	72,886	23,181	4,274	241,645

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2010—concluded

Note: 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. Some numbers may not add, owing to rounding.

- /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) or 5450-24 (Forest Products Removal Permit and Cash Receipt). It does not include volumes and values associated with the BLM's stewardship contracting.
- /b/ 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.
- /c/ This column adds Sawtimber Offered and Other SFP, converted to one common measure (MBF).
- /d/ 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. One cord is approximately equal to 1.7 Green Tons (GTON). Volumes and values associated with stewardship contracting are not included. In previous years fuelwood was reported in this table as MBF. In Fiscal Year 2010 fuelwood reporting was changed to Green Tons.
- /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 GTON for contracts under the BLM's stewardship contracting authority.
- /g/ This column is for 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 byproducts of management, restoration, or fuel reduction treatment) 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 Data—Timber Sale Information System (TSIS).

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2010

	Leases as of September 30, 2010 <i>/a/</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases—continued					
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	3	163			
Alaska	0	0			
Arkansas	20	3,207			
California	25	2,326			
Colorado	242	73,481			
Kansas	52	10,795			
Louisiana	25	2,138			
Michigan	2	200			
Mississippi	2	53			
Montana	249	72,810			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	777	203,028			
North Dakota	34	6,593			
Oklahoma	201	14,202			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Utah	158	55,584			
Wyoming	612	133,984			
Total	2,415	579,881	None	None	None
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	73	28,874			
Colorado	4	897			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	10	1,755			
Kentucky	4	1,372			
Louisiana	4	3,774			
Michigan	4	337			
Mississippi	24	8,313			
Montana	5	1,323			
New Mexico	1	160			
New York	2	751			
North Dakota	28	4,448			
Ohio	14	2,466			
Oklahoma	43	9,675			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
Texas	11	4,070			
Utah	1	40			

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2010 <i>/a/</i>		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—continued</u>					
Acquired Lands—continued					
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	12	1,520			
Total	248	71,654	None	None	None
<u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alabama	5	254			
Alaska	0	0			
Arkansas	93	32,081			
California	25	2,326			
Colorado	246	74,378			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	62	12,550			
Kentucky	4	1,372			
Louisiana	29	5,912			
Michigan	6	537			
Mississippi	26	8,366			
Montana	254	74,133			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	778	203,188			
New York	2	751			
North Dakota	62	11,041			
Ohio	14	2,466			
Oklahoma	244	23,877			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Texas	11	4,070			
Utah	159	55,624			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	624	135,504			
Total	2,663	651,535	None	None	None
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	1	151			
Colorado	1	320			
Kansas	206	43,029			

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2010 <i>/a/</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases—continued</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands—continued					
Louisiana	1	40			
Michigan	1	200			
Ohio	1	68			
Oklahoma	4	561			
Texas	1	106			
Wyoming	4	995			
Total	220	45,470	None	None	None
Total Pre-Reform Act Oil and Gas Leases <i>/b/ /c/</i>					
	2,883	697,005	None	None	None
<u>Reform Act Leases</u>					
Alabama	32	4,033	13	1,476	\$50,392
Arizona	16	16,207	0	0	0
Arkansas	284	194,444	11	1,005	591,086
California	254	157,130	21	16,284	4,168,817
Colorado	3,069	2,841,340	91	63,284	1,049,495
Idaho	11	20,360	0	0	0
Kansas	21	4,797	3	360	2,960
Louisiana	70	7,247	12	1,602	35,385,500
Michigan	2	428	0	0	0
Mississippi	28	3,203	18	2,255	119,650
Montana	1,217	1,014,554	67	43,497	3,009,956
Nebraska	2	342	0	0	0
Nevada	897	1,351,699	81	136,246	337,246
New Mexico	2,854	1,804,032	188	67,259	23,779,154
North Dakota	472	165,663	8	366	398,200
Oklahoma	308	30,589	9	300	255,956
Oregon	140	216,303	0	0	0
South Dakota	77	83,569	0	0	0
Utah	2,273	2,895,389	67	95,209	3,458,995
Washington	98	102,296	0	0	0
Wyoming	9,294	7,673,566	279	252,800	29,417,690
Total	21,419	18,587,191	868	681,943	\$102,025,097
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	130	102,605	4	620	\$29,080
Arkansas	654	429,652	7	661	753,250
California	3	205	2	165	8,653

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2010 <i>/a/</i>		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					
Colorado	129	55,973	18	8,609	\$50,188
Florida	1	1,600	0	0	0
Illinois	9	6,382	0	0	0
Indiana	11	18,486	0	0	0
Kansas	43	13,044	1	80	240
Kentucky	15	11,217	0	0	0
Louisiana	189	82,581	18	2,294	28,273
Michigan	95	62,515	3	2,402	0
Mississippi	599	268,973	8	1,033	15,508
Montana	252	177,708	4	1,080	89,120
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	24	14,279	2	880	20,320
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	771	489,304	23	17,146	44,184,565
Ohio	61	15,788	22	8,805	162,661
Oklahoma	272	179,653	14	2,778	676,945
Oregon	3	1,703	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2	108	0	0	0
South Dakota	3	951	0	0	0
Texas	505	305,442	30	12,816	46,115,903
Utah	6	930	0	0	0
Virginia	34	19,586	0	0	0
Washington	138	237,460	0	0	0
West Virginia	39	62,694	0	0	0
Wyoming	56	24,372	0	0	0
Total	4,046	2,583,485	156	59,369	\$92,134,706
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alabama	162	106,638	17	2,096	\$79,472
Arizona	16	16,207	0	0	0
Arkansas	938	624,096	18	1,666	1,344,336
California	257	157,335	23	16,449	4,177,470
Colorado	3,198	2,897,313	109	71,893	1,099,683
Florida	1	1,600	0	0	0
Idaho	11	20,360	0	0	0
Illinois	9	6,382	0	0	0
Indiana	11	18,486	0	0	0
Kansas	64	17,841	4	440	3,200

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2010 <i>/a/</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
Summary: Reform Act Leases—continued					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands—continued					
Kentucky	15	11,217	0	0	\$0
Louisiana	259	89,828	30	3,896	35,413,773
Michigan	97	62,943	3	2,402	0
Mississippi	627	272,176	26	3,288	135,158
Montana	1,469	1,192,262	71	44,577	3,099,076
Nebraska	2	342	0	0	0
Nevada	897	1,351,699	81	136,246	337,246
New Mexico	2,878	1,818,311	190	68,139	23,799,474
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	1,243	654,967	31	17,512	44,582,765
Ohio	61	15,788	22	8,805	162,661
Oklahoma	580	210,242	23	3,078	932,901
Oregon	143	218,006	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2	108	0	0	0
South Dakota	80	84,520	0	0	0
Texas	505	305,442	30	12,816	46,115,903
Utah	2,279	2,896,319	67	95,209	3,458,995
Virginia	34	19,586	0	0	0
Washington	236	339,756	0	0	0
West Virginia	39	62,694	0	0	0
Wyoming	9,350	7,697,938	279	252,800	29,417,690
Total	25,465	21,170,676	1,024	741,312	\$194,159,803
Reform Act Future Interest Leases					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	9	835			
Colorado	1	160			
Kansas	39	9,672			
Louisiana	1	73			
North Dakota	1	40			
Oklahoma	16	2,110			
Texas	38	7,263			
Total	105	20,153	None	None	None
Total Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /d/ /e/					
	25,570	21,190,829	1,024	741,312	\$194,159,803

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2010 <i>/a/</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Competitive General Services Administration (GSA) Oil and Gas Leases /f/</u>					
Public Domain					
California	2	712			
Nebraska	9	7,361			
Total	11	8,073	None	None	None
<u>Competitive Protective Leases /g/</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alaska	0	0			
Arkansas	2	690			
California	2	72			
Colorado	1	320			
Louisiana	4	9,067			
Nebraska	2	950			
New Mexico	1	27			
North Dakota	10	1,367			
Ohio	1	113			
Oklahoma	2	2,768			
Texas	6	2,259			
Utah	3	143			
Wyoming	1	80			
Total	35	17,856	None	None	None
<u>Competitive National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska Leases /h/</u>					
Public Domain					
Alaska	246	2,272,385			
Total	246	2,272,385	None	None	None
<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 and Gas Leases/j/	28,749	24,194,536	1,024	741,312	\$194,159,803

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2010–continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2010 <i>/a/</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Pre-EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases /k/</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	51	75,901			
Nevada	51	65,425	3	8,774	
New Mexico	3	2,941			
Oregon	10	6,463			
Utah	7	6,059			
Total	122	156,789	3	8,774	None
<u>EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases //</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	21	14,102	0	0	\$0
Idaho	12	26,170	4	10,593	21,188
Nevada	225	631,669	75	211,530	2,326,631
Oregon	11	41,392	0	0	0
Utah	51	154,402	20	64,100	413,534
Total	320	867,735	99	286,223	\$2,761,353
Total Competitive Geothermal Leases	442	1,024,524	102	294,997	\$2,761,353
<u>Grand Total of All Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>					
	29,191	25,219,060	1,126	1,036,309	\$196,921,156

Note: The three righthand columns of this table do not apply to leases authorized before the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (Reform Act), except for those leases that had been pending issuance owing 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/ Leases that are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the three righthand columns of this table.

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

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2010—concluded**

- /c/ This is the total of all pre-Reform Act leases 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 leases and Reform Act future interest leases.
- /f/ Leases issued under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for lands previously withdrawn or reserved from the public domain that are no longer needed by the agency for which the lands were withdrawn or reserved, 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 2010**

	Total as of September 30, 2010 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	4	599		
Alaska	33	47,428		
Arkansas	11	2,322		
California	82	21,847		
Colorado	749	599,620		
Kansas	27	7,967		
Louisiana	36	7,824		
Michigan	2	222		
Mississippi	3	192		
Montana	818	1,078,409		
Nebraska	3	159		
Nevada	16	12,260		
New Mexico	3,027	2,042,777		
North Dakota	30	7,617		
Oklahoma	176	28,011		
South Dakota	11	5,745		
Utah	718	569,935		
Wyoming	1,978	968,925		
Total	7,724	5,401,859	None	None
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	0	0		
Arkansas	28	23,070		
California	8	1,417		
Colorado	11	3,958		
Kansas	2	996		
Kentucky	5	6,704		
Louisiana	10	10,978		
Maryland	4	2,637		
Michigan	22	6,444		
Mississippi	38	20,547		
Montana	42	17,455		
Nebraska	3	136		
New Mexico	2	766		
North Dakota	48	28,198		
Ohio	10	9,759		
Oklahoma	37	11,336		
Pennsylvania	0	0		
Texas	32	70,376		

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2010 <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	8	1,493		
Virginia	3	9,400		
West Virginia	32	45,479		
Wyoming	17	3,994		
Total	362	275,143	None	None
<u>Summary: Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	4	599		
Alaska	33	47,428		
Arkansas	39	25,392		
California	90	23,264		
Colorado	760	603,578		
Kansas	29	8,963		
Kentucky	5	6,704		
Louisiana	46	18,802		
Maryland	4	2,637		
Michigan	24	6,666		
Mississippi	41	20,739		
Montana	860	1,095,864		
Nebraska	6	295		
Nevada	16	12,260		
New Mexico	3,029	2,043,543		
North Dakota	78	35,815		
Ohio	10	9,759		
Oklahoma	213	39,347		
Pennsylvania	0	0		
South Dakota	11	5,745		
Texas	32	70,376		
Utah	726	571,428		
Virginia	3	9,400		
West Virginia	32	45,479		
Wyoming	1,995	972,919		
Total	8,086	5,677,002	None	None

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2010 /a/		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	4	1,604		
Arkansas	2	160		
California	30	7,653		
Colorado	788	460,586		
Florida	1	120		
Kansas	2	880		
Louisiana	8	454		
Michigan	11	13,915		
Mississippi	2	182		
Montana	316	222,989		
Nevada	20	7,998		
New Mexico	1,383	865,321		
North Dakota	102	59,748	1	1,259
Oklahoma	125	17,422		
South Dakota	37	17,673		
Utah	449	374,147		
Wyoming	3,148	1,558,029	1	41
Total	6,428	3,608,881	2	1,300
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	3	3,001		
Arkansas	7	3,163		
California	1	42		
Colorado	30	18,174		
Kansas	0	0		
Kentucky	4	7,713		
Louisiana	12	5,174		
Michigan	19	8,356		
Mississippi	18	9,863		
Montana	48	44,916		
Nebraska	1	9		
New Mexico	4	834		
North Dakota	154	139,957	4	2,037
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	40	13,157		
South Dakota	2	840		
Texas	21	20,139		
Utah	3	324		
Virginia	0	0		

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2010 <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	2	4,156		
Wyoming	41	15,981		
Total	411	297,469	4	2,037
<u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	7	4,605		
Arkansas	9	3,323		
California	31	7,695		
Colorado	818	478,760		
Florida	1	120		
Kansas	2	880		
Kentucky	4	7,713		
Louisiana	20	5,628		
Michigan	30	22,271		
Mississippi	20	10,045		
Montana	364	267,905		
Nebraska	1	9		
Nevada	20	7,998		
New Mexico	1,387	866,155		
North Dakota	256	199,705	5	3,296
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	165	30,579		
South Dakota	39	18,513		
Texas	21	20,139		
Utah	452	374,471		
Virginia	0	0		
West Virginia	2	4,156		
Wyoming	3,189	1,574,010	1	41
Total	6,839	3,906,350	6	3,337
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	5	843		
Colorado	6	860		
Kansas	2	400		

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2010 /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 and Acquired Lands—continued				
Louisiana	3	14,011		
Michigan	3	1,241		
Mississippi	1	395		
North Dakota	5	1,110		
Texas	2	4,615		
Wyoming	3	511		
Total	30	23,986	None	None
Total Pre-Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /b/	14,955	9,607,338	6	3,337
<u>Reform Act Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	1	281	0	0
Arizona	69	341,474	0	0
Arkansas	71	90,901	0	0
California	34	35,098	2	4,752
Colorado	355	425,394	17	8,947
Idaho	1	1,754	0	0
Kansas	8	7,748	5	5,174
Louisiana	2	132	0	0
Michigan	3	960	0	0
Mississippi	1	685	0	0
Montana	315	370,093	0	0
Nebraska	3	320	0	0
Nevada	1,049	2,594,253	171	513,302
New Mexico	110	169,564	0	0
North Dakota	37	12,691	0	0
Oklahoma	10	1,924	1	9
Oregon	19	32,336	0	0
South Dakota	19	19,453	0	0
Utah	560	950,524	12	15,648
Washington	16	19,374	2	3,044
West Virginia	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,119	1,141,637	29	41,503
Total	3,802	6,216,596	239	592,379

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2010 /a/		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	8	6,874	0	0
Arkansas	66	80,223	0	0
California	0	0	0	0
Colorado	30	18,399	20	14,525
Kansas	1	1,120	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	19	6,391	2	1,321
Michigan	10	5,872	0	0
Mississippi	71	39,346	0	0
Montana	130	139,011	0	0
North Dakota	49	25,606	0	0
Ohio	29	10,110	1	99
Oklahoma	15	17,121	0	0
Oregon	10	19,303	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0
Texas	35	40,019	0	0
Utah	1	400	0	0
Virginia	1	1,038	0	0
Washington	8	16,115	0	0
West Virginia	8	8,340	0	0
Wyoming	7	4,150	0	0
Total	498	439,438	23	15,945

Summary: Reform Act Leases

Public Domain and Acquired Lands

Alabama	9	7,155	0	0
Arizona	69	341,474	0	0
Arkansas	137	171,124	0	0
California	34	35,098	2	4,752
Colorado	385	443,793	37	23,472
Idaho	1	1,754	0	0
Kansas	9	8,868	5	5,174
Kentucky	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	21	6,523	2	1,321
Michigan	13	6,832	0	0
Mississippi	72	40,031	0	0
Montana	445	509,104	0	0
Nebraska	3	320	0	0
Nevada	1,049	2,594,253	171	513,302

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2010 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases—continued</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands—continued				
New Mexico	110	169,564	0	0
North Dakota	86	38,297	0	0
Ohio	29	10,110	1	99
Oklahoma	25	19,045	1	9
Oregon	29	51,639	0	0
South Dakota	19	19,453	0	0
Texas	35	40,019	0	0
Utah	561	950,924	12	15,648
Virginia	1	1,038	0	0
Washington	24	35,489	2	3,044
West Virginia	8	8,340	0	0
Wyoming	1,126	1,145,787	29	41,503
Total	4,300	6,656,034	262	608,324
<u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	1	547		
Total	1	547	None	None
Total Reform Act				
Noncompetitive Leases /c/	4,301	6,656,581	262	608,324
Total Oil and Gas				
Noncompetitive Leases /d/	19,256	16,263,919	268	611,661
<u>Geothermal Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Arizona	1	2,084	0	0
California	20	21,573	0	0
Idaho	3	1,996	2	3,322
Nevada	270	477,035	24	85,540
New Mexico	1	640	0	0
Oregon	47	44,949	0	0
Utah	1	1,744	0	0
Total	343	550,021	26	88,862
<u>Grand Total of All Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>				
	19,599	16,813,940	294	700,523

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded

Note: The two righthand columns of this table do not apply to leases authorized before the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act (Reform Act) of 1987, except for those leases that had been pending issuance owing to litigation or appeal.

/a/ Leases that are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the two righthand columns of this table.

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

/c/ Leases issued under the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing 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 2010**

	Total as of September 30, 2010 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Private Leases /b/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	1	60	0	0
Arkansas	1	40	0	0
Colorado	2	328	0	0
Indiana	2	68	0	0
Kansas	4	1,480	0	0
Kentucky	34	9,084	0	0
Louisiana	2	48	0	0
Mississippi	1	482	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	1	210	0	0
New York	1	158	0	0
North Dakota	4	585	0	0
Ohio	134	15,928	2	109
Oklahoma	7	924	0	0
Pennsylvania	64	4,304	0	0
Tennessee	2	736	0	0
Texas	4	1,135	0	0
Utah	3	1,032	0	0
West Virginia	185	19,507	0	0
Total Private Leases /c/	452	56,109	2	109
<u>Exchange Leases /d/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	66	11,851		
Colorado	19	9,422		
Kansas	21	18,028		
Montana	91	27,202		
New Mexico	306	123,620		
North Dakota	9	4,227		
Wyoming	72	20,796		
Total Exchange Leases	584	215,146	None	None
<u>Renewal Leases /e/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	139	39,234		
Colorado	129	111,052		
Louisiana	1	103		
Montana	117	37,727		
New Mexico	423	100,769		
North Dakota	9	8,981		

Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2010 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Renewal Leases /e/—continued</u>				
Public Domain—continued				
Oklahoma	8	282		
Utah	6	5,435		
Wyoming	385	105,977		
Total Renewal Leases /c/	1,217	409,560	None	None
<u>Renewal Leases with Discovery National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska /f/</u>				
Public Domain				
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Total Renewal Leases with Discovery NPR-Alaska	0	0	0	0
<u>Renewal Leases without Discovery National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska /f/</u>				
Public Domain				
Alaska	1	6,133	0	0
Total Renewal Leases without Discovery NPR- Alaska	1	6,133	0	0
<u>Class III Reinstatement Leases /g/</u>				
Public Domain				
California 1		80	0	0
Wyoming 3		498	0	0
Total Class III Reinstatement Leases	4	578	0	0
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Rights-of-Way of 1930 /h/</u>				
Public Domain				
Colorado	56	2,999	2	46
Montana	7	113	0	0
Nebraska	3	119	0	0
New Mexico	3	705	0	0
North Dakota	6	583	1	26
Utah	3	457	0	0
Wyoming	46	2,075	0	0
Total Rights-of-Way Act of 1930 Leases	124	7,051	3	72

Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2010 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act of 1934 /i/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
California 1		160	0	0
Colorado 1		711	0	0
Kansas 50		11,068	0	0
North Dakota	10	2,233	0	0
Oklahoma 27		5,165	0	0
Texas 64		9,520	12	518
Total FFMC Act Leases	153	28,857	12	518
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Texas Relinquishment Act of 1919 /j/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	4	4,270		
Total Texas Relinquishment	4	4,270	None	None
Grand Total Other Oil and Gas Leases	2,539	727,704	17	699

/a/ Leases that are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the two righthand 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 before 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 within the National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska, which is renewed for 10 additional years. Such renewals were authorized by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which amended the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976.

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

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded**

- /h/ A lease issued under the Oil and Gas Special 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.
- /i/ A lease issued on lands acquired by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (FFMC) under the FFMC Act of 1934.
- /j/ A lease issued under the Texas Relinquishment Act of 1919.

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2010**

OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	APDs /a/ Approved	Wells Started	Wells Completed	Wells Plugged
Alabama	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	1	0
Arkansas	18	13	8	2
California	288	210	60	0
Colorado	596	411	268	4
Kansas	2	1	1	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	1
Louisiana	1	0	0	3
Michigan	1	2	0	1
Mississippi	1	1	0	3
Montana	63	63	55	8
Nebraska	0	0	0	0
Nevada	3	2	2	0
New Mexico	1,002	731	740	159
New York	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	146	95	71	0
Ohio	3	2	1	0
Oklahoma	9	2	1	0
Pennsylvania	0	1	1	0
South Dakota	1	0	0	0
Texas	76	25	10	0
Utah	401	317	328	1
Virginia	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,545	1,290	1,117	322
Total	4,156	3,166	2,664	504

GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	GDPs /b/ Approved	Wells Started	Wells Completed	Wells Plugged
Arizona	0	0	0	0
California	4	3	1	0
Idaho	5	0	0	0
Nevada	23	7	3	0
New Mexico	1	1	0	0
Oregon	2	2	0	0
Utah	2	3	3	0
Total	37	16	7	0

**Table 3-16. NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded**

/a/ APDs = Applications for Permit to Drill.

/b/ GDPs = Geothermal Drilling Permits.

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, 2010**

Geographic State	CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES				
	Units in Effect /a/	Producible and Service Holes /b/	Producible and Service Completions /b/	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Alabama	1	30	30	23	8,379
Alaska	8	173	212	17	31,347
Arizona	0	2	2	0	0
Arkansas	3	191	204	225	127,122
California	30	7,590	7,606	321	81,035
Colorado	169	6,103	6,203	2,159	1,460,609
Florida	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	2	16	17	8	1,581
Indiana	0	2	2	2	68
Kansas	9	443	445	433	110,080
Kentucky	0	162	162	51	30,107
Louisiana	4	459	480	133	52,933
Maryland	0	9	9	0	0
Michigan	6	92	95	66	30,023
Mississippi	6	122	125	75	39,125
Montana	39	2,784	2,792	1,422	762,060
Nebraska	0	32	32	18	8,615
Nevada	5	117	120	29	19,077
New Mexico	223	29,454	34,467	6,546	3,687,469
New York	0	5	5	5	1,182
North Dakota	32	1,211	1,250	780	403,513
Ohio	1	582	584	227	41,006
Oklahoma	15	407	412	882	131,837
Pennsylvania	0	167	167	68	4,767
South Dakota	4	78	80	78	42,591
Tennessee	0	10	10	2	736
Texas	13	478	481	220	146,715
Utah	120	7,260	7,310	1,419	1,086,431

Table 3-17.

**CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010—concluded**

CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units in Effect /a/	Producible and Service Holes /b/	Producible and Service Completions /b/	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Virginia	0	18	20	13	13,513
Washington	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	301	302	155	53,785
Wyoming	539	31,339	32,355	7,299	3,829,709
Total	1,230	89,637	95,979	22,676	12,205,415

CONTINUING GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units /a/	Injection Wells	Producing Wells	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0
California	1	101	237	28	35,262
Nevada	28	15	16	26	20,974
New Mexico	0	0	0	1	2,501
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	2	4	7	7,802
Total	30	118	257	62	66,539

/a/ Data come from the Bureau of Land Management's Case Recordation System.

/b/ Service holes and completions are not necessarily located on producible leases. Data come from the Bureau of Land Management's Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS).

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2010**

	Total as of September 30, 2010 <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>
Federal Coal Leases					
Competitive Nonregional Lease-by-Application Leases					
Alabama	0	0	0	0	\$0
Colorado /b/	17	24,189	(2)	(708)	0
Montana	3	2,699	0	0	0
New Mexico	2	6,448	0	0	0
North Dakota /c/	10	7,986	1	160	16,000
Oklahoma	7	14,555	0	0	0
Utah /d//e//f/	12	31,963	1	854	1,659,093
Wyoming /g/	31	60,148	0	(346)	0
Total	82	147,988	0	(40)	\$1,675,093
Competitive Pre-Federal Coal Leasing Amendment Act (FCLAA) Leases					
Montana /d/	13	25,744	0	498	\$3,890,000
North Dakota /d/	4	3,075	0	240	24,000
Utah /d//c//e//f/	48	45,518	0	1,153	2,079,093
Washington	1	241	0	0	0
Wyoming	31	62,653	0	0	0
Total	97	137,231	0	1,891	\$5,993,093
Competitive Regional Emergency/Bypass Leases					
Alabama	2	120	0	0	\$0
Colorado /b/	4	2,197	(1)	(340)	0
Kentucky 1		1,430	0	0	0
Montana	4	1,638	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	4,016	0	0	0
North Dakota	2	400	0	0	0
Utah /d//f/	6	7,202	0	796	1,659,093
Wyoming	3	3,260	0	0	0
Total	23	20,263	(1)	456	\$1,659,093

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2010 <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	2	4,497	0	0	\$0
Colorado <i>/g/</i>	17	26,381	0	(280)	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	41	57,936	0	(280)	\$0
Exchange Leases					
Kentucky	1	1,653	0	0	\$0
Montana	1	9,445	0	0	0
Wyoming	5	4,625	0	0	0
Total	7	15,723	0	0	\$0
Preference Right Leases					
Colorado	14	28,482	0	0	\$0
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	48	87,267	0	0	\$0
All Leases Combined					
Alabama	4	4,617	0	0	\$0
Colorado <i>/g//b/</i>	52	81,249	(3)	(1,328)	0
Kentucky	7	6,841	0	0	0
Montana <i>/d/</i>	30	45,797	0	498	3,890,000
New Mexico	11	25,432	0	0	0
North Dakota <i>/d//c/</i>	16	11,461	1	400	40,000
Oklahoma	9	16,684	0	0	0
Utah <i>/d//c//e//f/</i>	76	93,082	1	2,803	5,397,279
Washington	2	521	0	0	0
Wyoming <i>/g/</i>	91	180,723	0	(346)	0
Total	298	466,407	(1)	2,027	\$9,327,279

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2010 <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>					
New Mexico	14	29,068	0	0	N/A
Total	14	29,068	0	0	N/A
<u>Coal Licenses</u>					
Exploration Licenses					
Colorado /b/	5	15,633	(7)	(31,040)	N/A
Montana /c/	4	14,096	1	2,534	N/A
North Dakota /b/	0	0	(1)	(640)	N/A
Utah /c//b/	4	2,428	0	(3,158)	N/A
Washington /b/	0	0	(1)	(80)	N/A
Wyoming /c//b/	14	46,309	3	3,774	N/A
Total	27	78,466	(5)	(28,610)	N/A
Licenses To Mine					
Montana	1	80	0	0	N/A
Total	1	80	0	0	N/A
<u>Logical Mining Units</u>					
Colorado	8	61,777	0	0	N/A
Montana	4	62,237	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	2	34,700	0	0	N/A
North Dakota	3	12,753	0	0	N/A
Oklahoma	1	293	0	0	N/A
Utah /g/	8	66,671	0	(6,072)	N/A
Wyoming /g/	16	124,351	0	(1,002)	N/A
Total	42	362,782	0	(7,074)	N/A

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded

Note: Column totals 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 authorized as of September 30, 2010. Totals include actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the three righthand columns. These columns provide the net number of new leases, licenses, and permits authorized and LMU 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 LMUs 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/ Values reflect the termination, cancellation, expiration, or relinquishment of a lease, license, or LMU that was completed during Fiscal Year 2010 and are reflected by a decrease in the lease, license, or LMU acreage and quantity.
- /c/ Values reflect the issuance of new Federal coal licenses, leases, or LMUs during Fiscal Year 2010. These leases have been offered for lease through a competitive sale process. The total bonus bid for the lease is shown.
- /d/ An increase in acreage for Fiscal Year 2010, 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.
- /e/ Reflects a coding correction made in Fiscal Year 2009.
- /f/ The lease modifications completed in Utah during Fiscal Year 2010 conditioned the bonus values on the production of coal and are payable over time at an amount that is proportional to the amount of coal produced from the area of the lease modification. The bonus value reported is an estimate of the total value of all potential future bonus revenues from the lease modification. Actual bonus receipts from these lease modifications may be different than the amount estimated for this report.
- /g/ The value reflects a partial relinquishment of a lease, license, or LMU that was completed during Fiscal Year 2010 and is reflected by a decrease in the lease, license, or LMU acreage, but not the quantity of leases or LMUs.

N/A = Not applicable.

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2010

	Total as of September 30, 2010 /a/		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	19	13,853	(2)	(2,191)	N/A
Total	19	13,853	(2)	(2,191)	N/A
<u>Phosphate Leases</u>					
Phosphate Competitive Leases					
Florida	4	883	0	0	N/A
Idaho	48	31,368	0	0	N/A
Montana	1	1,409	0	0	N/A
Utah	0	0	(3)	(4,717)	N/A
Total	53	33,66	(3)	(4,717)	N/A
Phosphate Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Florida	1	61	0	0	N/A
Idaho	9	2,542	0	0	N/A
Utah	1	840	0	0	N/A
Total	11	3,443	0	0	N/A
Phosphate Preference Right Leases					
Idaho	29	10,362	0	0	N/A
Utah	3	7,472	0	0	N/A
Total	32	17,834	0	0	N/A
Total Phosphate Leases	96	54,937	(3)	(4,717)	N/A
<u>Phosphate Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
California	1	2,434	0	0	N/A
Idaho	1	720	0	0	N/A
Total	2	3,154	0	0	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2010 /a/		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	43,253	0	0	N/A
Total	39	47,897	0	0	N/A
Sodium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Arizona	1	4	0	0	N/A
California	1	1,298	0	0	N/A
Wyoming	1	317	0	0	N/A
Total	3	1,619	0	0	N/A
Sodium Preference Right Leases					
California	9	15,324	0	0	N/A
Colorado	8	16,675	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	3	1,560	0	0	N/A
Wyoming	24	30,811	2	541	N/A
Total	44	64,370	2	541	N/A
Total Sodium Leases	86	113,886	2	541	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 2010—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2010 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Potassium Leases</u>					
Potassium Competitive Leases					
California	3	5,970	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	12	15,432	0	0	N/A
Utah	10	24,700	0	0	N/A
Total	25	46,102	0	0	N/A
Potassium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
California	1	1,332	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	37	39,988	0	0	N/A
Utah	2	702	0	0	N/A
Total	40	42,022	0	0	N/A
Potassium Preference Right Leases					
California	2	2,984	0	0	N/A
Nevada /b/	1	2,500	0	180	N/A
New Mexico	68	88,413	0	0	N/A
Utah	6	9,210	0	0	N/A
Total	77	103,107	0	180	N/A
Total Potassium Leases	142	191,231	0	180	N/A
<u>Potassium Prospecting Permits</u>					
New Mexico	21	48,144	5	11,556	N/A
Total	21	48,144	5	11,556	N/A
<u>Potassium Exploration Licenses</u>					
New Mexico	2	21,965	0	0	N/A
Total	2	21,965	0	0	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 2010—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2010 /a/		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 Leases					
Utah	2	68	0	0	N/A
Total	2	68	0	0	N/A
Gilsonite Preference Right Leases					
Utah	1	477	0	0	N/A
Total	1	477	0	0	N/A
Gilsonite Mineral Lease Exchanges					
Utah /c/	4	303	0	0	N/A
Total	4	303	0	0	N/A
Total Gilsonite Leases	18	3,983	0	0	N/A
<u>Oil Shale RD&D Leases</u>					
Colorado	5	781	0	0	N/A
Utah	1	160	0	0	N/A
Total	6	941	0	0	N/A
<u>Oil Shale RD&D Preference Lease Areas /d/</u>					
Colorado	5	26,392	0	0	N/A
Utah	1	4,889	0	0	N/A
Total	6	31,281	0	0	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2010–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2010 /a/		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 /e/</u>					
Hardrock Preference Right Leases					
Alabama	1	40	0	0	N/A
Arkansas	6	457	0	0	N/A
California	2	800	0	0	N/A
Idaho	1	41	0	0	N/A
Illinois	1	183	0	0	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
Virginia	1	355	0	0	N/A
Total	52	41,631	0	0	N/A
Hardrock Mineral Lease Exchanges					
Utah /c/	2	314	(2)	(807)	N/A
Total	2	314	(2)	(807)	N/A
Total Hardrock Leases	54	41,945	(2)	(807)	N/A
<u>Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /e/</u>					
California	2	121	1	41	N/A
Total	2	121	1	41	N/A
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Prospecting Permits /e/</u>					
California	0	0	(1)	(41)	N/A
Idaho	2	109	(1)	(120)	N/A
Montana /b/	3	272	(1)	(97)	N/A
North Dakota	9	16,811	0	0	N/A
Total	14	17,192	(3)	(258)	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2010 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Public Domain – Minnesota USDA National Forest – Preference Right Lease Applications /e/</u>					
Minnesota	1	14	0	0	N/A
Total	1	14	0	0	N/A
<u>Public Domain – Minnesota USDA National Forest – Prospecting Permits /e/</u>					
Minnesota /f/	5	3,927	1	0	N/A
Total	5	3,927	1	0	N/A
<u>Nevada Sand and Gravel Solid Mineral Leases</u>					
Nevada	1	121	0	0	N/A
Total	1	121	0	0	N/A
<u>Asphalt Competitive Leases</u>					
Oklahoma	0	0	(2)	(959)	N/A
Total	0	0	(2)	(959)	N/A

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded**

Note: Some sections of this table that appeared in *Public Land Statistics 2009* do not appear this year because no permits, leases, licenses, or applications were authorized for those sections.

- /a/ The first two columns of this table include authorized leases, licenses, and permits, and pending preference right lease applications. The last three columns include new actions during the fiscal year. New actions that increase numbers and acreage, such as leases, licenses, and permits authorized with effective dates during the fiscal year are shown without parentheses. New actions that decrease numbers and acreage, such as lease, license, or permit terminations, expirations, relinquishments, or cancellations, are in parentheses, and the totals are an arithmetic sum of the increases and decreases.
- /b/ Acreage revised as a result of lease modifications, with no change in the corresponding number of leases.
- /c/ These mineral leases were acquired from the State of Utah. They were issued under the rules of the State of Utah, so they are not Federal leases.
- /d/ The research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) oil shale leases have terms and conditions that if met, may allow them a preference to additional identified acres for commercial development.
- /e/ Hardrock-Acquired Lands leases, lease applications, and permits include bentonite, calcium, chromite, clay, cobalt, copper, corundum, fluorite, galena, garnet, gold, iron, jade, jadite, lead, limestone, nephrite, nickel, olivine, platinum, quartz crystals, semi-precious gemstones, silicates, silicon, silver, sphalerite, titanium, tripoli, tungsten, vermiculite, zinc, or other minerals.
- /f/ Permit segregated, with no change in acreage.

N/A = Not applicable.

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2010

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales							
Arizona	Sand and Gravel	11	6,310	\$4,733	11	6,310	\$4,733
	Stone	116	281	3,376	116	281	3,376
	State Total	127	6,591	\$8,109	127	6,591	\$8,109
California	Sand and Gravel	12	4,152	\$1,940	12	4,152	\$1,940
	Soil - Other	7	1,261	504	7	1,261	504
	Stone	12	15	124	12	15	124
	State Total	31	5,428	\$2,568	31	5,428	\$2,568
Colorado Clay		2	22	\$15	2	22	\$15
	Sand and Gravel	10	5,099	3,098	9	99	98
	Stone	196	208	3,425	196	208	3,425
	State Total	208	5,329	\$6,538	207	329	\$3,538
Idaho	Calcium	1	100	\$75	1	100	\$75
	Clay	1	243	648	1	243	648
	Pumice	33	600	1,578	33	600	1,578
	Sand and Gravel	117	25,758	25,963	117	25,758	25,963
	Soil - Other	1	7	5	1	7	5
	Stone	285	1,326	7,590	285	1,326	7,590
	State Total	438	28,034	\$35,859	438	28,034	\$35,859
Montana /d/	Sand and Gravel	6	762	\$391	7	5,762	\$2,891
	Stone	12	30	406	12	30	406
	State Total	18	792	\$797	19	5,792	\$3,297

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2010—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							
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	106	201,388	\$159,112	104	201,188	\$158,982
	Soil - Other	7	558	342	7	558	342
	Stone	21	367	1,020	21	367	1,020
	State Total	134	202,313	\$160,474	132	202,113	\$160,344
New Mexico /e/	Calcium	302	308,974	\$685,011	302	308,974	\$685,011
	Sand and Gravel	68	118,278	123,130	69	18,306	18,146
	Stone	101	328	949	101	329	954
	State Total	471	427,580	\$809,090	472	327,609	\$704,111
Oregon /f/	Pumice	16	1,387	\$1,044	16	1,387	\$1,044
	Sand and Gravel	23	4,419	3,562	27	6,949	5,072
	Stone	123	21,357	11,526	123	21,371	11,526
	State Total	162	27,163	\$16,132	166	29,693	\$17,642
Utah	Clay	3	202	\$162	3	202	\$162
	Pumice	90	10,521	5,197	90	10,521	5,197
	Sand and Gravel	95	192,794	105,696	95	192,794	105,696
	Soil - Other	10	476	222	10	476	222
	Stone	577	1,528	28,412	577	1,528	28,412
	State Total	775	205,521	\$139,689	775	205,521	\$139,689
Wyoming /g/	Sand and Gravel	34	13,163	\$11,624	34	13,163	\$11,624
	Soil - Other	2	2	10	2	2	10
	Stone	46	183	3,228	46	183	3,228
	State Total	82	13,348	\$14,862	82	13,348	\$14,862
Total Non-Exclusive Sales		2,446	922,099	\$1,194,118	2,449	824,458	\$1,090,019

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production Reports /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Exclusive Sales							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	6	12,425	\$11,410	10	35,565	\$24,874
	Stone	2	3,950	16,463	1	2,650	11,263
	State Total	8	16,375	\$27,873	11	38,215	\$36,137
Arizona	Clay	1	74,910	\$59,000	1	3,943	\$3,105
	Sand and Gravel	3	154,435	309,670	117	84,698	93,595
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	12	1,608	1,239
	Stone	8	477,543	1,209,500	181	458,470	885,378
	State Total	12	706,888	\$1,578,170	311	548,719	\$983,317
California	Pumice	1	76,335	\$75,000	6	2,553	\$894
	Sand and Gravel	5	364,352	375,729	135	333,752	372,712
	Stone	0	0	0	2	2,999	27,629
	State Total	6	440,687	\$450,729	143	339,304	\$401,235
Colorado Clay		0	0	\$0	5	1,819	\$1,287
	Sand and Gravel	11	167,072	265,959	15	128,419	116,289
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	36	40,689	9,165
	Stone	5	20,887	28,089	43	18,353	20,387
	State Total	16	187,959	\$294,048	99	189,928	\$147,128
Idaho	Sand and Gravel	10	29,623	\$35,975	8	2,613	\$1,744
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	2	230	460
	Stone	12	101,613	202,880	15	33,030	38,367
	State Total	22	131,236	\$238,855	25	35,873	\$40,571

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2010—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							
Montana /d/	Sand and Gravel	0	0	\$0	1	2,960	\$1,480
	Stone	0	0	0	1	201	2,625
	State Total	0	0	\$0	2	3,161	\$4,105
Nevada	Calcium	0	0	\$0	6	4,354	\$4,461
	Pumice	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Sand and Gravel	40	1,798,557	1,890,526	496	1,869,790	2,061,511
	Soil - Other	1	9,561	6,075	2	2,109	1,340
	Stone	5	39,508	63,350	53	56,588	56,112
	State Total	46	1,847,626	\$1,959,951	559	1,932,841	\$2,123,444
New Mexico /e/	Calcium	173	347,858	\$988,520	172	289,288	\$906,520
	Clay	0	0	0	3	397	199
	Pumice	3	129,580	93,820	53	179,259	116,667
	Sand and Gravel	7	213,630	223,509	157	371,123	326,671
	Soil - Other	6	50,070	35,553	24	35,730	54,235
	Stone	17	884	3,823	66	8,055	10,700
	State Total	206	742,022	\$1,345,225	475	883,852	\$1,414,992
Oregon /f/	Sand and Gravel	0	0	\$0	1	0	\$0
	Stone	2	9,900	5,310	1	2,400	1,560
	State Total	2	9,900	\$5,310	2	2,400	\$1,560
Utah	Pumice	2	99,236	\$48,750	3	2,025	\$995
	Sand and Gravel	4	290,570	161,900	45	143,577	75,614
	Stone	2	1,575	11,850	31	233,454	198,612
	State Total	8	391,381	\$222,500	79	379,056	\$275,221

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2010—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							
Wyoming /g/	Sand and Gravel	29	1,465,391	\$1,065,296	208	1,149,584	\$927,946
	Stone	9	752,580	861,028	63	1,935,622	867,120
	State Total	38	2,217,971	\$1,926,324	271	3,085,206	\$1,795,066
Total Exclusive Sales		364	6,692,045	\$8,048,985	1,977	7,437,907	\$7,222,776
Free Use Permits							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	2	68,050	\$94,860	6	130,126	\$186,474
	State Total	2	68,050	\$94,860	6	130,126	\$186,474
Arizona	Clay	1	10,000	\$10,000	0	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	9	90,833	67,150	12	46,946	49,056
	Soil - Other	1	1,416	800	0	0	0
	Stone	3	503,708	259,675	1	12,894	11,214
	State Total	14	605,957	\$337,625	13	59,840	\$60,270
California	Sand and Gravel	6	240,550	\$176,067	4	823	\$441
	Soil - Other	3	6,005	1,402	3	1,005	402
	Stone	4	14,501	12,670	4	7,876	6,895
	State Total	13	261,056	\$190,139	11	9,704	\$7,738
Colorado	Sand and Gravel	10	670,405	\$714,215	30	116,010	\$105,616
	Soil - Other	1	1,771	1,100	1	354	220
	Stone	2	17,362	26,846	2	431	1,013
	State Total	13	689,538	\$742,161	33	116,795	\$106,849

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2010—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							
Idaho	Calcium	1	100,000	\$100,000	1	10,000	\$5,000
	Clay	1	2,000 4,00	0	0	0	0
	Pumice	0	0	0	11	24,995	62,988
	Sand and Gravel	19	1,663,800	1,701,300	80	61,223	53,837
	Soil - Other	5	61,000	39,250	3	0	0
	Stone	7	105,498	89,400	21	24,506	30,702
	State Total	33	1,932,298	\$1,933,950	116	120,724	\$152,527
Montana /d/	Sand and Gravel	1	30,000	\$22,500	0	0	\$0
	State Total	1	30,000	\$22,500	0	0	\$0
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	31	916,422	\$771,165	60	251,147	\$141,446
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	4	0	0
	State Total	31	916,422	\$771,165	64	251,147	\$141,446
New Mexico /e/	Calcium	15	133,900	\$378,050	11	64,804	\$212,930
	Clay	1	3,396 4,53	4	1	3,396	4,534
	Sand and Gravel	2	50,100	52,670	72	3,240	2,902
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	10	0	0
	Stone	2	1,107 3,95	0	1	57	800
	State Total	20	188,503	\$439,204	95	71,497	\$221,166

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2010—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—concluded							
Oregon /f/	Sand and Gravel	12	50,220	\$27,622	4	9,790	\$12,659
	Stone	6	181,415	356,733	10	41,120	30,813
	State Total	18	231,635	\$384,355	14	50,910	\$43,472
Utah	Calcium	1	50,000	\$20,000	0	0	\$0
	Pumice	3	24,580	9,225	1	15,267	7,500
	Sand and Gravel	9	301,700	155,600	18	195,911	89,784
	Soil - Other	7	110,000	48,250	7	63,541	30,750
	Stone	4	34,385	26,447	5	24,758	13,825
	State Total	24	520,665	\$259,522	31	299,477	\$141,859
Wyoming /g/	Sand and Gravel	14	546,364	\$551,164	77	264,644	\$249,598
	Stone	2	20,749	164,700	0	0	0
	State Total	16	567,113	\$715,864	77	264,644	\$249,598
Total Free Use		185	6,011,237	\$5,891,345	460	1,374,864	\$1,311,399
Grand Total		2,995	13,625,381	\$15,134,448	4,886	9,637,229	\$9,624,194

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded

Note: Materials were disposed of under the Materials Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601), as amended by the Multiple Surface Use Act of 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 has been converted automatically to cubic yards.

/d/ Includes North Dakota and South Dakota.

/e/ Includes Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

/f/ Includes Washington.

/g/ Includes Nebraska.

Source: The BLM's Legacy Rehost System (LR2000) and the Alaska Land Information System (ALIS) automated databases.

Table 3-21. MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2010

State	Patents Issued		Lode Claims				Placer Claims				Mill Sites			
	<i>BLM</i> <i>No.</i>	<i>USFS</i> <i>No.</i>	<i>BLM</i> <i>No.</i>	<i>BLM</i> <i>Acres</i>	<i>USFS</i> <i>No.</i>	<i>USFS</i> <i>Acres</i>	<i>BLM</i> <i>No.</i>	<i>BLM</i> <i>Acres</i>	<i>USFS</i> <i>No.</i>	<i>USFS</i> <i>Acres</i>	<i>BLM</i> <i>No.</i>	<i>BLM</i> <i>Acres</i>	<i>USFS</i> <i>No.</i>	<i>USFS</i> <i>Acres</i>
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

No mineral patents were issued during Fiscal Year 2010.

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 2010

Administrative State	Total Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year	Claims Received During Year	Total at Year End	Active Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year /a/	Claims Closed /b/	Claims Held under FHFC /c/	Active Claims at Year End
Alaska	121,721	536	122,257	12,738	991	10	8,548
Arizona	150,539	4,441	154,980	38,555	9,000	81	36,676
California	298,963	1,846	300,809	20,923	3,448	136	19,411
Colorado	277,527	799	278,326	12,216	6,440	30	10,208
Eastern States /d/	10,998	0	10,998	19	12	0	0
Idaho	198,841	2,446	201,287	16,321	2,471	13	17,283
Montana /e/	222,440	747	223,187	15,223	2,365	10	15,108
Nevada	1,016,205	16,857	1,033,062	176,958	28,372	2	175,000
New Mexico /f/	188,099	748	188,847	13,599	3,464	15	12,329
Oregon /g/	165,071	1,160	166,231	7,886	1,567	20	7,628
Utah	400,310	1,518	401,828	19,867	10,212	0	18,265
Wyoming /h/	302,109	4,479	306,588	41,549	2,809	49	41,018
Total	3,352,823	35,577	3,388,400	375,854	71,151	366	361,474

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. Additionally, the number of claims in this column may increase, as some of the States are still in the process of updating the automated database with annual maintenance fee payments and waiver information.

**Table 3-22. ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579,
FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2010–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 on the land contained within the claim or site.
- /b/ Represents actions taken during the fiscal year to close case files. Cases are closed when a patent is issued for the mining claim or site, the claim is relinquished, or the claim is declared abandoned and void, or null and void, pursuant to 43 CFR Parts 3830, 3833, 3834, or 3835. Cases closed during any one fiscal year also include claims or sites that were considered forfeited or abandoned in previous years but that were not actually adjudicated until the present fiscal 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 Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.
- /g/ Includes Washington.
- /h/ Includes Nebraska.

Sources: The BLM's Legacy Rehost System 2000 (LR2000) and the Alaska Land Information System (ALIS) automated databases.

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2003 THROUGH 2010**

Administrative State	Notices Reviewed /a/							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alaska	4	200	10	87	5	46	30	5
Arizona	27	35	41	51	84	70	72	85
California	44	23	26	5	13	14	24	35
Colorado	41	13	0	85	154	35	16	24
Idaho	13	10	8	7	8	11	25	18
Montana /b/	12	6	31	5	7	12	12	6
Nevada	209	182	146	207	136	149	233	217
New Mexico /c/	10	4	16	5	4	5	14	19
Oregon /d/	10	17	0	17	22	30	53	60
Utah	29	38	25	37	40	37	29	20
Wyoming /e/	3	8	5	30	35	34	19	33
Total	402	536	308	536	508	443	527	522

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2003 THROUGH 2010
-continued**

Administrative State	Plans of Operations Reviewed /f/							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alaska	3	4	6	83	9	27 13		1
Arizona	20	5	14	27	8	5	3	8
California	31	20	6	12	5	13 19		9
Colorado	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	4
Idaho	3	18	6	15	5	4	3	5
Montana /b/	5	7	4	12	0	4	2	1
Nevada	89	42	22	11	11 16	37		46
New Mexico /c/	2	3	3	6	0	3	2	3
Oregon /d/	0	5	0	5	3	6	7	3
Utah	5	6	8	4	6	13	7	3
Wyoming /e/	1	4	2	80	3	4	4	12
Total	161	114	71	255	52	95	100	95

Table 3-23. NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2003 THROUGH 2010 –concluded

- /a/ Notices, including amendments and modifications to existing notices, submitted to the BLM for operations causing a cumulative surface disturbance of less than 5 acres per calendar year (43 CFR 3809.301).
- /b/ Includes North Dakota and South Dakota.
- /c/ Includes Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.
- /d/ Includes Washington.
- /e/ Includes Nebraska.
- /f/ Plans submitted to the BLM for operations under Wilderness Review (43 CFR 3802.1-1); plans submitted, including modifications and amendments to existing plans, for areas of public lands where the cumulative surface disturbance will exceed 5 acres per calendar year (43 CFR 3809.401 and 3809.430); and plans submitted for Stockraising Homestead Act lands under 43 CFR 3809.31.

Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2010

Fiscal Year	Federal Helium		Storage and Transmission of Private Helium		Helium Produced from Public Land		Natural Gas/Liquids Sales	
	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /a/	Volume in Storage /b/	Operations Receipts /c/	Volume Sold /d/	Fee Sales and Royalty Receipts /e/	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /f/
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
2008	1,871	111,375	1,129	6,034	1,310	8,130	3,710	28,350
2009	1,116	68,269	670	5,995	1,194	7,562	3,317	11,158
2010	2,305	146,877	466	6,121	1,270	8,428	3,642	15,576

Note: All receipts are in thousands of dollars; all *helium* volumes are in million cubic feet (14.7 pounds-force per square inch absolute [psia] and 70 degrees F.); all *natural gas/liquids* volumes are in billion British Thermal Units (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 2010 open market sales of helium were 2,133 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$135,975,000, whereas in-kind sales were 172 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$10,902,185.

/b/ This is the balance of *private* helium remaining in storage at the end of each fiscal year. Depending on helium demand, this volume can increase or decrease. *Government* helium in storage as of the end of September 2010 was 16.9 billion cubic feet.

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

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

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

/f/ 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 2010**

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
2008	55,719,611 <i>/e/</i>	28,558,574	174,158	44,011,839	69,221,388	192,123,133 <i>/f/</i>	389,808,703
2009	27,350,965 <i>/e/</i>	25,668,488	55,779	12,691,719	55,380,080	127,863,213 <i>/f/</i>	249,010,244
2010	28,813,350 <i>/e/ /g/</i>	17,647,426	21,033	13,746,631	57,755,516	121,880,765	239,864,721
Total	\$3,931,637,624	\$5,235,498,502	\$388,988,946	\$58,534,409,822	\$692,598,883	\$3,691,963,018	\$72,475,096,795

**Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES
MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2010—concluded**

- Note: Includes the collections of the BLM 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 the *BLM Public Land Statistics* for 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000, respectively.
- /a/ As of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30.
- /b/ The Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 20 U.S.C. 181 et seq.). Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under the Mineral Leasing 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, National Petroleum Reserve–Alaska, and Naval Oil Shale Reserves (NOSR) lands; and royalties from South Half of Red River, Oklahoma. Other mineral and oil and gas receipts are collected and reported by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the Minerals Management Service (MMS). This column includes Outer Continental Shelf leases before 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/ NOSR receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act 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 (SNPLMA) 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; \$41,975,616 in Fiscal Year 2007; \$27,044,602 in Fiscal Year 2008; \$10,713,797 in Fiscal Year 2009; and \$11,867,278 in Fiscal Year 2010.
- /f/ Includes application for permit to drill collections of \$22,052,000 in Fiscal Year 2008; \$21,200,400 in Fiscal Year 2009; and \$27,142,500 in Fiscal Year 2010.
- /g/ Beginning Fiscal Year 2010, includes Owyhee Land Acquisition collections of \$2,450,500.

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2010

	Mineral Leases and Permits /a/	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	294,364	650	15,354	0	0	0
Arizona	1,428,283	3,625	1,233,364	391,297	155,284	0
Arkansas	0	0	453,254	0	0	0
California	1,816,955	93,263	2,747,241	104,141	96,450	0
Colorado	1,039,498	26,919	721,581	512,745	56,744	0
Idaho	42,856	90,769	3,001,075 /b/	1,339,025	38,700	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	2,305,229	162,421	50,725	1,064,210	207,193	514,594
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	1,623	0
Nevada	642,010	29,078	14,795,398 /c/	1,707,072	6,337	0
New Mexico	3,390,761	38,384	2,612,474	1,713,782	276,433	38,965
North Dakota	12,222	0	152	0	14,627	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	130	0
Oregon	51,661	16,892,050	353,468	1,014,784	57,531	8,872
South Dakota	0	(2,554)	185	178	192,452	0
Texas	27,783	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	470,900	14,423	665,595	1,059,476	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	71	287,150	485	0	45,303	0
Wisconsin	0	0	18,402	0	0	0
Wyoming	2,224,038	11,248	2,144,597	1,285,954	664,559	0
Total Operating Revenue	\$13,746,631	\$17,647,426	\$28,813,350	\$10,192,664	\$1,813,366	\$562,431

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

	Mineral Leases and Permits /a/	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Percent	10.80%	13.87%	22.64%	8.01%	1.43%	0.44%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /d/ Application for Permit to Drill	57,755,516					
Fees	27,142,500					
Non-Operating Revenue /e/	27,715,467					
Grand Total	\$126,360,114	\$17,647,426	\$28,813,350	\$10,192,664	\$1,813,366	\$562,431

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Alabama	\$0	\$1,898	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,898
Alaska	425	76,541	39,372	330,333	2,481	759,520
Arizona	816	2,508,901	225,934	1,498,326	917	7,446,747
Arkansas	30	0	0	0	0	453,284
California	1,101	13,777,343	160,293	4,536,370	23,536	23,356,693
Colorado	1,690	1,116,443	38,523	476,711	73,585	4,064,439
Idaho	2,521	1,300,388	37,426	746,334	9,439	6,608,533
Louisiana	25	1,396	0	0	0	1,421
Minnesota	10	0	1,300	0	0	1,310
Mississippi	(125)	0	0	0	0	(125)
Missouri	(15)	0	0	0	0	(15)
Montana	2,395	152,712	59,092	386,182	19,258	4,924,011 /f/
Nebraska	0	56	0	0	0	1,679
Nevada	2,998	6,322,440	213,145	2,741,286	3,266	26,463,030
New Mexico	1,550	2,306,141	13,806	431,980	1,101	10,825,377 /f/
North Dakota	0	200	0	0	0	27,201
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	250	380
Oregon	819	1,520,968	41,537	2,475,611	281,112	22,698,413 /g/
South Dakota	130	1,748	0	0	250	192,389
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	27,783
Utah	2,213	2,485,579	15,571	2,738,602	246	7,452,605
Virginia	0	0	0	89,262	0	89,262
Washington	80	127,853	9,206	0	224	470,372
Wisconsin	70	0	0	0	0	18,472
Wyoming	4,300	4,764,090	65,449	197,385	4,939	11,366,559
Total Operating Revenue	\$21,033	\$36,464,697	\$920,654	\$16,648,382	\$420,604	\$127,251,238

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2010—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>
Percent	0.02%	28.66%	0.72%	13.08%	0.33%	100.00%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees ^{/d/} Application for Permit to Drill						57,755,516
Fees Non-Operating Revenue ^{/e/}						27,142,500
						27,715,467
Grand Total	\$21,033	\$36,464,697	\$920,654	\$16,648,382	\$420,604	\$239,864,721

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2010—concluded

- /a/ Includes bonus bids and first year rentals. All subsequent rents and royalties are collected by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the Minerals Management Service (MMS). Information on revenue collected by the ONRR or the MMS may be found on the ONRR's website at <http://www.onrr.gov/>.
- /b/ Beginning Fiscal Year 2010, includes Owyhee Land Acquisition collections of \$2,450,500.
- /c/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act collections of \$11,867,278.
- /d/ Includes mining claim collections of \$1,191,621 and mining claim holding fee collections of \$56,563,895.
- /e/ Includes receipts from fines, penalties, forfeitures, recovery fees, and road maintenance of \$14,393,533; interest received from delinquent debt of \$29,079; interest from investments under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of \$13,195,230; and interest from the Lincoln County Land Act of \$97,625.
- /f/ Includes Land Utilization Project, or LU, lands purchased by the Federal Government under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) and subsequently transferred to the Department of the Interior. Bankhead-Jones Act receipts from livestock grazing and other resources totaled \$2,783,958.
- /g/ Includes Oregon & California receipts of \$16,663,262, Coos Bay Wagon Road receipts of \$1,255,430, and receipts from public domain sales and other categories of \$4,779,721.

Table 3-27. RECEIPTS FROM OIL AND GAS RIGHT-OF-WAY RENTALS, RENTS, BONUSES, AND ROYALTIES, FISCAL YEAR 2010

	Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rentals	Oil and Gas Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties	Total
Alaska	\$294,364	\$0	\$294,364
Arizona	1,428,283	0	1,428,283
California	1,816,955	0	1,816,955
Colorado	892,619	146,879	1,039,498
Idaho	42,856	0	42,856
Montana	108,650	2,196,579	2,305,229
Nevada	642,010	0	642,010
New Mexico	3,390,210	550	3,390,760
North Dakota	12,222	0	12,222
Oregon	51,661	0	51,661
Texas	27,783	0	27,783
Utah	470,900	0	470,900
Washington	71	0	71
Wyoming	2,161,414	62,625	2,224,039
Total	\$11,339,998	\$2,406,633	\$13,746,631

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 Office of Natural Resources Revenue, which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the Minerals Management Service (MMS).

BLM receipts are collected under the following authorities:

Oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way, Mineral Leasing Act, 30 U.S.C. 191
 Land Utilization lands (Executive Order 10046), Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act
 (Executive Order 10787).

Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2010

	Taylor Grazing Act					Total
	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Alaska	(\$735)	\$103,197	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$102,462
Arizona	49,480	714,141	48,912	77,642	0	\$890,175
Arkansas	18,130	0	0	0	0	\$18,130
California	113,620	908,477	13,018	48,225	0	\$1,083,340
Colorado	29,940	465,600	64,093	28,372	0	\$588,005
Idaho	123,674 /a/	21,428	167,378	19,350	0	\$331,830
Montana	8,526	599,917	133,026	103,597	129,867 /b/	\$974,933
Nebraska	0	0	0	812	0	\$812
Nevada	1,984,177 /c/	321,005	213,384	3,168	0	\$2,521,734
New Mexico	105,467	1,696,483	214,223	138,216	13,287 /b/	\$2,167,676
North Dakota	6	6,111	0	7,314	0	\$13,431
Oklahoma	0	0	0	65	0	\$65
Oregon	9,614	25,831	126,848	28,766	78,029,328 /d/	\$78,220,387
South Dakota	(95)	0	22	96,226	0	\$96,153
Texas	0	13,891	0	0	0	\$13,891
Utah	27,201	235,450	132,435	0	0	\$395,086
Washington	11,505	35	0	22,651	0	\$34,191
Wisconsin	736	0	0	0	0	\$736
Wyoming	86,234	1,112,020	160,744	332,279	0	\$1,691,277
Total	\$2,567,480	\$6,223,586	\$1,274,083	\$906,683	\$78,172,482	\$89,144,314

**Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2010—concluded**

Note: This table and Table 3-29 show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2010 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2011.

- /a/ Includes allocation from the Owyhee Land Acquisition account of \$98,020.
- /b/ 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.
- /c/ There were no Clark County land sales in Fiscal Year 2010 under the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980. Allocation from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of October 19, 1998, amounted to \$1,865,889, which includes direct payments at time of sale by the purchaser to State and local governments. There were no land sales for Lincoln County in Fiscal Year 2010, therefore, there was no allocation from the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2000. The remainder of the allocation is from sales of public domain lands and materials.
- /d/ Fiscal Year 2010 full-amount Oregon and California (O&C) grant land payment (\$77,393,138), and Fiscal Year 2010 full-amount Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payment (\$636,190), as required by Public Law 110-343 (122 Stat. 3900) dated October 3, 2008. This amount does not include the Title II money for O&C (\$7,354,483) and for CBWR (\$102,950) that was retained by the BLM for county projects.

Table 3-29.

ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2010

Source of Receipts	Indian Trust Funds	Reclamation Fund	BLM Funds	<i>/a/</i>	States and Counties <i>/b/</i>	U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds	Total
Mineral Leases and Permits <i>/c/</i>	0	\$4,412,569	\$1,209,183		\$6,223,586	\$1,901,293	\$13,746,631
Mining Claim and Holding Fees	0	0	57,755,516		0	0	\$57,755,516
Sales of Public Land <i>/d/</i>	0	4,017,195	0		230,550	1,515,994	\$5,763,739
Sales of Public Timber and Materials	0	8,451,689	652,867		471,041	2,234,821	\$11,810,418
Fees and Commissions	0	0	0		0	21,033	\$21,033
Oregon and California Grant Lands <i>/e/</i>	0	0	14,347,485	<i>/f/</i>	77,393,138	(75,077,361)	\$16,663,262
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands	0	0	564,742	<i>/f/</i>	636,190	54,497	\$1,255,429
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	0	0	10,001,389		1,865,889	0	\$11,867,278
Grazing Leases (Section 15)	0	0	906,683		906,683	0	\$1,813,366
Grazing District Fees (Section 3)	0	0	5,096,332		1,274,083	3,822,249	\$10,192,664
Rights-of-Way <i>/g/</i>	0	0	6,375,730		660	29,481,340	\$35,857,730
Recreation Fees	0	0	16,648,383		0	0	\$16,648,383
Miscellaneous Leases and Permits <i>/g/ /h/</i>	0	0	283,869		141,935	141,935	\$567,739
Non-Operating Revenue <i>/i/</i>	0	0	26,964,069		0	751,398	\$27,715,467
Rent of Land <i>/g/</i>	0	0	1,118		559	887,973	\$889,650
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	0	0	27,142,500		0	0	\$27,142,500
Other <i>/g/</i>	0	0	0		0	153,916	\$153,916
Total	\$0	\$16,881,453	\$167,949,866		\$89,144,314	(\$34,110,912)	\$239,864,721

**Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2010
–concluded**

Note: This table and Table 3-28 show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2010 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2011.

- /a/ BLM funds include range improvement, forest ecosystem health and recovery, cost recovery, and management of land and resources (e.g., communication site rent, recreation fees, and mining claim/mining claim holding fees).
- /b/ Compare with Table 3-28, Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program.
- /c/ Includes \$2,211,340 from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands and \$11,535,291 from other lands.
- /d/ Excludes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /e/ Public Law 110-343, dated October 3, 2008, requires special payments to counties funded from the general fund of the U.S. Treasury. Payments and distribution exceeded Fiscal Year 2010 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 (\$7,354,483) and for Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands (\$102,950) that was retained by the BLM for county projects, according to Public Law 110-343, October 3, 2008.
- /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 Rights-of-Way rent, as well as Mineral Leases and Permits.
- /i/ Non-operating 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 2010**

	Mineral Leasing Act	TAYLOR GRAZING ACT			Proceeds of Sales	Other	Total Payments
		Sec. 15	Sec. 3	Other			
Alaska	99,417	0	0	0	29,828	0	129,245
Arizona	714,142	75,941	55,594	0	56,228	0	901,905
California	908,477	51,141	14,092	0	54,745	0	1,028,455
Colorado	451,210	65,968	64,374	(8,435)	56,629	0	629,746
Florida	0	0	0	0	80	0	80
Idaho	19,115	20,843	161,269	0	109,741	0	310,968
Missouri	0	0	0	0	144	0	144
Montana	45,700	105,774	132,722	0	6,549	2,049,418 /a/	2,340,163
Nebraska	0	815	0	0	0	0	815
Nevada	321,005	7,281	212,980	0	153,480	1,865,889 /b/	2,560,635
New Mexico	1,652,166	142,480	216,831	14	71,584	20,353 /a/	2,103,428
North Dakota	6,393	7,056	0	0	2	0	13,451
Oklahoma	0	65	0	0	0	0	65
Oregon	26,085	23,416	123,964	0	18,254	94,855,173 /c/	95,046,892
South Dakota	0	91,995	0	0	2,147	0	94,142
Texas	13,891	0	0	0	0	0	13,891
Utah	240,013	0	126,014	0	26,907	0	392,934
Washington	35	17,587	0	0	12,072	0	29,694
Wyoming	1,060,193	309,150	154,284	21,966	103,142	0	1,648,735
Total States	5,557,842	919,512	1,262,124	13,545	701,532	98,790,833	107,245,388

**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS)
AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded**

Note: This table is based on amounts actually paid in Fiscal Year 2010. By contrast, Table 3-28, Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program, and Table 3-29, Allocation of Receipts by Source and Fund, show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2010 (October 2009 through September 2010) have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2011.

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

/b/ Land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) resulted in direct payments at the time of sale totaling \$1,865,889. Calendar year payments to Clark County, Nevada, and the State of Nevada under the Santini-Burton Act totaled \$0.

/c/ 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 2010, a total of \$7,680,286 of the \$94,855,173 is money that was returned to BLM for Title II projects.

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010**

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					
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	50.0 /a/	10.0		40.0			

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
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 <i>/a/</i>	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				
LU Lands (Section 3)							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0		
LU Lands (Section 15)							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	50.0				50.0		

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
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		
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			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 2010—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
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			100.0				
Naval Petroleum Reserve #2 Lease							
Energy Policy Act of 2005, Public Law 109-58, 119 Stat. 596, Sec. 332							100.0
Permit Processing Improvement							
Energy Policy Act of 2005, Public Law 109-58, 119 Stat. 725							100.0

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<u>LAND and MATERIALS (INCLUDING TIMBER)—</u>							
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; Public Law 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000, as amended by Public Law 110-343, Oct. 3, 2008	100.0 /c/					/d/	

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
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; Public Law 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000, as amended by Public Law 110-343, Oct. 3, 2008	100.0 <i>/e/</i>					<i>/d/</i>	
Public Domain and Acquired Lands in “Reclamation States” <i>/f/</i>							
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 <i>/g/</i>	20.0		76.0		<i>/d/</i>	

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000; amended by 2010 Supplemental Appropriation Act, Public Law 111-212— July 29, 2010 124 Stat. 2339, Sec. 3007. (a) Section 205(d) of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (43 U.S.C. 2304(d))	4.0						96.0
Public Domain and Acquired Lands outside “Reclamation States” /f/							
Acts of Mar. 6, 1820, 3 Stat. 547; June 23, 1836, 5 Stat. 60; Mar. 3, 1845, 5 Stat. 788, 790; Aug. 6, 1846, 9 Stat. 58, 179; Feb. 26, 1857, 11 Stat. 167; Feb. 14, 1859, 11 Stat. 384; Feb. 28, 1859, 11 Stat. 388; and Mar. 21, 1864, 13 Stat. 32; 31 U.S.C. 711(17); 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0 /g/	96.0				/d/	

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Bureauwide Land Transactions							
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000; amended by 2010 Supplemental Appropriation Act, Public Law 111-212— July 29, 2010 124 Stat. 2339, Sec. 3007. (a) Section 205(d) of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (43 U.S.C. 2304(d))	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/						
Reclamation Lands							
(within Reclamation Projects)							
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/

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
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/			
Nevada Land Sales							
Public Law 96-586, relating to disposal of Federal lands, 94 Stat. 3382; 43 U.S.C. 1701; Santini-Burton Act	15.0	85.0					
Public Law 105-263, Oct. 19, 1998, Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; Public Law 106-298, Oct. 13, 2000 /k/	15.0						85.0
Lincoln County Land Act of 2000, Public Law 106-298, Oct. 13, 2000	15.0						85.0
Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Lands Transfer Act, Public Law 106-362, Oct. 27, 2000	15.0						85.0

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Owyhee Land							
2009 Omnibus Public Land Management Act, Public Law 111-11 (Section 1505), 123 Stat. 1039	4.0						96.0
<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		
LU Lands (Grazing Fee Only)							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0		
LU Lands (Grazing Fee Only)							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued**

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

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010–continued**

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

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
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; Public Law 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000, as amended by Public Law 110-343, Oct. 3, 2008	100.0						
	/c/	/e/					
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; Public Law 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000, as amended by Public Law 110-343, Oct. 3, 2008	100.0						
	/e/					/d/	

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
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 2010—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 (MMS), predecessor of the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), as of October 1, 1983. The BLM distributes receipts from oil and gas pipeline rentals under the Mineral Leasing Act.
- /a/ Washington, D.C., Solicitor Opinion, December 9, 1985, states that Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191) distribution applies to the Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road (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/ For fiscal years 2008 through 2011, Public Law 110-343, dated October 3, 2008, reauthorized and amended the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 as originally enacted in Public Law 106-393. Payments are made from “any revenues, fees, penalties, or miscellaneous receipts, exclusive of deposits to any relevant trust fund, special account, or permanent operating funds, received by the Federal Government from activities by the Bureau of Land Management...on the applicable Federal land; and...to the extent of any shortfall, out of any amounts in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.” Before Public Law 106-393 was enacted, “special payments” to counties for fiscal years 1994 through 2000 were made as required by Public Law 103-66, dated August 10, 1993. Payments were a declining percentage of the annual average of payments to counties made during the 5-year period consisting of fiscal years 1986 through 1990. Before that, payments were made under authority of the acts of 1937 and 1939. Under those acts, O&C counties were entitled to 75 percent of receipts collected from O&C grant lands. However, in 1953 the counties offered to return one-third of their share (or 25 percent of total receipts) to the United States for the development and management of the O&C lands. From 1953 until 1960, Congress appropriated some or all of these subsection (b) receipts for development, protection, and management of the O&C lands. From 1961 through 1981, an amount equal to the full 25 percent of receipts collected was appropriated by Congress for management and development of the O&C lands under the “Oregon and California Grant Lands” appropriation.
- /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.

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded**

- /e/ Amount to counties is available for payment on receipt of tax bills. Any surplus after each 10-year period is paid into the General Fund. Special payments to counties for fiscal years 1994 through 2003 are required by Public Law 103-66, dated August 10, 1993, as amended by Public Law 103-443, dated November 2, 1994. The previously mentioned laws were superseded by Public Law 106-393; for fiscal years 2001 through 2006, counties 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. For fiscal years 2008 through 2011, Public Law 110-343, dated October 3, 2008, reauthorized and amended the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 as originally enacted in Public Law 106-393.
- /f/ Includes revenues from reclamation lands outside reclamation projects per Cooperative Agreement of March 8, 1972.
- /g/ Payment to States represents 5 percent of net receipts (which equals 4 percent of gross receipts).
- /h/ Distribution is the same as shown for 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 before transfer to the Reclamation Fund.
- /k/ Public Law 105-263 authorizes the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands through sale in Clark County, Nevada, and provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands within the State of Nevada and other specified purposes. The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 includes the authority for the Secretary of the Interior to invest receipts (85 percent) 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 2010

Administrative State	Mining Law Holding Fees	Mining Law Non-Holding Fees	Total
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Alaska	\$1,176,953	\$26,275	\$1,203,228
Arizona	5,498,007	157,080	5,655,087
California	2,466,295	96,180	2,562,475
Colorado	2,323,388	75,090	2,398,478
Eastern States	550	385	935
Idaho	2,389,390	82,565	2,471,955
Montana	2,843,530	42,870	2,886,400
Nevada	27,573,472	446,150	28,019,622
New Mexico	2,271,132	28,855	2,299,987
Oregon	860,729	57,870	918,599
Utah	2,638,259	47,351	2,685,610
Wyoming	6,522,190	130,950	6,653,140
Total	\$56,563,895	\$1,191,621	\$57,755,516

The Interior Department and Further Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-88, October 30, 2010), authorized the Bureau of Land Management to retain collections up to a maximum limit of \$36,696,000 for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program. Collections in excess of \$36,696,000 are deposited to the General Fund.

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010**

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 2008 and Prior Years' Activity:								
Auction Sales	13,011.31	\$2,786,230,111.00	\$—	\$2,780,685,161.00	\$139,012,480.55	\$271,374,961.10	\$—	\$2,370,297,719.35
Direct Sales	15,427.90	118,470,439.40	—	118,470,439.40	4,346,115.72	8,692,231.40	—	105,432,092.28
Clark County CMA	908.52	85,474,777.32	—	85,474,777.32	4,273,687.82	—	8,547,375.73	72,653,713.77
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	—	—	—	2,159,100.02	—	—	—	2,159,100.02
FY 2008 and Prior Years' Totals	34,464.90	\$3,073,342,077.72	\$71,897,170.00	\$2,998,921,227.74	\$151,227,143.09	\$287,256,909.50	\$8,547,375.73	\$2,551,889,799.42
FY 2009 Activity:								
Direct Sales	—	\$472,440.00	\$—	\$472,440.00	\$23,622.00	\$47,244.00	\$—	\$401,574.00
Clark County CMA	—	6,786,607.19	—	6,786,607.19	339,160.36	—	678,320.72	5,769,126.11
Sale - June 2008 Modified Competitive	7.50	1,742,450.00	—	1,742,450.00	108,900.00	217,800.00	—	1,415,750.00
Sale –December 2008 Sealed Bid	—	300,000.00	—	300,000.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	—	255,000.00
Sale – June 2009 On-Line	—	1,602,500.00	—	1,412,500.00	42,000.00	84,000.00	—	1,286,500.00
Mineral Conveyances	—	(200.00)	—	(200.00)	—	—	—	(200.00)
FY 2009 Totals	7.50	\$10,903,797.19	\$—	\$10,713,797.19	\$528,682.36	\$379,044.00	\$678,320.72	\$9,127,750.11

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010—continued**

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 2010 Activity:								
Clark County CMA (7/09–9/09)	—	\$5,023,763.79	\$—	\$5,023,763.79	\$251,188.19	\$—	\$502,376.38	\$4,270,199.22
Clark County CMA (10/09–12/09)	—	1,360,319.99	—	1,360,319.99	68,016.00	—	136,032.00	1,156,271.99
Clark County CMA (1/10–3/10)	—	1,720,002.87	—	1,720,002.87	86,000.14	—	172,000.29	1,462,002.44
Clark County CMA (4/10–6/10)	—	1,282,673.93	—	1,282,673.93	64,133.70	—	128,267.38	1,090,272.85
Sale—November 2009 On-Line	—	2,260,000.00	—	2,290,000.00	140,750.00	281,500.00	—	1,867,750.00
Sale—June 2009 On-Line	—	—	—	190,000.00	11,875.00	23,750.00	—	154,375.00
Direct Sales	—	—	—	517.80	—	—	—	517.80
FY 2010 Totals	—	\$11,646,760.58	\$—	\$11,867,278.38	\$621,963.03	\$305,250.00	\$938,676.05	\$10,001,389.30
Inception to Date Totals	34,472.40	\$3,095,892,635.49	\$71,897,170.00	\$3,021,502,303.31	\$152,377,788.48	\$287,941,203.50	\$10,164,372.50	\$2,571,018,938.83
Plus: Interest Redeemed—Inception to Date								\$ 319,499,932.35
Total Receipts for Special Account								\$2,890,518,871.18

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010—continued**

Expenditures

	Bureau of Land Management	USDA Forest Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	National Park Service	Bureau of Reclamation	Totals	Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements
Land							
Original Obligation	\$188,352,185.32	\$97,400,033.54	\$2,344,600.00	\$1,859,644.00	\$—	\$289,956,462.86	
Disbursements Inception to Date	109,890,158.24	38,781,206.07	1,860,585.50	539,260.40	—	151,071,210.21	\$151,071,210.21
Deobligation of Funds	69,773,846.18	58,618,827.47	484,014.50	1,320,383.60	—	130,197,071.75	
Transfer of Funds	—	92,260,433.41	105,000.00	338,689.20	—	92,704,122.61	92,704,122.61
Outstanding Obligations	8,688,180.90	—	—	—	—	8,688,180.90	8,688,180.90
Capital Improvements							
Original Obligation	\$117,438,008.43	\$51,736,772.00	\$26,855,310.00	\$133,394,729.47	\$2,857,826.00	\$332,282,645.90	
Disbursements Inception to Date	46,811,330.29	4,971,233.66	3,718,131.11	37,070,771.72	—	92,571,466.78	\$92,571,466.78
Deobligation of Funds	25,046,213.06	12,122,459.14	7,701,110.66	20,089,369.97	2,857,826.00	67,816,978.83	
Transfer of Funds	—	22,588,760.73	42,703,778.54	56,482,833.00	11,849,502.90	133,624,875.17	133,624,875.17
Outstanding Obligations	45,580,465.08	34,643,079.20	15,436,068.23	76,234,587.78	—	171,894,200.29	171,894,200.29
Conservation Initiatives							
Original Obligation	\$89,429,209.13	\$13,801,422.16	\$6,699,343.00	\$33,224,912.26	\$1,465,533.00	\$144,620,419.55	
Disbursements Inception to Date	41,375,464.04	3,254,581.68	1,206,165.36	10,960,705.83	824,079.51	57,620,996.42	\$57,620,996.42
Deobligation of Funds	10,797,626.24	5,838,964.78	3,301,846.53	1,687,613.06	—	21,626,050.61	
Transfer of Funds	—	28,370,444.98	9,405,503.85	20,665,587.41	11,480.00	58,453,016.24	58,453,016.24
Outstanding Obligations	37,256,118.85	4,707,875.70	2,191,331.11	20,576,593.37	641,453.49	65,373,372.52	65,373,372.52
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas							
	<u>Clark County</u>	<u>Henderson</u>	<u>Las Vegas</u>	<u>N. Las Vegas</u>			
Original Obligation	\$314,048,853.11	\$235,375,588.76	\$249,872,380.04	\$215,829,753.67	\$2,745,365.12	\$1,017,871,940.70	
Disbursements Inception to Date	145,081,901.78	49,980,489.39	164,200,414.68	96,262,187.20	2,596,564.26	458,121,557.31	\$458,121,557.31
Deobligation of Funds	36,176,555.73	517,175.05	7,348,850.29	30,298,350.63	148,800.86	74,489,732.56	
Outstanding Obligations	132,790,395.60	184,877,924.32	78,323,115.07	89,269,215.84	0.00	485,260,650.83	485,260,650.83
	<u>Water Authority</u>	<u>Lincoln County</u>	<u>White Pine</u>	<u>Washoe County</u>			
Original Obligation	\$123,661,920.00	\$20,640,979.00	\$2,851,824.00	\$11,094,207.00		\$158,248,930.00	
Disbursements Inception to Date	86,163,949.27	9,018,677.68	—	—		95,182,626.95	\$95,182,626.95
Deobligation of Funds	3,000,000.00	2,338,660.04	—	—		5,338,660.04	
Outstanding Obligations	34,497,970.73	9,283,641.28	2,851,824.00	11,094,207.00		57,727,643.01	57,727,643.01
Multispecies Habitat Plans							
	<u>Clark County</u>						
Original Obligation	\$58,628,167.63					\$58,628,167.63	
Disbursements Inception to Date	34,262,068.26					34,262,068.26	\$34,262,068.26
Deobligation of Funds	9,877,187.42					9,877,187.42	
Outstanding Obligations	14,488,911.95					14,488,911.95	14,488,911.95

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010—continued**

Expenditures

	<u>Agency Projects</u>	<u>Eastern Nevada Projects</u>	<u>Hazardous Fuels Projects</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements</u>
Lake Tahoe					
Original Obligation	\$44,552,867.75	\$1,292,888.32	\$14,993,633.96	\$60,839,390.03	
Disbursements Inception to Date	27,831,541.04	715,737.38	10,101,827.74	38,649,106.16	\$38,649,106.16
Deobligation of Funds	12,122,195.99	—	—	12,122,195.99	
Transfer of Funds	161,798,426.89	3,442,842.00	6,872,125.00	172,113,393.89	172,113,393.89
Outstanding Obligations	4,599,130.72	577,150.94	4,891,806.22	10,068,087.88	10,068,087.88
Reserves	<u>PPP Reserve</u>				
Original Obligation	\$7,204,402.28			\$7,204,402.28	
Disbursements Inception to Date	5,037,032.88			5,037,032.88	\$5,037,032.88
Deobligation of Funds	55,606.57				
Transfer of Funds	12,380,046.61			12,380,046.61	12,380,046.61
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	2,111,762.83			2,111,762.83	2,111,762.83
Earmarked Funds /b/	<u>Santini-Burton Lake Tahoe</u>	<u>Mesquite</u>	<u>Sloan Canyon NCA</u>	<u>Ivanpah Airport</u>	
Revenue and Interest Collected	\$79,781,636.95	\$12,181,891.02	\$73,288,420.24	\$23,980,377.90	\$189,232,326.11
Disbursements Inception to Date	34,210,789.60	2,269,306.46	7,408,274.06	—	43,888,370.12
Transfer of Funds	7,626,899.40	3,222,039.00	—	—	10,848,938.40
Outstanding Obligations/Task Orders	—	1,070.85	170,870.49	—	171,941.34
Balance Available for Task Orders	\$37,943,947.95	\$6,689,474.71	\$65,709,275.69	\$23,980,377.90	\$134,323,076.25
Project Costs/Transfers—Inception to Date					\$2,272,313,579.56
BLM OPERATING COSTS					
Prior Years' Disbursements and Obligations				\$47,677,351.81	\$47,677,351.81
Disbursements and Obligations—FY2008				5,320,832.03	5,320,832.03
Disbursements and Obligations—FY2009				6,244,669.16	6,244,669.16
Transfer of Funds				111,814.00	111,814.00
Operating Costs—Inception to Date				\$59,354,667.00	\$59,354,667.00
Total Funds Available (from Page 2)					\$2,890,518,871.18
Less: Obligations, Disbursements, and Transfers—Inception to Date					\$(2,331,668,246.56)
Total Available					\$558,850,624.62

**Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010–concluded**

Note: To view the financial update at any time, go to the Internet address www.nv.blm.gov/snplma and click on Reports and Statistics.
FY = Fiscal Year (October 1 through September 30).
CMA is an abbreviation for Cooperative Management Agreement.
PPP = Pre-Proposal Planning.

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

/b/ Earmarked Funds' Balance Available for Task Orders is included in the Total Available.

Source: 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 2010

	<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	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	2,163,000.00	2,076,480.00	86,520.00	2,163,000.00
Colorado	37,500.00	36,000.00	1,500.00	37,500.00
Eastern States	0	0	0	0
Idaho	247,400.00	237,504.00	9,896.00	247,400.00
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nevada	7,000.00	6,720.00	280.00	7,000.00
New Mexico	5,400.00	5,184.00	216.00	5,400.00
Oregon	52,082.00	49,998.72	2,083.28	52,082.00
South Dakota	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0
Washington	716,500.00	687,840.00	28,660.00	716,500.00
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Total	\$3,228,882.00	\$3,099,726.72	\$129,155.28	\$3,228,882.00
<u>Exchanges /c/</u>				
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	84,000.00	80,640.00	3,360.00	84,000.00
Colorado	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Total	\$84,000.00	\$80,640.00	\$3,360.00	\$84,000.00

Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT PROCEEDS FROM SALES, EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2010—continued

	<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>State Total /d/</u>				
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	2,247,000.00	2,157,120.00	89,880.00	2,247,000.00
Colorado	37,500.00	36,000.00	1,500.00	37,500.00
Eastern States	0	0	0	0
Idaho	247,400.00	237,504.00	9,896.00	247,400.00
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nevada	7,000.00	6,720.00	280.00	7,000.00
New Mexico	5,400.00	5,184.00	216.00	5,400.00
Oregon	52,082.00	49,998.72	2,083.28	52,082.00
South Dakota	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0
Washington	716,500.00	687,840.00	28,660.00	716,500.00
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	\$3,312,882.00	\$3,180,366.72	\$132,515.28	\$3,312,882.00

INTEREST ACQUIRED

	<u>Fee</u>			<u>Easement</u>		
	<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	3	\$2,955,578	779.70	1	\$1,100,000	713.50

Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT PROCEEDS FROM SALES, EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2010—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 is 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 BLM 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 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 series, 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 series, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, for more details.

Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT, AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2010

State	The Lease Has Not Yet Produced	Continued Operation Met by Production from the Lease	Continued Operation Met by Production from an LMU	Advance Royalty Paid in Lieu of Continued Operation	The Lease Is in Suspension	All Recoverable Coal Has Been Mined	Not in Compliance	Status Not Reported	Total
	<i>/a/</i>	<i>/b/</i>	<i>/c/</i>	<i>/d/</i>	<i>/e/</i>	<i>/f/</i>	<i>/g/</i>		
Alabama	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
Colorado	2	5	25	3	3	14	0	0	52
Kentucky	2	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	7
Montana	1	2	16	2	0	9	0	0	30
New Mexico	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	11
North Dakota	3	2	5	0	0	6	0	0	16
Oklahoma	0	3	0	0	4	2	0	0	9
Utah	0	4	61	0	10	1	0	0	76
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Wyoming	8	15	40	1	0	27	0	0	91
Total	16	34	149	8	18	70	1	2	298

Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT, AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2010–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 develop the lease diligently 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 10th 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 may be met by actual production from the lease during the year or by 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) may be used to comply with the requirement to produce commercial quantities of coal annually from an individual Federal coal lease. However, the annual commercial quantities requirement amount will be determined based on the annually recoverable coal reserves of the LMU rather than on just a singular Federal coal lease. Similar to a singular Federal coal lease, compliance with the annual production of commercial quantities may be based on the production for the current year or on production for the current year and the previous 2 years.
- /d/ The continued operation requirement may 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 may be recouped against production royalties on a dollar basis when coal is next produced.
- /e/ The requirement to produce commercial quantities of coal may 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 produce commercial quantities of coal annually may be suspended if mining operations on the lease are interrupted owing to strikes, the elements, or casualties that are attributable to the lessee.
- /f/ The continued operation requirement ends after all recoverable coal has been mined.
- /g/ These leases are not suspended, failed to produce commercial quantities of coal, and failed to pay advance royalty in lieu of continued operation.

PART 4

RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) outdoor recreation program aims to sustain healthy land and water resources while promoting appropriate and responsible visitor use of those lands and waters.

The BLM provides recreational opportunities in a variety of settings that typify the vast and diverse landscapes of the Western States, from the tundra in Alaska to the deserts of the Southwest, and from the old-growth forests of the Northwest to the plateaus and plains of the Rocky Mountain States. In addition, in the Eastern States, the BLM provides recreational opportunities in settings such as the Meadowood Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) in Virginia. Many BLM areas have been recognized by the BLM, Congress, or the President and have been given special designations (as detailed in Part 5—Natural and Cultural Heritage Preservation) to protect the unique and sensitive values of each area.

As a national provider of recreational 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 recreational 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, 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 Collection and Billing System (CBS). Table 4-1 presents the estimated visitor use data by State; Table 4-2 presents visitor use data by recreational activity at fee and 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 (GIS) 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 2010

Administrative State /a/	Recreation Sites /b/ Thousands		Dispersed Areas /c/ Thousands		Recreation Lease Sites /d/ Thousands		Recreation Partnership Sites /e/ Thousands		Total Thousands	
	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>
	Alaska	330	224	283	420	0	0	0	0	613
Arizona	2,071	8,828	1,143	1,405	2,352	3,946	15	25	5,581	14,204
California	4,724	12,245	5,192	4,880	0	0	244	56	10,160	17,181
Colorado	2,497	1,402	3,265	4,610	0	0	686	127	6,448	6,139
Eastern States	28	6	0	0	0	0	69	11	97	17
Idaho	2,480	1,453	3,786	3,364	0	0	83	29	6,349	4,846
Montana	1,362	1,243	3,111	2,627	0	0	2	0	4,475	3,870
Nevada	2,311	1,606	3,639	2,960	0	0	21	5	5,971	4,571
New Mexico	1,140	531	1,231	1,284	0	0	0	10	2,371	1,825
Oregon	3,277	2,323	4,523	3,825	21	29	142	125	7,963	6,302
Utah	2,888	1,987	2,998	3,190	21	8	183	178	6,090	5,363
Wyoming	1,148	729	1,261	765	0	0	43	16	2,452	1,510
Total	24,256	32,577	30,432	29,330	2,394	3,983	1,488	582	58,570	66,472

Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2010–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 northwestern 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 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/ 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 at these sites and areas are based on a variety of methods, 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 recreational 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/ Recreation partnership sites are recreation sites managed primarily by another public entity under the authority of the Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Act and similar agreements; the BLM has a significant presence on the leased parcel (e.g., ranger patrols, signs, brochures). 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.
- /g/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreational 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 2010).

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2010

Recreation Activities	Visitor Days <i>la/</i>							
	Fee Sites and Areas <i>lb/</i>		Special Recreation Permitted Activities <i>lc/</i>		Areas Without Permits or Fees <i>ld/</i>		Total Public Lands	
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent for Activity Group</i>
Land-Based Activities								
Camping and Picnicking	3,185	4.79	694	1.04	24,065	36.20	27,944	42.04
Non-Motorized Travel	532	0.80	113	0.17	5,890	8.86	6,535	9.83
Off-Highway Travel	438	0.66	92	0.14	7,408	11.14	7,938	11.94
Driving for Pleasure	99	0.15	16	0.02	2,378	3.58	2,493	3.75
Viewing Public Land Resources	279	0.42	66	0.10	2,751	4.14	3,096	4.66
Interpretation and Education	125	0.19	113	0.17	1,245	1.87	1,483	2.23
Hunting	35	0.05	22	0.03	4,969	7.48	5,026	7.56
Specialized Sports, Events, and Activities	277	0.42	595	0.90	3,634	5.47	4,506	6.78

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2010–continued

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>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent for Activity Group</i>
Water-Based Activities								
Boating/ Motorized	327	0.49	50	0.08	1,204	1.81	1,581	2.38
Boating/ Row/Float/Paddle	114	0.17	198	0.30	2,039	3.07	2,351	3.54
Fishing	416	0.63	16	0.02	1,912	2.88	2,344	3.53
Swimming and Other Water Activities	112	0.17	1	0.00	546	0.82	659	0.99
Snow-and Ice-Based Activities								
Snowmobile and Motorized Travel	6	0.01	1	0.00	178	0.27	185	0.28
Other Winter Activities	12	0.02	2	0.00	317	0.48	331	0.50
Total	5,957	8.96	1,979	2.98	58,536	88.06	66,472	100.00

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded

Note: This table shows participation levels for various activity groupings. Recreation activity type and duration (visitor days) are recorded at fee and nonfee sites and areas, as well as for special recreation permits. Visitor days, grouped into Activity Groups (summarized from a list of 87 recreational activities), are based on registrations, permit records, observations, post-season permittee reports, and the professional judgment of the field staffs. Some totals may not appear correct because of rounding.

/a/ 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 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 other 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 2010).

Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS
ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT BY STATE,
FISCAL YEAR 2010**

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	Federal Interagency Pass	
	<i>/b/</i>	<i>/c/</i>	<i>/d/</i>	<i>/e/</i>	<i>/f/</i>	<i>/g/</i>	
Alaska	0	5,933	0	92	0	29	\$318,223
Arizona	0	30,529	16,505	191	15	924	1,508,275
California	219	13,185	93,617	532	2	596	4,513,654
Colorado	6,189	34,079	0	476	0	545	467,593
Eastern States	0	0	0	12	0	21	89,232
Idaho	1,300	23,983	0	132	0	544	672,888
Montana	0	30,864	0	442	0	455	382,802
Nevada	383,468	13,407	3,712	230	0	3,718	2,742,502
New Mexico	10,932	54,592	1,237	197	0	1,578	429,581
Oregon	42,290	71,979	0	236	0	5,138	2,461,001
Utah	0	42,428	96,246	560	0	368	2,728,252
Wyoming	6,408	3,354	0	273	1	796	190,862
Total Permits	450,806	324,333	211,317	3,373	18	14,712	
Permit Revenue <i>/h/</i>	\$2,108,357	\$3,828,861	\$6,205,448	\$3,599,233	\$397,324	\$365,642	\$16,504,865
Other Revenue <i>/i/</i>							\$1,459,313
Total Revenue <i>/j/</i>							\$17,964,178

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2010—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 northwestern 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 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 recreational use of facilities or services provided by the Federal Government, such as campgrounds, boat launches, cabin rentals, 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 a period of 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. The permit count includes both issued permits for 2010 and active permits issued in previous fiscal years that are still in effect 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 Authorizations.
- /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.

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded

- /h/ This value represents the total net revenue recorded in the BLM Collection and Billing System in the recreation commodities associated specifically with permits and lease fees.
- /i/ Additional net revenues recorded in the BLM Collection and Billing System from miscellaneous sources, including administrative fees, trespass, late fees, publication sales, Cost Recovery, Interagency Passes, and permit sales that were not correctly categorized.
- /j/ This value represents total net revenue recorded in the BLM Collection and Billing 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 2010) and BLM Collection and Billing System reports (Fiscal Year 2010).

Table 4-4.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LAKE ANGLERS, STREAM ANGLERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2010 /a/

State /b/	Lake Anglers (Statewide) /c/	Lake Anglers (BLM) /d/	Stream Anglers (Statewide) /c/	Stream Anglers (BLM) /d/	Average Expenditure per Angler (Statewide) /e/	Estimated Expenditures by Lake Anglers (BLM) /f/	Estimated Expenditures by Stream Anglers (BLM) /f/	Estimated Total Fishing Expenditures (BLM) /f/
Alaska	74,000	17,634	162,000	40,873	\$762	\$38,636,770	\$89,552,418	\$128,189,189
Arizona	365,000	14,856	118,000	7,198	765	13,866,416	6,718,755	20,585,171
California	953,000	13,342	652,000	27,384	1,432	23,274,929	47,770,996	71,045,925
Colorado	527,000	44,479	357,000	26,989	835	45,276,394	27,473,170	72,749,565
Idaho	220,000	17,600	240,000	27,840	828	17,760,201	28,093,410	45,853,611
Montana	166,000	1,278	213,000	10,735	760	1,185,036	9,952,741	11,137,777
Nevada	117,000	14,063	46,000	10,566	952	16,320,121	12,261,734	28,581,855
New Mexico	168,000	19,152	165,000	10,841	1,033	24,109,594	13,646,620	37,756,215
Oregon	277,000	13,850	381,000	38,024	884	14,919,452	40,959,875	55,879,326
Utah	307,000	921	158,000	53,657	1,002	1,124,553	65,515,696	66,640,250
Washington	367,000	440	306,000	918	980	672,168	1,401,114	2,073,282
Wyoming	125,000	1,500	127,000	8,890	2,649	4,843,691	28,706,945	33,550,635
Total	3,666,000	159,115	2,925,000	263,915	—	\$201,989,325	\$372,053,474	\$574,042,801

Table 4-4. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LAKE ANGLERS, STREAM ANGLERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded

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

- /a/ The estimated number of anglers 16 years old and older is for calendar year 2006 (U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 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 (e.g., 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 2010 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, 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife–Associated Recreation, individual State Reports.
- /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, 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife–Associated Recreation, individual State Reports.
- /f/ The estimated expenditures by anglers on BLM-managed lands are expressed in calendar year 2010 dollars, which were calculated by multiplying the number of lake or stream anglers on BLM lands by the average expenditure per angler values (2006 dollars) and then adjusting that number for inflation using the Consumer Price Index inflation calculator from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 4-5.

**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF HUNTING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON
BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2010 /a/**

State /b/	Total Hunters (Statewide) /c/	Estimated Hunters (BLM) /d/	Average Expenditure per Hunter (Statewide) /e/	Estimated Expenditures by Hunters (BLM) /f/
Alaska	71,000	9,689	\$1,745	\$20,611,153
Arizona	159,000	26,533	2,047	66,219,171
California	281,000	41,888	2,173	110,925,019
Colorado	259,000	32,399	1,731	68,355,800
Idaho	187,000	41,007	1,359	67,922,296
Montana	197,000	16,769	1,594	32,592,084
Nevada	63,000	42,174	1,970	101,251,984
New Mexico	99,000	17,143	1,695	35,419,503
North Dakota	128,000	172	1,020	213,267
Oregon	237,000	60,043	1,466	107,253,000
South Dakota	171,000	2,378	1,101	3,189,797
Utah	166,000	69,345	1,618	136,775,075
Washington	182,000	1,814	1,730	3,825,392
Wyoming	102,000	29,058	1,328	47,041,659
Total	2,302,000	390,412	—	\$801,595,200

Table 4-5. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF HUNTING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded

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

- /a/ The estimated number of hunters 16 years old and older is for calendar year 2006 (U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 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 (e.g., 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 2010 dollars.
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 50,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ Total hunters (Statewide) in each State were derived from data in Table 14, 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife–Associated Recreation, individual State Reports.
- /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, 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife–Associated Recreation, individual State Reports.
- /f/ The estimated expenditures by hunters on BLM-managed lands are expressed in calendar year 2010 dollars, which were calculated by multiplying the number of hunters on BLM lands by the average expenditure per hunter values (2006 dollars) and then adjusting that number for inflation using the Consumer Price Index inflation calculator from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 4-6.

**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WILDLIFE VIEWING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON
BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2010 */a/***

State <i>/b/</i>	Total Wildlife Viewers (Statewide) <i>/c/</i>	Estimated Wildlife Viewers <i>/d/</i>	Average Expenditure per Wildlife Viewer (Statewide) <i>/e/</i>	Estimated Expenditures by Wildlife Viewers <i>/f/</i>
		(BLM)		(BLM)
Alaska	496,000	67,687	\$802	\$66,117,698
Arizona	1,277,000	213,095	819	212,681,056
California	6,270,000	934,645	773	880,290,913
Colorado	1,819,000	227,547	811	224,830,454
Idaho	754,000	165,345	327	65,885,410
Montana	755,000	64,265	325	25,527,624
Nevada	686,000	459,225	1,131	633,290,242
New Mexico	787,000	136,282	372	61,794,969
North Dakota	39,000	52	215	13,714
Oregon	1,484,000	375,968	558	255,480,564
South Dakota	432,000	6,007	378	2,768,680
Utah	877,000	366,360	343	152,849,071
Washington	2,331,000	23,236	732	20,752,974
Wyoming	643,000	183,181	728	162,688,940
Total	18,650,000	3,222,895	—	\$2,764,972,309

Table 4-6. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WILDLIFE VIEWING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded

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

- /a/ The estimated number of wildlife viewers 16 years old and older is for calendar year 2006 (U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 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 (e.g., 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 2010 dollars.
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 50,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ Total wildlife viewers (Statewide) in each State were derived from data in Table 24, 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife–Associated Recreation, individual State Reports.
- /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, 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife–Associated Recreation, individual State Reports.
- /f/ The estimated expenditures by wildlife watchers on BLM-managed lands are expressed in calendar year 2010 dollars, which were calculated by multiplying the number of wildlife viewers on BLM lands by the average expenditure per wildlife viewer values (2006 dollars) and then adjusting that number for inflation using the Consumer Price Index inflation calculator from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PART 5

NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) encompass some of the last, great open spaces in the United States. They contain exceptional geologic formations; comparatively undisturbed native plant and animal communities; wilderness areas and wild and scenic rivers; national scenic and historic trails; and innumerable paleontological, archaeological, and historical sites. These resources are scientifically, ecologically, culturally, educationally, and recreationally important, representing a significant part of this 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 National Trails System Act (1968), the Sikes Act (1974), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (1976), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (1979), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990), and the Omnibus Public Land Management Act (2009).

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. During the past 30 years, beginning with the designation of the King Range National Conservation Area, many extraordinary landscapes on our public lands have received protective designations either through an Act of Congress or through Presidential Proclamation.

National Landscape Conservation System

The BLM established the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) to provide a national framework for managing special areas on the public lands designated by Congress or the President. In 2009, Congress formally established the National Landscape Conservation System with the passage of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act. This system includes all of the BLM's National Conservation Areas and similar designations, including Wilderness, National Historic and Scenic Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Monuments, Wilderness Study Areas, and Conservation Lands of the California Desert. Taken together, there are more than 886 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
- 5-3a National Conservation Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-3b Other Conservation Units within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-4 Designated Wilderness within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-5 Wilderness Study Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-6 BLM Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers
- 5-7 National Scenic and Historic Trails

A

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 reflected/portrayed in the following tables.

Tables 5-8a, 5-8b, and 5-8c. Land acquisition through exchange, purchase, easement, or donation pursuant to Sections 205 and 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 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 BLM 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, Lincoln, and White Pine counties as well as portions of Washoe County and Carson City, Nevada, use 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 for parks, trails, and natural areas; capital improvements; conservation initiatives; development and implementation of a multispecies habitat conservation plan for Clark County, Nevada; environmentally sensitive land acquisitions; hazardous fuels reduction and wildfire prevention; Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration projects; and Lake Tahoe restoration projects. Table 5-9 shows acquisitions, accomplishments, and funding levels. For additional information, visit the SNPLMA Web site at <http://www.blm.gov/snplma>.

Table 5-10. The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (Public Law 105-263) became law in October 1998. The Act provides for the orderly disposal of certain Federal land in Clark County, Nevada, and for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada. This table illustrates the number of acres sold and the number of acres acquired as a metric of the program's success.

Tables 5-12 and 5-13. The BLM administers the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-195), 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 BLM'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 19.421 million acres for cultural resources and has recorded more than 328,311,306,399 properties.

Tables 5-15 and 5-16. The BLM 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 already encompassed by the NLCS.

Table 5-1.

**NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010**

NLCS Area	Type of Designation	Number	Total BLM Acres /a/	Total BLM Miles
National Monuments	Presidential or Congressional	16	4,816,263	0
National Conservation Areas	Congressional	16	3,661,796	0
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Congressional	1	428,208	0
White Mountains National Recreation Area	Congressional	1	998,702	0
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	100	0
Piedras Blancas Historic Light Station Outstanding Natural Area /b/	Congressional	1	19	0
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area /c/	Congressional	1	63	0
Wilderness Areas /d/	Congressional	218	8,469,912	0
Wilderness Study Areas	Administrative	544	12,985,820	0
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	Congressional	69	1,002,016	2,425 /e/
National Historic Trails	Congressional	11	0	5,343
National Scenic Trails	Congressional	5	0	683
Headwaters Forest Reserve	Congressional	1	7,542	0
Total		885	32,370,441	8,451

**Table 5-1. NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010—concluded**

- /a/ The total acres figure includes double-counted acres. The Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis has shown that when double-counted acres are considered (i.e., Wilderness Areas within a National Monument or National Conservation Area), the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) provides for special management prescriptions on approximately 25 million acres of public land.
- /b/ Area established by Congress in 2008 in Public Law 110-226.
- /c/ Area established by Congress in 2008 in Public Law 110-226. One hundred and twenty-six (126) total acres are owned by six Federal and non-Federal entities.
- /d/ 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.
- /e/ 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, 2010

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	607	0	607	0	0	607
Carrizo Plain—California	204,237	0	204,237	9,309	30,266	243,812
Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains—California	94,055	83,073 /c/	177,128	45,889 /d/	57,054 /e/	280,071
Canyons of the Ancients—Colorado	163,892	400	164,292	0	18,530	182,822
Craters of the Moon—Idaho	274,693	462,832 /f/	737,525	7,950	6,851	752,326
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
Prehistoric Trackways—New Mexico	5,255 /g/	0	5,255	0	0	5,255
Cascade-Siskiyou—Oregon	53,829	52 /h/	53,881	0	32,117	85,998
Grand Staircase-Escalante—Utah	1,866,331	53	1,866,384	0	13,977	1,880,361
Total Acres (National Monuments)	4,816,263	755,162	5,571,425	197,713	262,395	6,031,533

Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010–concluded

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

/a/ National Park Service.

/b/ Department of Defense.

/c/ Forest Service (60,073 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/ Designated via Public Law 111-11, the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, Title 1 – Additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

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

Table 5-3a.

**NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010**

Unit Name—State	BLM- Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	Total Federal Lands in Unit	State Lands Included in Unit	Private Lands Included in Unit	Total Acreage in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Steese—Alaska	1,208,624	0	1,208,624	14,074	40	1,222,738
Gila Box Riparian—Arizona	21,767	0	21,767	0	1,720	23,487
Las Cienegas—Arizona	41,972	0	41,972	5,307	0	47,279
San Pedro Riparian—Arizona	55,495	0	55,495	0	2,505	58,000
King Range—California	56,167	0	56,167	0	6,320	62,487
Dominguez - Escalante—Colorado	212,074	0	212,074	0	0	212,074
Gunnison Gorge—Colorado	62,844	0	62,844	0	2,225	65,069
McInnis Canyons—Colorado/Utah	122,929	0	122,929	0	1,236	124,165
Snake River Birds of Prey—Idaho	469,074	1,616 /a/	470,690 /b/	41,458	72,919	585,067
Red Rock Canyon—Nevada	198,065	0	198,065	0	0	198,065
Sloan Canyon—Nevada	48,438	0	48,438	0	81	48,519
Black Rock Desert, High Rock Canyon, Emigrant Trails—NV/CA	799,165	0	799,165	0	16,320	815,485
El Malpais—New Mexico	227,100	2,500 /c/	229,600	0	34,705	264,305
Fort Stanton—Snowy River Cave—NM	24,977	0	24,977	0	2,981	27,958
Beaver Dam Wash—Utah	68,280	0	68,280	0	9,625	77,905
Red Cliffs—Utah	44,825	0	44,825	0	16,397	61,222
Total (National Conservation Areas)	3,661,796	4,116	3,665,912	60,839	167,074	3,893,825

Table 5-3a. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010—concluded

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

/a/ Military lands within the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (NCA).

/b/ Total does not include 9,572 acres of open waters that also exist within the exterior boundary of the Snake River Birds of Prey NCA.

/c/ 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, 2010

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	428,208	0	428,808	0	67,921	496,129
White Mountains National Recreation Area—Alaska /a/	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	7,542	0	7,542	0	0	7,542
Piedras Blancas Historic Light Station Outstanding Natural Area —California	19	0	19	0	0	19
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area—Florida	63	0	63	0	0	63
Total	1,434,634	0	1,434,634	0	68,087	1,502,721

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

/a/ The White Mountains National Recreation Area is no longer a part of the National Landscape Conservation System per Public Law 111-11, the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009.

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>BLM Acres</u>
Arizona		
Aravaipa Canyon	Safford Field Office	19,700
Arrastra Mountain	Kingman Field Office	129,800
Aubrey Peak	Kingman Field Office	15,400
Baboquivari Peak	Tucson Field Office	2,040
Beaver Dam Mountains (2,600 acres in Utah)	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	9,951
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
Muggins Mountains	Yuma Field Office	7,711
Needle's Eye	Tucson Field Office	8,760
New Water Mountains	Yuma Field Office	24,600
North Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix Field Office	63,200

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010—continued**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>BLM Acres</u>
Arizona—concluded		
North Santa Teresa	Safford Field Office	5,800
Paiute	Arizona Strip Field Office	87,900
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (21,332 acres in Utah)	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)		1,397,106
California		
Agua Tibia	California Desert District	539
Argus Range	California Desert District	65,726
Beauty Mountain	Palm Springs Field Office	15,628
Big Maria Mountains	California Desert District	45,384
Bigelow Cholla Garden	California Desert District	14,645
Bighorn Mountain	California Desert District	26,543
Black Mountain	California Desert District	20,548
Bright Star	California Desert District	8,190
Bristol Mountains	California Desert District	71,389

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010—continued**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>BLM Acres</u>
California—continued		
Cache Creek	Ukiah Field Office	27,296
Cedar Roughs	Ukiah Field Office	6,387
Cadiz Dunes	California Desert District	19,935
Carrizo Gorge	California Desert District	14,740
Chemehuevi Mountains	California Desert District	85,864
Chimney Peak	California Desert District	13,140
Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	99,548
Cleghorn Lakes	California Desert District	39,167
Clipper Mountain	California Desert District	33,843
Coso Range	California Desert District	49,296
Coyote Mountains	California Desert District	18,631
Darwin Falls	California Desert District	8,189
Dead Mountains	California Desert District	47,158
Dome Land	California Desert District	39,383
El Paso Mountains	California Desert District	23,669
Fish Creek Mountains	California Desert District	21,390
Funeral Mountains	California Desert District	25,707
Golden Valley	California Desert District	36,536
Granite Mountain	Bishop Field Office	34,159
Grass Valley	California Desert District	30,121
Hollow Hills	California Desert District	22,046
Ibex	California Desert District	28,822
Indian Pass	California Desert District	32,419
Inyo Mountains	California Desert District	125,075
Ishi	Ukiah District	199
Jacumba	California Desert District	31,358
Kelso Dunes	California Desert District	144,915
Kiavah	California Desert District	40,960
King Range	Arcata Field Office	42,695
Kingston Range	California Desert District	199,599

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010—continued**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>BLM Acres</u>
California—continued		
Little Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	28,034
Little Picacho	California Desert District	38,216
Machesna Mountains	Bakersfield District	123
Malpais Mesa	California Desert District	31,906
Manly Peak	California Desert District	12,897
Mecca Hills	California Desert District	26,243
Mesquite	California Desert District	44,804
Newberry Mountains	California Desert District	26,102
Nopah Range	California Desert District	106,623
North Algodones Dunes	California Desert District	25,895
North Mesquite Mountains	California Desert District	28,955
Old Woman Mountains	California Desert District	163,731
Orocopia Mountains	California Desert District	50,960
Otay Mountain	California Desert District	16,893
Owens Peak	California Desert District	73,796
Pahrump Valley	California Desert District	73,726
Palen/McCoy	California Desert District	236,488
Palo Verde Mountains	California Desert District	30,605
Picacho Peak	California Desert District	8,860
Pinto Mountain	Barstow Field Office	24,348
Piper Mountain	California Desert District	72,192
Piute Mountains	California Desert District	48,080
Resting Spring Range	California Desert District	76,312
Rice Valley	California Desert District	41,777
Riverside Mountains	California Desert District	24,004
Rocks and Islands	Arcata Field Office	11
Rodman Mountains	California Desert District	34,264
Sacatar Trail	California Desert District	50,451
Saddle Peak Hills	California Desert District	1,530

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010—continued**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>BLM Acres</u>
California—concluded		
San Geronio	California Desert District	39,233
Santa Lucia	Bakersfield District	1,807
Santa Rosa	California Desert District	58,878
Sawtooth Mountains	California Desert District	33,612
Sheephole Valley	California Desert District	187,846
South Fork Eel River	Arcata Field Office	12,868
South Nopah Range	California Desert District	17,059
Stateline	California Desert District	6,964
Stepladder Mountains	California Desert District	83,195
Surprise Canyon	California Desert District	24,433
Sylvania Mountains	California Desert District	18,682
Trilobite	California Desert District	37,308
Turtle Mountains	California Desert District	177,209
Ventana Additions	California Desert District	719
Whipple Mountains	California Desert District	76,123
White Mountain	Ridgecrest/Bishop Field Office	24,162
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Ukiah District	8,433
Yuki	Arcata Field Office	17,196
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in California: (86 areas)		3,834,392
Colorado		
Black Ridge Canyons (5,120 acres in Utah)	Grand Junction Field Office	70,319
Dominguez Canyon	Dominguez–Escalante NCA	66,280
Gunnison Gorge	Uncompahgre Field Office	17,784
Powderhorn	Uncompahgre Field Office	47,980
Uncompahgre	Uncompahgre Field Office	3,390
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Colorado: (5 areas) /a/		205,753

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010—continued**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>BLM Acres</u>
Idaho		
Big Jacks Creek	Boise District	52,753
Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers	Boise and Twin Falls District	89,820
Frank Church-River of No Return	Coeur d'Alene District	802
Little Jacks Creek	Boise District	50,930
North Fork Owyhee	Boise District	43,391
Owyhee River	Boise District	267,137
Pole Creek	Boise District	12,529
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Idaho: (7 areas)		517,362
Montana		
Lee Metcalf-Bear Trap Canyon Unit	Dillon Field Office	6,347
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Montana: (1 area)		6,347
Nevada		
Arrow Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	27,530
Becky Peak	Ely Field Office	18,119
Big Rocks	Ely Field Office	12,930
Black Rock Desert	Winnemucca Field Office	314,835
Bristlecone	Ely Field Office	14,095
Calico Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	64,968
Clover Mountains	Ely Field Office	85,668
Delamar Mountains	Ely Field Office	111,066
East Fork High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca Field Office	52,618
El Dorado	Las Vegas Field Office	5,700
Far South Egans	Ely Field Office	36,299
Fortification Range	Ely Field Office	30,539
High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca Field Office	46,465
Goshute Canyon	Ely Field Office	42,544
Government Peak	Ely Field Office	6,313
High Rock Lake	Winnemucca Field Office	59,107

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Nevada—concluded		
Highland Ridge	Ely Field Office	68,623
Ireteba Peaks	Las Vegas Field Office	10,446
Jumbo Springs	Las Vegas Field Office	4,631
La Madre Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	27,867
Lime Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	23,234
Little High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca Field Office	48,355
Meadow Valley Range	Ely Field Office	123,508
Mormon Mountains	Ely Field Office	157,716
Mount Charleston	Las Vegas Field Office	2,142
Mount Grafton	Ely Field Office	78,754
Mount Irish	Ely Field Office	28,274
Mount Moriah	Ely Field Office	8,708
Muddy Mountains	Las Vegas Field Office	44,576
North Black Rock Range	Winnemucca Field Office	30,648
North Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	23,439
North McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	14,764
Pahute Peak	Winnemucca Field Office	56,890
South Pahroc Range	Ely District	25,671
Spirit Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	605
Tunnel Spring	Ely District	5,341
Wee Thump Joshua Tree	Las Vegas Field Office	6,050
Weepah Spring	Ely District	51,305
White Rock Range	Ely Field Office	24,249
Worthington Range	Ely Field Office	30,594
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Nevada: (40 areas)		2,055,005
New Mexico		
Bisti/De-Na-Zin	Farmington Field Office	38,305
Cebolla	Rio Puerco Field Office	61,600
Ojito	Rio Puerco Field Office	11,183
Sabinoso	Taos Field Office	16,030

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010—continued**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>BLM Acres</u>
New Mexico—concluded		
West Malpais	Rio Puerco Field Office	39,540
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in New Mexico: (5 areas)		166,658
Oregon		
Hells Canyon	Vale District	1,038
Lower White River	Prineville District Office	1,063
Oregon Badlands	Prineville District Office	29,301
Soda Mountain	Cascade Siskiyou NM	24,112
Spring Basin	Prineville District Office	6,382
Steens Mountain	Burns District	170,167
Table Rock	Salem District	5,500
Wild Rogue	Medford District	10,160
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Oregon: (8 areas)		247,723
Utah		
Bear Trap Canyon	St. George Field Office	40
Beaver Dam Mountains (15,000 acres in Arizona)	Cedar City District	3,667
Black Ridge	St. George Field Office	13,108
Black Ridge Canyons (70,319 acres in Colorado)	Moab Field Office	5,099
Canaan Mountain	St. George Field Office	44,447
Cedar Mountain	Salt Lake District Office	101,400
Cottonwood Canyon	St. George Field Office	11,667
Cougar Canyon	St. George Field Office	0,648
Deep Creek	St. George Field Office	3,291
Deep Creek North	St. George Field Office	4,478
Doc's Pass	St. George Field Office	18,216
Goose Creek	St. George Field Office	93
LaVerkin Creek	St. George Field Office	453

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010—concluded**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>BLM Acres</u>
Utah—concluded		
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (89,400 acres in Arizona)	Kanab Field Office	21,332
Red Butte	St. George Field Office	1,535
Red Mountain	St. George Field Office	18,689
Slaughter Creek	St. George Field Office	4,047
Taylor Creek	St. George Field Office	35
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Utah: (18 areas)		262,245
Washington		
Juniper Dunes	Spokane District	7,140
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Washington: (1 area)		7,140
TOTAL BLM WILDERNESS ACRES IN UNITED STATES:		8,699,731
(218 designated areas) /b/		

Note: Some figures have changed from last year owing to GIS recalculation of acres.

Trinity Alps acres were transferred to the U.S. Forest Service per H.R. 669 Shasta-Trinity National Forest Administrative Jurisdiction Transfer Act.

/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, 2010**

State	Number of Wilderness Study Areas	Federal Acres
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Alaska	1	478,700
Arizona	2	59,462
California	67	811,920
Colorado	54	548,219
Idaho	44	658,751
Montana	39	449,963
Nevada	63	2,552,457
New Mexico	58	958,751
Oregon	87	2,653,095
Utah	86	3,234,465
Washington	1	5,636
Wyoming	42	574,401
Total	544	12,985,820

Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010

(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	250,880
Gulkana	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	181.00			181.00	115,840
Unalakleet	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	80.00			80.00	51,200
Eel	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California	21.00	4.50	6.50	32.00	10,240
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California			1.50	1.50	480
Trinity	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California			17.00	17.00	5,440

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010
-continued**

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Tuolumne	PL 98-425; 09/28/84	California	3.00			3.00	960
Owyhee	PL 98-494; 10/19/84	Oregon	120.00			120.00	38,400
PL Merced	100-149; 11/02/87 PL 102-432; 10/23/92	California	3.00		9.00	12.00	3,840
Clackamas	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			0.50	0.50	160
Crooked (Middle and Lower)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			17.80	17.80	5,696
Deschutes (Middle and Lower)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		20.00	100.00	120.00	38,400
Donner und Blitzen	PL 100-557; 10/28/88 PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	87.50			87.50	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 Fork Crooked	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	11.90	2.20	4.70	18.80	6,016

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010
-continued**

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
North Fork Owyhee	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	9.60			9.60	3,072
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
West Little Owyhee	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	57.60			57.60	18,432
White	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		17.80	6.90	24.70	7,904
Rio Chama	PL 100-663; 11/07/88	New Mexico	7.20			7.20	2,304
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior; 09/22/94	Oregon		11.00		11.00	2,780
Wallowa	Secretary of the Interior; 07/23/96	Oregon			10.00	10.00	3,200
Elkhorn Creek	PL 104-333; 11/12/96	Oregon	2.40	0.60		3.00	960
Kiger Creek	PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	4.30			4.30	1,360

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010
-continued**

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Wildhorse Creek	PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	9.60			9.60	3,072
Amargosa	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	California	7.90	12.10	6.30	26.30	
Cottonwood Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	California			4.10	4.10	
Battle Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	24.10			24.10	
Bear Trap Canyon	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	0.10			0.10	
Big Jacks Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	33.40			33.40	
Bruneau River	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	39.00		0.50	39.50	
Cottonwood Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	2.60			2.60	
Deep Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	13.70			13.70	
Deep Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	5.00			5.00	
Dickshooter Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	9.50			9.50	
Duncan Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	0.90			0.90	

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010
-continued**

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Fish Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Oregon			0.10	0.10	
Goose Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	0.40			0.40	
Jarbidge Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	28.20			28.20	
Kolob Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	3.10			3.10	
LaVerkin Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	7.60			7.60	
Little Jacks Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	12.40			12.40	
Middle Fork Taylor Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah		0.10		0.10	
North Fork Owyhee	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	15.00		4.00	19.00	
North Fork Virginia River	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	0.50			0.50	
Oak Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	1.00			1.00	
Owyhee	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	65.60			65.60	
Red Canyon	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	4.90			4.90	
Sheep Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	25.80			25.80	

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010
-concluded**

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Shunes Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	0.80			0.80	
Smith Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	1.30			1.30	
South Fork Owyhee	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	31.00		0.40	31.40	
South Fork Clackamas	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Oregon		0.60		0.60	
West Fork Bruneau	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	0.40			0.40	
Wickahoney Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Idaho	1.60			1.60	
Willis Creek	PL 111-11; 03/30/09	Utah	0.30			0.30	
Total BLM-Administered Rivers (69)			1,525.10	354.20	545.60	2,424.90	1,002,016

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, 2010**

National Trail Name	Type of Designation	State(s)	Total BLM 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	60
Washington-Rochambeau Historic		Virginia	1
Revolutionary Route Old Spanish	Historic	Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah	887
Subtotal—Historic Trails (11)			5,343
Arizona	Scenic	Arizona	46
Continental Divide	Scenic	Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming	389
Pacific Crest	Scenic	California, Oregon	233
Pacific Northwest	Scenic	Washington	12
Potomac Heritage	Scenic	Maryland, Virginia	3
Subtotal—Scenic Trails (5)			683
Total—Trails (16)			6,026

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

**Table 5-8a. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010**

Federal Land and Minerals 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 /a/
<u>FLPMA /b/</u>				
Colorado	4	18,197	\$7,718,000	\$0
Eastern States	2	474	0	0
Montana	7	1,267	630,603	0
Total	13	19,938	\$8,348,603	\$0
<u>FLPMA and FLTFA /c/</u>				
California	4	230	\$994,000	\$84,000
Total	4	230	\$994,000	\$84,000
<u>Act of Congress</u>				
	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>FLPMA (Minerals only) /b/</u>				
Colorado	1	2,680	\$80,000	\$0
Total	1	2,680	\$80,000	\$0
<u>FLPMA and FLTFA (Minerals only) /c/</u>				
	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>Act of Congress (Minerals Only)</u>				
	0	0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	18	22,848	\$9,422,603	\$84,000

**Table 5-8a. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded**

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.

/a/ Cash payments received by the United States are to equalize the value of the Federal land and the Non-Federal lands involved in the exchange.

/b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA. Purchase money (cash equalization payments) 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).

/c/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA. Purchase money (cash equalization payments) is subject to Title II of FLTFA.

**Table 5-8b. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010**

Non-Federal Land and Minerals Acquired through Exchange

State	Number of Deeds Received	Number of Acres Acquired	Approved Appraised Value	Cash Equalization Payment Made by BLM /a/
<u>FLPMA /b/</u>				
Colorado	1	380	\$57,000	\$0
Montana	3	1,842	658,200	0
Total	4	2,222	\$715,200	\$0
<u>FLPMA and FLTFA /c/</u>				
California	2	861	\$910,000	\$0
Colorado	2	51,245	7,623,000	0
Total	4	52,106	\$8,533,000	\$0
<u>Act of Congress</u> 0				
<u>FLPMA (Minerals only) /b/</u>				
Colorado	2	5,81	\$120,000	\$0
Total	2	5,810	\$120,000	\$0
<u>FLPMA and FLTFA (Minerals only) /c/</u> 0				
<u>Act of Congress (Minerals Only)</u> 0				
Grand Total	10	60,138	\$9,368,200	\$0

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

/a/ Cash payments made by the United States to equalize the value of the Federal lands the Non-Federal lands involved in the exchange.

/b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA. Purchase money (cash equalization payments) received from these exchanges are *not* 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 FLPMA. Purchase money (cash equalization payments) are subject to Title II of FLTFA.

Table 5-8c.

**LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010**

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	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	1	8,500	10.00	0	0	0
California	8	5,719,000	2,161.43	0	0	0
Colorado	1	440,000	200.00	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1	800,000	200.00	0	0	0
Montana	2	4,992,000	4,977.37	1	7,300	.94
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	1,275,993	7,440.27	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	2	3,617,000	823.31	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16	\$16,852,493	15,812.38	1	\$7,300	.94
Non LWCF /b/						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	1	40,000	80.00	1	150,000	20.00
California	23	7,201,525	4,284.29	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	2	0	16.14
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	9	58,245	29.75
Montana	0	0	0	2	0	19.84
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	6	0	22.12
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	1	1,765	17.64
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	24	\$7,241,525	4,364.29	21	\$210,010	125.49

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010–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–continued</u>						
SNPLMA /c/						
Nevada	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
FLTFA /d/						
California	1	\$449,583	301.52	0	\$0	0
Idaho	1	2,300,000	440.50	1	1,100,000	713.50
Montana	1	205,995	37.68	0	0	0
Total	3	\$2,955,578	779.70	1	\$1,100,000	713.50
Total Purchases	43	\$27,049,596	20,956.37	23	\$1,317,310	839.93
	<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	1	\$45,000	2.05
Arizona	1	500,000	791.27	1	1,118,000	620.00
California	32	3,722,116	4,492.96	1	115,000	8.39
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	2	169,000	193.38	4	13,000	8.65
Montana	1	185,000	616.39	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	\$4,576,116	6,094.00	7	\$1,291,000	639.09
Grand Total	79	\$31,625,712	27,050.37	30	\$2,608,310	1,479.02

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded**

- /a/ Funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-578; 78 Stat. 897).
- /b/ Funding from various sources, including highway and fire mitigations, habitat compensation, and Western Oregon receipts (timber sale access).
- /c/ Funding from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /d/ Funding from 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 2010**

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY

Allowable Expenditure Categories /a/	Projects Completed in FY 2010 /b/	New Projects Approved in FY 2010 /c/	Budget Authority Approved in FY 2010
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	8	0	\$0
Capital Improvements	17	0	0
Conservation Initiatives	2	0	0
Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisitions	5	0	0
Hazardous Fuels and Fire Prevention	0	0	0
Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration	0	0	0
Multispecies Habitat Conservation Plans	0	0	0
Lake Tahoe Restoration Act Projects	14	0	0
Total	46	0	\$0
Special Account Reserve (SAR)			0
Pre-Proposal Planning (PPP) /d/			0
Lake Tahoe Reserve			0
Budget Reallocation (BRA)			0
Grand Total Approved			\$0

Note: The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) (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 in footnote /a/.

Table 5-9. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded

- /a/ Allowable expenditures under the SNPLMA 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, Great Basin National Park, and other areas administered by the BLM and the Forest Service 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 and portions of Washoe County and Carson City, Nevada, 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, and portions of Carson City, Nevada, administered by the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture.
 - Development and implementation of a multispecies habitat conservation plan in Clark County.
 - Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects.
 - Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Wildfire Prevention within the Lake Tahoe Basin, and the Nevada portions of the Carson Range and the Spring Mountain Range.
 - Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Projects including, but not limited to: fire management, fuels, forest, woodlands, rangelands, aspen and riparian communities, wildlife habitat, soils, and watersheds on Federal lands in White Pine County and/or Lincoln County, Nevada.
 - Reimbursement of costs incurred by the BLM for implementation of the act and to clear debris from and protect land within the disposal boundary and land reserved for affordable housing.
- /b/ All Projects Completed in Fiscal Year 2010 received final approval and budget authority in Rounds 1–10. A round is a cycle or period of time for consideration and approval of projects.
- /c/ No new projects were approved in Fiscal Year 2010; approval of Round 11 projects is pending signature by the Secretary as of September 30, 2010.
- /d/ PPP reserves approved by the Secretary in prior rounds funded 42 PPP across the categories listed above to develop feasibility studies for future nomination. Of these, 14 were completed in Fiscal Year 2010.

**Table 5-10. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2010**

	Land Disposal (1999–2010) /a/			
	1999–2009		1999–2010	
	Total	Average/Year	2010	Total
Acres Sold	34,590.41 /b/	3,147.08	27.5	34,646
Number of Parcels Sold	576 /c/	52.36	11	583
Gross Sales Revenue	\$2,984,597,752 /d/	\$271,327,068	\$2,381,500	\$2,986,979,252

Environmentally Sensitive Lands Acquired (1999–2010)

	1999–2009	2010	Total
Acres Acquired (excluding terminated projects)	52,434	16,686	69,120

Note: The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) (Public Law 105-263) became law in October 1998. The Act provides for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, in the Las Vegas Valley within a disposal boundary in the established by Congress. Revenues from SNPLMA are used for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada, with a priority for lands in Clark County, and for other purposes established by the legislation. Land has been acquired in several Nevada counties using funds in the SNPLMA Special Account that were generated by land sales in the disposal boundary.

/a/ Land Disposal includes auctions (oral, Internet, sealed bid, and modified competitive) and direct sales, including patented reserved and Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) lands and exchanges. The Santini-Burton boundary and the CMA boundary (land conveyed to Clark County through the SNPLMA legislation) are both wholly within the SNPLMA Disposal Boundary. When Santini-Burton parcels that are also within the CMA boundary are disposed of by the county, the revenue goes into the SNPLMA Special Account but the acres are not counted again toward total acres disposed. However, when Santini-Burton parcels outside the CMA boundary but within the SNPLMA Disposal Boundary are sold, the acres are included in total acres disposed, but no revenue from sale of those Santini-Burton parcels goes to the SNPLMA Special Account.

/b/ Previous year total was overstated by 500 acres.

/c/ Previous year total included R&PP sale parcels that were discovered to be outside the disposal area.

/d/ Mineral sales and lease payments are not included in the revenue figures.

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, 2010**

Administrative State	Horses	Burros	Total
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Arizona	400	2,248	2,648
California	4,079	1,069	5,148
Colorado	888	0	888
Idaho	596	0	596
Montana	150	0	150
Nevada	17,711	1,177	18,888
New Mexico	119	0	119
Oregon	2,461	15	2,476
Utah	2,724	164	2,888
Wyoming	4,564	0	4,564
Total	33,692	4,673	38,365

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 2010**

Administrative State /b/	Animals Adopted				Animals Removed /a/	
	FY 1971–FY 2009 /c/		FY 2010		FY 2010	
	Horses	Burros	Horses	Burros	Horses	Burros
Arizona	3,514	3,047	105	40	0	277
California /b/	18,688	6,691	202	88	1,949	231
Colorado	7,015	856	167	8	2	0
Eastern States /b/	60,323	14,937	900	85	0	0
Idaho	4,276	293	101	22	395	0
Montana /b/	10,008	1,315	10	1	0	0
Nevada	4,225	312	60	3	4,447	32
New Mexico /b/	22,173	4,161	530	37	0	0
Oregon /b/	13,864	1,332	242	0	1,030	0
Utah	6,066	520	150	26	664	0
Wyoming /b/	16,669	1,157	158	2	1,228	0
National Program Office /b/	21,558	1,309	117	20	0	0
Total	188,379	35,930	2,742	332	9,715	540
Total Adopted, Fiscal Years 1971 through 2009 /c/:			224,309			
Total Adopted, Fiscal Year 2010:			3,074			
Total Removed, Fiscal Year 2010 /a/:			10,255			

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Removal numbers include 137 animals removed from Forest Service territories: 39 in Arizona; 77 in California; and 21 in Oregon.

/b/ Before 1996, adoptions were reported by geographic State, including the District of Columbia. Beginning in 1996, adoptions were reported by the BLM Administrative State. Beginning in 1999, adoptions conducted in the national centers, Elm Creek, Nebraska, and Palomino Valley, Nevada, have been reported under the National Program Office. 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 in the District of Columbia; Montana administers the program in North Dakota 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/ The adoption numbers have not been adjusted downward to account for animals that have been returned or re-adopted by BLM. In 2009 there were 470 returned, of which 158 were re-adopted. Adjustments that have been made since 2004 will be reapportioned in the 2011 statistics.

Table 5-14. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES, FISCAL YEAR 2010

Administrative State	Acres Inventoried	Properties Recorded	Number of Study/Management Permits Issued or in Effect /a/
Alaska	15,676	68	12
Arizona	44,014	250	69
California	48,380	838	105
Colorado	47,176	1,190	74
Eastern States	200	0	0
Idaho	56,626	297	25
Montana	21,773	148	45
Nevada	159,998	2,691	61
New Mexico	41,887	659	114
Oregon	50,478	704	40
Utah	164,710	3,340	93
Wyoming	140,049	1,702	89
Total for Fiscal Year 2010	790,967	11,887	727
TOTAL TO DATE	21,078,995	328,311	

/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, 2010

Geographic State	Number	Acres
	_____	_____
Alaska	52	8,682,156
Arizona	58	774,124
California	185	5,320,721
Colorado	74	528,405
Eastern States	1	54
Idaho	102	591,671
Montana	54	380,795
Nevada	51	1,459,704
New Mexico	153	1,023,241
Oregon	181	810,738
–Washington	15	19,378
Utah	59	764,782
Wyoming	42	571,626
Total	1,027	20,927,395

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 DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010

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	1,027	20,927,395	
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	5	1,157,213 /b/	
Significant Caves /c/	Administrative	741		

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

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

/c/ Significant Caves are specially managed areas that the BLM started reporting in Fiscal Year 2008.

Source: Information concerning Significant Caves comes from the Recreation Management Information System (RMIS).

PART 6

PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND RESOURCE PROTECTION

The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) stewardship role, which includes preserving and protecting natural and cultural resources, also extends to protecting public health, safety, and property. The BLM 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 of Federal property, misuse of resources, and wildland fires.

Table 6-1 summarizes the number of wildland fires and the acres burned during the Fiscal Year 2010 fire season on lands protected by the BLM or lands protected under cooperative agreements between the BLM and local fire agencies.

Nationally, 2010 was busier for firefighters than the previous two years but remained considerably more moderate than the intense fire seasons experienced across the country in 2006 and 2007. The total acres burned by wildland fires in 2010, although up from the previous year, remained far below the 10-year average. BLM acres-burned, however, amounted to 756,663 acres, more than three times the BLM acres burned in 2009. Acres burned on non-BLM land (fires that started on BLM lands but burned onto adjacent lands) amounted to 987,075 acres, which was down slightly from the previous year. The majority of BLM fires occurred on nonforested brush lands.

Of the states having BLM land, Colorado had the most fires in 2010 with 529, followed by Utah with 446 and Idaho with 412. However, Alaska saw the most acres burned with 878,590, followed by Idaho at 616,484 acres. Some of the high acreage burned, particularly in Alaska, can be attributed to new strategies of managing some fires with limited suppression (except when lives or property are threatened) to achieve natural resource benefits. With the exception of Alaska and Idaho, the other states with BLM-managed land saw their third straight year of relatively low numbers of acres burned. Next behind Idaho's 616,484 acres burned was California with 48,579 acres, and Washington and Oregon, with each having more than 36,000 acres burned. Arizona had the least number of acres burned of all BLM states in 2010 with 6,155 acres.

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 the BLM's mission and strategic goals.

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

In recent years, about 90 percent of the hazardous substance releases found on public lands resulted from illegal dumping incidents involving debris or drums of biomedical, chemical, and petroleum wastes; pesticides; paints; batteries; asbestos; and illicit drug lab wastes. The remaining 10 percent of the hazardous substance releases came from fuel spills, mining wastes, and military accidents. The number of drug labs has essentially leveled off and even decreased owing 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 2010

Number of Fires and Acreage per State by Protection Type

Force Account Protection

State	Fires Suppressed		Causes		Commercial Forest ^{/a/}		Noncommercial Forest ^{/b/}		Nonforest Watershed ^{/c/}		Total Area	
	BLM <i>Fires</i>	Non- BLM <i>Fires</i>	Lightning <i>Fires</i>	Human <i>Fires</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>
Alaska	41	0	40	1	0	0	151,590	32,678	22,417	0	174,007	32,678
Arizona	137	26	73	90	0	1	14	0	848	5,271	862	5,272
California	101	135	55	181	0	18	108	7,520	19,076	15,808	19,184	23,346
Colorado	297	9	277	29	933	468	5,253	1,106	1,080	7,370	7,266	8,944
Idaho	147	44	82	109	0	8	5,596	1,785	366,101	208,894	371,697	210,687
Montana	31	23	43	11	5	9	4,057	12,030	92	621	4,154	12,660
Nevada	182	36	118	100	0	0	389	1,953	11,644	6,125	12,033	8,078
New Mexico	100	18	63	55	0	0	4	0	11,163	10,313	11,167	10,313
Oregon	117	44	116	45	168	4	431	1,457	4,886	15,514	5,485	16,975
Utah	249	54	239	64	0	0	704	1,134	2,156	4,327	2,860	5,461
Washington	11	1	4	8	0	0	91	15	561	3,205	652	3,220
Wyoming	86	64	84	66	1	92	3,998	9,665	748	480	4,747	10,237
Total	1,499	454	1,194	759	1,107	600	172,235	69,343	440,772	277,928	614,114	347,871

Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2010–continued

Number of Fires and Acreage per State by Protection Type

State	Fires Suppressed		Causes		Contract Protection						Total Area	
					Commercial Forest <i>/a/</i>		Noncommercial Forest <i>/b/</i>		Nonforest Watershed <i>/c/</i>			
	BLM <i>Fires</i>	Non- BLM <i>Fires</i>	Lightning <i>Fires</i>	Human <i>Fires</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>
Alaska	7	266	191	82	4	77	110,696	451,043	0	110,085	110,700	561,205
Arizona	2	17	2	17	0	0	0	9	0	12	0	21
California	43	31	15	59	15	764	11	4	1,878	3,377	1,904	4,145
Colorado	36	187	112	111	0	638	1,589	6,430	9	647	1,598	7,715
Idaho	186	35	15	206	0	0	181	78	21,650	12,191	21,831	12,269
Montana	6	33	29	10	708	2,170	0	133	0	55	708	2,358
Nevada	0	29	6	23	0	0	0	10	0	607	0	617
New Mexico	27	43	42	28	0	1	2	22	162	1,021	164	1,044
Oregon	110	52	88	74	93	1,107	981	3,702	15	7,694	1,089	12,503
Utah	19	124	100	43	0	7	0	2,735	2,689	843	2,689	3,585
Washington	8	1	4	5	4	8	0	0	1,766	31,246	1,770	31,254
Wyoming	15	23	13	25	0	0	3	439	93	2,049	96	2,488
Total	459	841	617	683	824	4,772	113,463	464,605	28,262	169,827	142,549	639,204
Grand Total	1,958	1,295	1,811	1,442	1,931	5,372	285,698	533,948	469,034	447,755	756,663	987,075

Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2010—concluded

Note: Non-BLM land 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, AS OF OCTOBER 07, 2010

Administrative State or Office	Number of Buildings	Number of Administrative Sites	Number of Recreation Sites	Miles of Roads	Miles of Trails	Number of Bridges
Alaska	515	52	105	28	1,246 /a/	16
Arizona	321	104	269	1,591	726	2
California	660	69	365	4,549	2,252	195
Colorado	333	54	358	4,092	1,163	19 /a/
Eastern States	22	3	1	0	0	0
Idaho	396	42	275	8,383	3,796	50
Montana	359	43	263	3,434	322	35 /b/
National Interagency Fire Center	30 /a//b/	1	0	0	0	0
Nevada	306 /a//b/	57	113 /b/	9,957 /a/	410	11
New Mexico	205	14	81	4,871	135	0
Eastern Oregon	422	57	262	9,214	734	28
Western Oregon	588	64	168	14,455	466	410
Utah	585	55	348	7,637	2,376	17
Wyoming	133	30	77	3,905	30	37
Total	4,875 645		2,685	72,116	13,656	820

**Table 6-2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, AS OF OCTOBER 07, 2010
–concluded**

/a/ Decommission/removal or transfer of assets.

/b/ Construction of new assets.

Table 6-3.

**RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010**

Geographic State	Total as of September 30, 2010 /a/		Activities During Fiscal Year 2010 /b/		
	Hazardous Substances and Other Pollutants Reported /c/	No Further Action Planned /d/	Studies and Searches /e/	Removal Actions /f/	Remedial Actions /g/
	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	103	94	4	20	4
Arizona	673	660	39	20	0
California /h/	1,261	902	113	51	0
Colorado	251	151	25	138	16
Eastern States	2	1	1	3	1
Idaho	528	552	80	83	0
Montana	106	62	50	32	0
Nevada	623	548	351	232	0
New Mexico	172	167	32	21	3
Oregon	431	427	5	30	0
Utah	251	63	35	75	1
Washington	28	25	3	4	0
Wyoming	36	25	0	2	0
Total	4,465	3,677	738	711	25

**Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2010–concluded**

- /a/ Includes sites reported and sites archived in previous years and during Fiscal Year 2010.
- /b/ Includes work done by the BLM, other Federal and State agencies, and responsible parties during Fiscal Year 2010 only.
- /c/ Cases opened and potentially actionable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, commonly known as the 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 potentially 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 objects of antiquity or cultural value 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 area used by big game animals at some time during their yearly life cycle.

Boating:

Motorized boating includes tour boating, power boating, river running (commercial or noncommercial), etc. Nonmotorized boating includes sailing, canoeing, kayaking, and river running (commercial and noncommercial), and activity by 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 backcountry camping.

Candidate species:

Species designated as candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service. (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. It 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 of the BLM; the document that passes title to the selected lands to the State; or a document that attests to the truth or authenticity of the papers attached to it.

CFR:

Code of Federal Regulations.

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.

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 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 Leasable minerals and Noncompetitive leasing.)

Concession leases:

Long-term authorizations for private parties to possess and use public lands 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 Bureau of Land Management 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 of Land Management.

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 on or in these lands, from the Federal Government.

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.

Eastern States:

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

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. (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 as 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 when 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 of Land Management.

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.

GDP (gross domestic product):

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

Globally Important Bird Areas (IBA):

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

Grazing district:

An administrative subdivision of the rangelands under 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 (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 Horses and Burros 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 Bureau of Land Management initially identified 264 areas of use as herd areas.

Homestead entry, original:

An original entry under the homestead laws; the first homestead entry that was made by an individual; or, a homestead entry that was made pursuant to the first homestead law, the Act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat. 392) as codified in Sections 2289–2291 of the Revised Statutes. (See Stock raising 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 one-eighth 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:

Consist 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 the planting of shade trees.

Lake Totatonten Special Management Area:

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 one-eighth 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 Competitive leasing and Noncompetitive leasing.)

License:

An authority granted by the United States to do a particular act or series of acts on 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 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 (Land Utilization) 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 the 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.

Minerals:

Organic and inorganic substances occurring naturally, with characteristics and economic uses that bring them within the purview of mineral laws; substances 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 laws but that can be obtained under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Mineral permit:

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

Mineral reservation:

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

Mining claim:

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

Mining claim location:

The staking and recordation of a lode or placer claim, mill site, 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 Bureau of Land Management to complement the National Scenic Byway program. Bureau of Land Management'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 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 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):

An organized system of Bureau of Land Management lands that have received special designation for their scientific, cultural, educational, ecological, and other values. The NLCS, formally established by Title II of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, includes national monuments, national conservation areas, wilderness, wilderness study areas, national wild and scenic rivers, national scenic and historic trails, and other units.

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 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 the 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 as long as 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 by Executive Order 9337 of April 24, 1943.

Plugged and abandoned:

Refers to new wells that have been drilled to total depth during the reporting period and that 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 of Land Management’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 Bureau of Land Management 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; 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 and 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. Include Public domain lands and Acquired lands. (See definitions.)

Public Land States:

The 30 States that made up the public domain at its greatest extent: 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 (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.

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. 643 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 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 Bureau of Land Management 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, such as 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 area 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):

Act approved October 1998 (Public Law 105-263) that 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, creation of 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 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 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.

Stock raising homestead:

A homestead not exceeding 640 acres initiated under the Stock Raising Homestead Act of 1916, which provided for the homesteading of lands chiefly valuable for grazing and for raising forage crops. Minerals in these lands were reserved to the United States. The provisions for stock raising homesteads were by implication repealed by the Taylor Grazing Act.

Streambank stabilization:

Accomplished for severe cases of erosion that are 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 (e.g., stocking, removal of barriers).

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 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 that are 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 aggregating 60 minutes.

Waterfowl habitat:

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

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.

Wetland improvements:

Consist 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.

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.

Wild free-roaming horses and burros:

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

Winter sports:

Include 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 Reserved lands and Revocation.)

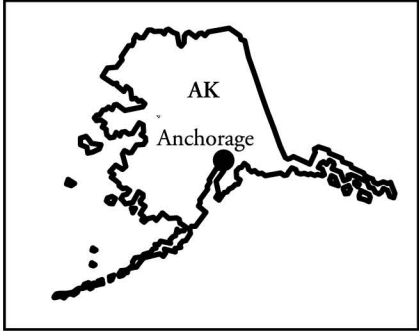
Woodlands:

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.

WSA (Wilderness Study Area):

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 of Land Management to inventory and study its roadless areas for wilderness characteristics.

The Bureau of Land Management State Offices and Their Administrative Jurisdictions



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

