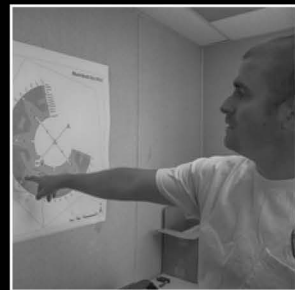


Public Land Statistics



2014



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

*The BLM's mission is to manage and
conserve the public
lands for the use and enjoyment of
present and future generations
under a mandate of multiple use
and sustained yield.*

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

All photos by Bob Wick, BLM

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WELCOME TO *PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2014*

Welcome to the 2014 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 2014 *Public Land Statistics* tables may not exactly match data in other BLM publications covering Fiscal Year 2014 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.

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PART 1

LAND RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

The total area of the 50 United States is 2.3 billion acres. The first public domain was created in 1781 when New York agreed to surrender to the Federal Government its claim to unsettled territory that extended westward to the Mississippi River. Other colonies followed New York's example, and, by 1802, all of the land west of the colonies between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River belonged to the Federal Government. In the course of national expansion from 1781 to 1867, the public domain rapidly grew beyond the bounds of the Appalachian West, with the Federal Government acquiring 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. Congress enacted various public land laws 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 246.4 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, 1781–2014, 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 BLM, contains summary data of mineral estate administration by the BLM and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Table 1-4, Public Lands Under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the BLM, 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 548 acres of lands in Maryland and 805 acres of land in Virginia in separate acquisitions under Sec. 205 of FLPMA, 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 the past fiscal year, 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	Cost /b/
	Land	Water	Total	Total U.S. Land /a/	
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.

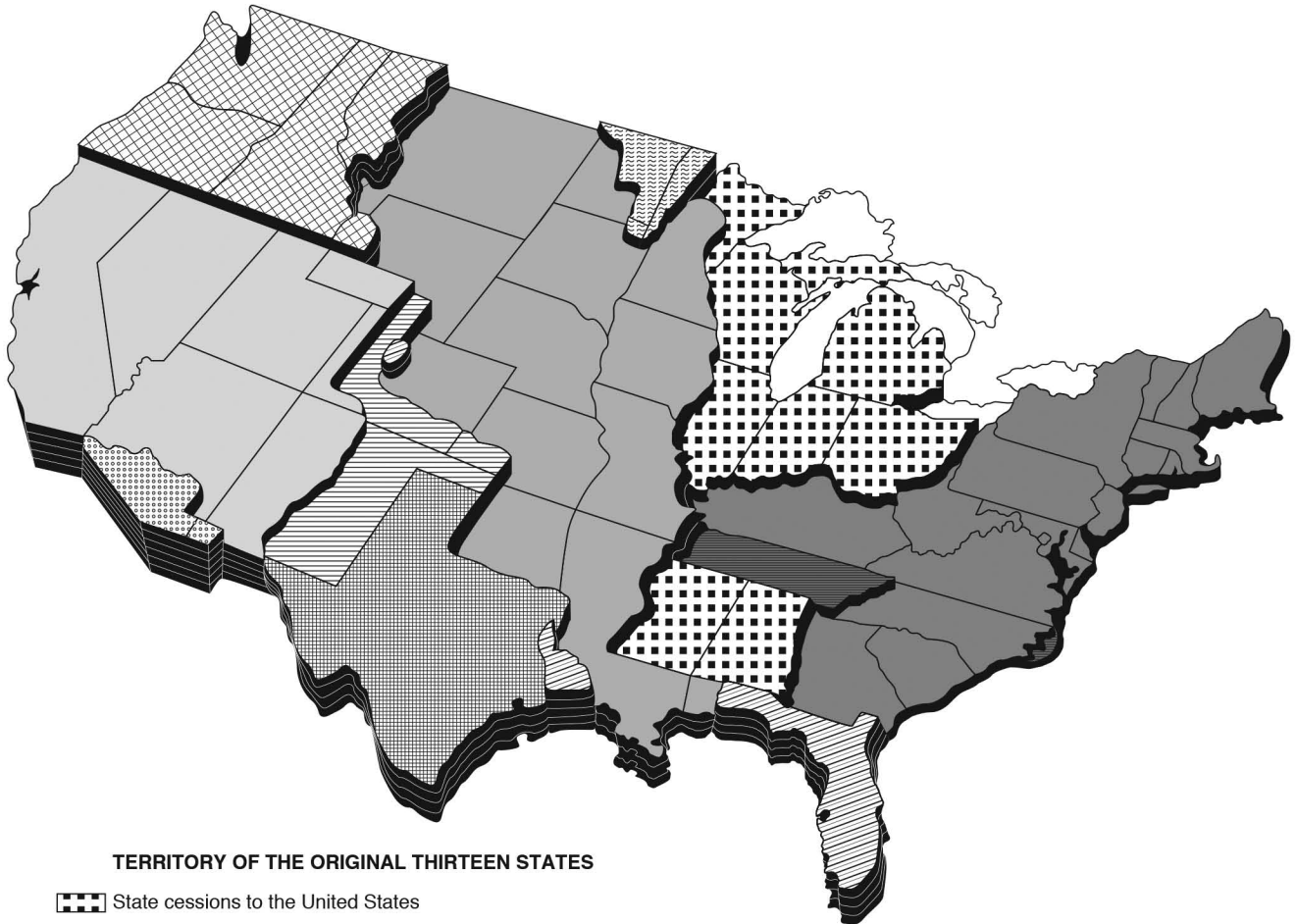
/b/ Cost data for all except “State Cessions” obtained from U.S. Geological Survey, *Boundaries, Area, Geographic Centers* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939), 249–51.

/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

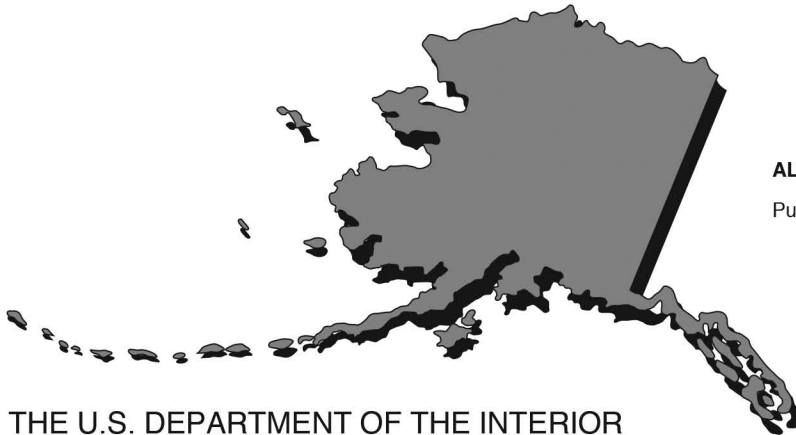
-  State cessions to the United States
-  North Carolina cession to the United States, 1790
United States cession to Tennessee, 1806 and 1846
-  The Original Thirteen States (present area) plus the District of Columbia

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, 1781–2014

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
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
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
Granted to State of Alaska and ANCSA:	
State Conveyances /i/	99,200,000
Native Conveyances /j/	43,800,000
Total Granted to State of Alaska	143,000,000
Grand Total	1,287,380,000

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–2014
–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; 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 2014 using annual reports from Fiscal Year 1993 through Fiscal Year 2014.
- /j/ Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act 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 2014 using annual reports from Fiscal Year 1993 through Fiscal Year 2014.

Table 1-3.

**MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2014**

State	Land Total	Federal Minerals /a/	Federal Surface Lands /b/	Split-Estate Federal Minerals /c/	BLM Public Lands /d/	Indian Trust Minerals /e/
	<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	72.2	1.2
Arizona	72.69	35.8	33.0	3.0	12.2	20.7 /f/
California	100.21	47.5	45.0	2.5	15.3	0.6
Colorado	66.49	29.0	24.1	5.2	8.3	0.8 /g/
Eastern States	/h/	40.0	40.0	0.3	0.1	2.3
Hawaii	4.11	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
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	47.0	1.2
New Mexico	77.77	36.0	26.5	9.5	13.4	8.4 /g/
North Dakota	44.45	5.6	1.1	4.5	0.1	0.9
Oklahoma	44.09	2.3	1.7	0.5	0.2	1.1
Oregon	61.60	33.9	32.4	1.5	16.1	0.8
South Dakota	48.88	3.7	2.1	1.6	0.2	5.0
Texas	168.22	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Utah	52.70	35.2	34.0	1.2	22.8	2.3 /f/
Washington	42.69	12.5	12.2	0.3	0.4	2.6
Wyoming	62.34	41.6	30.0	11.6	18.3	1.9
Total	1,529.72	699.7	643.2	57.2	246.4	56.0

Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2014—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 1999*.

/a/ The term Federal Minerals refers to on-shore Federal minerals that are part of the BLM’s responsibilities. The on-shore Federal mineral acreage approximates the sum of Federal Surface Lands acres and Split-Estate Federal Minerals acres shown in the next two columns. As of 1999 the total was *approximately* 700 million acres.

∞ /b/ Federal Surface Lands include both the public domain and acquired lands of all Federal agencies. With the exception of an estimated 4 million acres of the acquired lands, Federal mineral rights exist in all Federal lands.

/c/ The term Split-Estate Federal Minerals refers to Federal mineral rights under private surface lands. These are patented lands with minerals reserved to the U.S. Reservations 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 2014 the BLM’s public lands comprise 246.4 million surface acres; refer to Table 1-4, *Public Land Statistics 2014*.

/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.

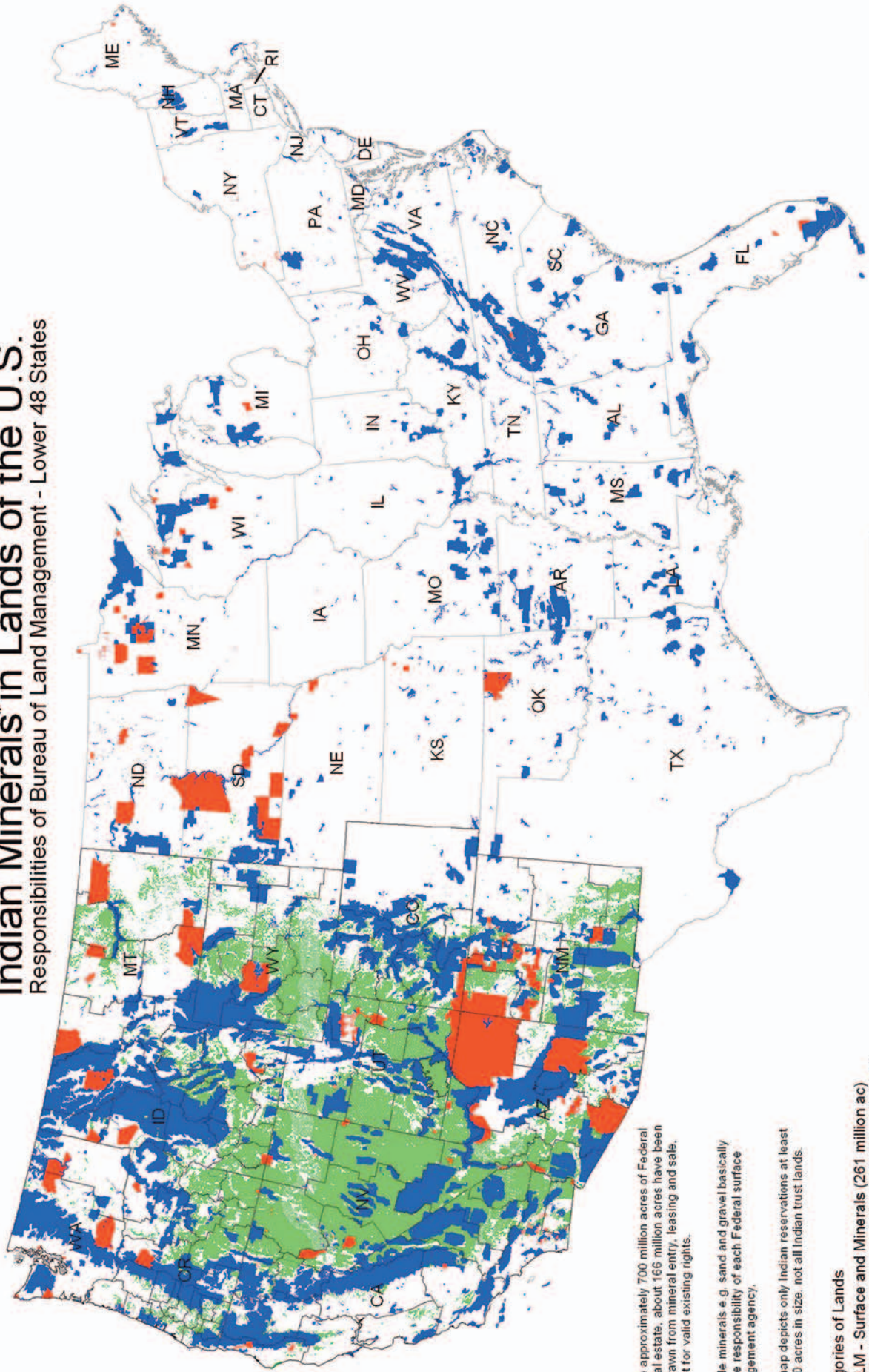
/f/ Navajo and Hopi oil and gas in Arizona and Utah are managed by New Mexico BLM.

/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

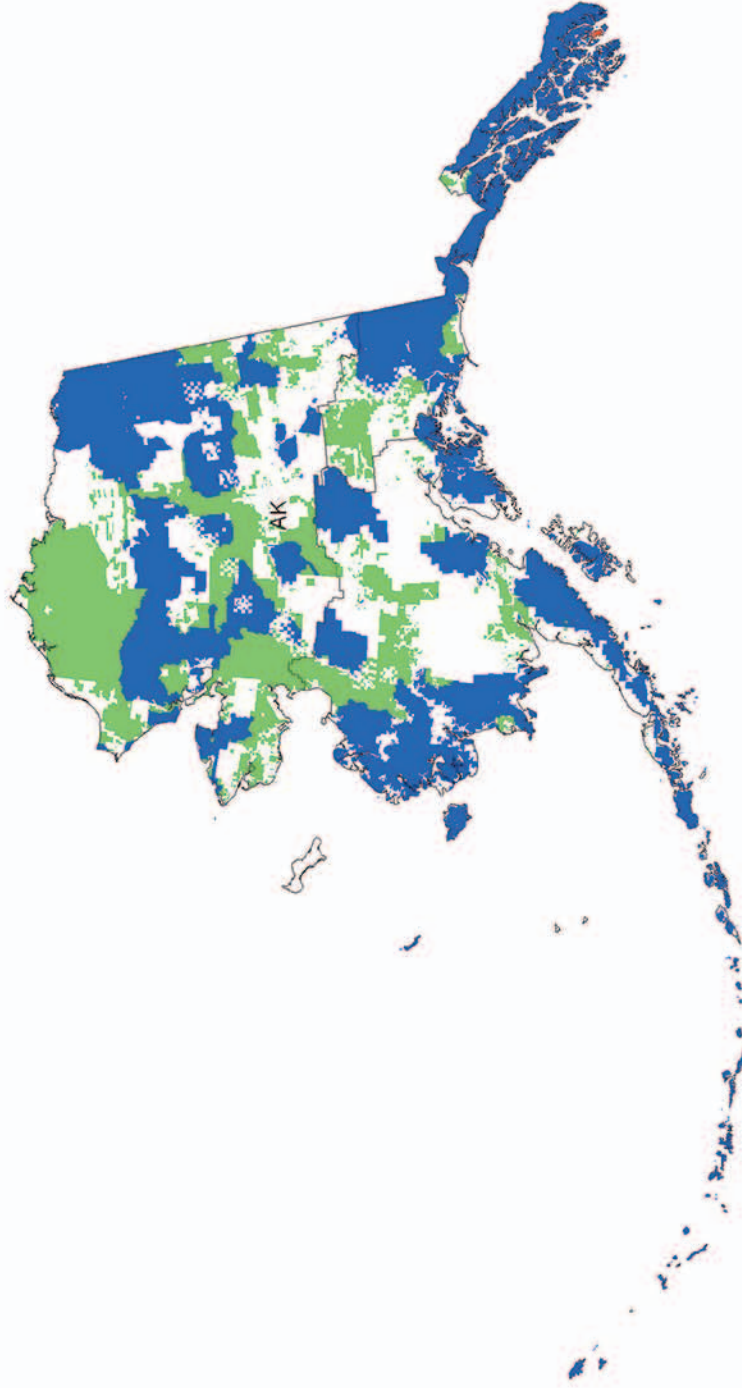
- BLM - Surface and Minerals (261 million ac)
- Other Federal Lands - Minerals (380 million ac)
- Non-Federal Surface (includes 58 million ac of Split - Estate Federal Minerals)
- Indian Trust Lands (56 million ac) except Mineral Operations for Osage Minerals
- BLM Administration Boundaries

No warranty is made as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. 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 JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2014

State	2013	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014
	Grand Total	Acquisitions	Restorations	Total	Disposal	Withdrawn Reserved	Total	Net Change	Grand Total
	/a/ Acres	Increase /b/ Acres	Increase /c/ Acres	Increase /d/ Acres	Decrease /e/ Acres	Decrease /f/ Acres	Decrease /g/ Acres	/h/ Acres	Grand Total /i/ Acres
Alabama	2,753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,753
Alaska	72,363,733	0	640	640	86,523	0	86,523	(85,883)	72,277,850
Arizona	12,204,369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,204,369
Arkansas	1,075	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,075
California	15,343,828	12,246	13	12,259	133	0	133	12,126	15,355,954
Colorado	8,335,703	0	0	0	346	0	346	(346)	8,335,357
Florida	351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	351
Idaho	11,612,848	1,333	0	1,333	23	0	23	1,310	11,614,158
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	738	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	738
Maryland	548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	548
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	1,447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,447
Mississippi	5,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,020
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	7,985,092	0	0	0	0	0	40 /j/	(40)	7,985,052
Nebraska	6,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,354
Nevada	47,782,464	0	0	0	0	770,811	770,811	(770,811)	47,011,653
New Mexico	13,454,702	1,782	0	1,782	2,537	0	2,537	(755)	13,453,947
North Dakota	58,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,970
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	1,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,975

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

State	2013	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014
	Grand Total	Acquisitions	Restorations	Total	Disposal	Withdrawn Reserved	Total	Net Change	Grand Total
	/a/ Acres	Increase /b/ Acres	Increase /c/ Acres	Increase /d/ Acres	Decrease /e/ Acres	Decrease /f/ Acres	Decrease /g/ Acres	/h/ Acres	/i/ Acres
Oregon	16,142,471	970	0	970	1,011	0	1,011	(41)	16,142,430
South Dakota	274,522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274,522
Texas	11,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,833
Utah	22,853,486	20,161	0	20,161	34,224	0	34,224	(14,063)	22,839,423
Virginia	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	805
Washington	429,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	429,083
Wisconsin	2,324	0	0	0	1	0	1	(1)	2,323
Wyoming /j/	18,375,593	0	0	0	535	0	535	(535)	18,375,058
Total	247,252,087	36,492	653	37,145	125,333	770,811	896,184	(859,039)	246,393,048

Note: “Public lands under 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 2013: Acreage data from the Fiscal Year 2013 edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

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

/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.

**Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT,
FISCAL YEAR 2014—concluded**

- /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 2013 to Fiscal Year 2014 (difference between “Total Increase /d/” and “Total Decrease /g/”). Negative numbers in this column are displayed in parentheses.
- /i/ Grand Total Acres Fiscal Year 2014: 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.).
- /j/ As a result of an audit, the numbers were adjusted from Fiscal Year 2013 to current year.

Table 1-5.

**AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014**

Oregon County	O&C Lands /a/ <i>Acres</i>	Converted O&C Lands /b/ <i>Acres</i>	Special Act O&C Lands /c/ <i>Acres</i>	Coos Bay Lands /d/ <i>Acres</i>	Total <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 /e/	259,100	109,244	182	0	368,526
Klamath	46,199	20,962	0	0	67,161
Lane	279,554	95,293	0	0	374,847
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	2,084,816	462,678	29,721	74,547	2,651,742

**Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014—concluded**

- /a/ These lands are administered by the Bureau of Land Management. They include O&C timber on non-Federal land on 100 acres in Clackamas County, 160 acres in Columbia County, and 123 acres in Yamhill 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, while the land in Josephine County is an administrative site.
- /d/ Administered by the Bureau of Land Management; excludes Coos Bay Wagon Road timber on 87 acres of non-Federal land in Coos County.
- /e/ The decrease in O&C lands of a 20-acre parcel was due to a mineral patent issued under the General Mining Laws (43 CFR 3860).

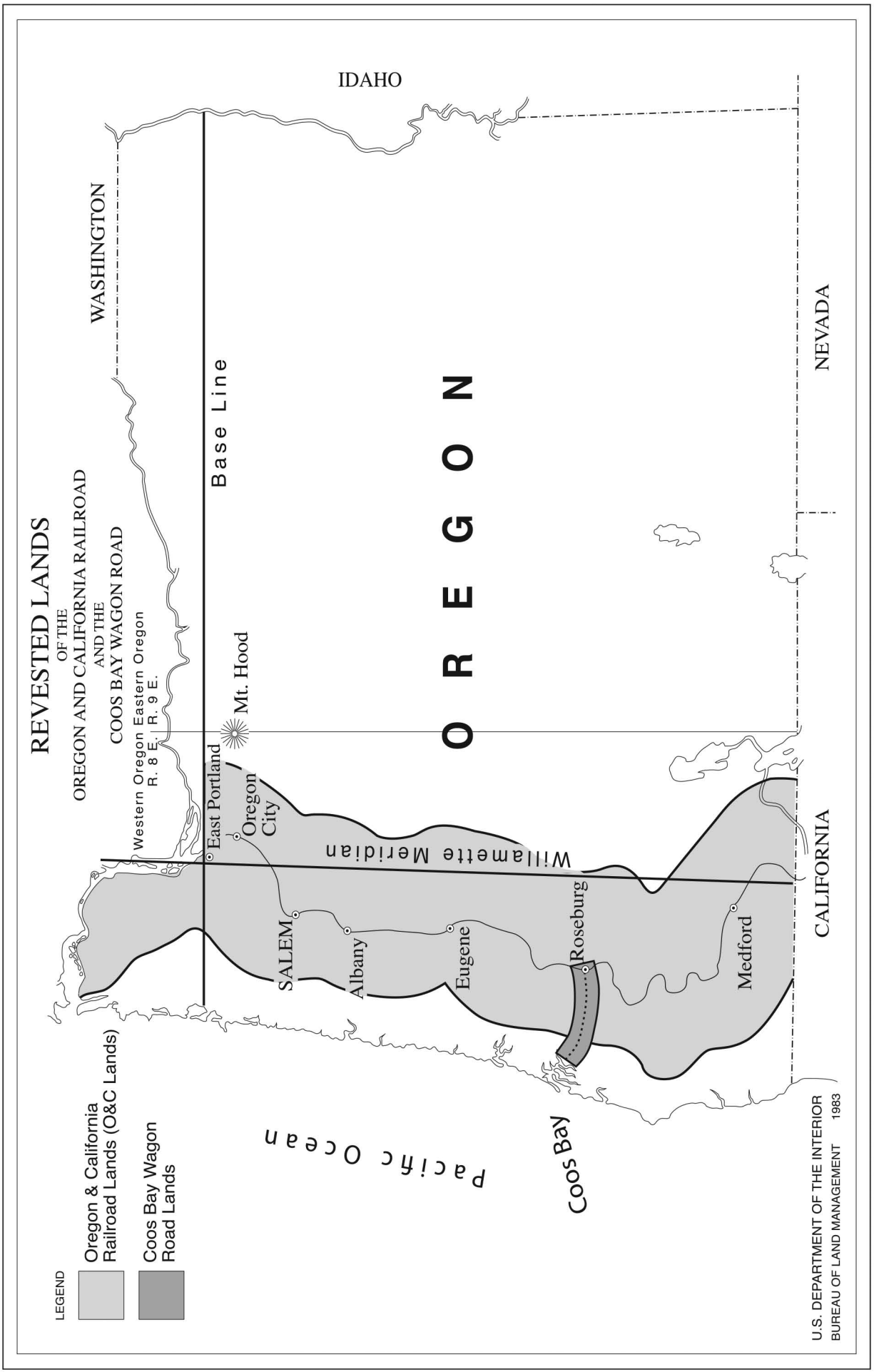


Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2014**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>
ALASKA					
Bureau of Land Management /a/	0	0	0	2,560.00	100.35
U.S. Air Force /b/	0	0	0	0	640.00
U.S. Forest Service /c/	0	0	0	600.00	175.00
Total Alaska	0	0	0	3,160.00	915.35
ARIZONA					
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	0	3,197.77
Total Arizona	0	0	0	0	3,197.77
CALIFORNIA					
Bureau of Land Management	332,421.00	0	0	0	0
Bureau of Reclamation	0	9,090.63	0	0	0
U.S. Coast Guard	0	12.97	0	0	0
U.S. Department of Navy	421,270.00	0	0	1,045,000.00	0
Total California	753,691.00	9,103.60	0	1,045,000.00	0
COLORADO					
Federal Aviation Administration	0	0	0	0	2,163.46
Total Colorado	0	0	0	0	2,163.46
IDAHO					
Bureau of Land Management	0	40.00	0	0	0
Bureau of Reclamation	0	3.13	0	0	0
Corps of Engineers	0	0	0	0	0.27
Total Idaho	0	43.13	0	0	0.27
NEVADA					
Bureau of Land Management	1.00	0	0	464.93	114.61
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0	0	0	769,543.00	0
U.S. Forest Service	1,267.00	0	0	0	0
Total Nevada	1,268.00	0	0	770,007.93	114.61

**Table 1-6. WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS, EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2014
-continued**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
NEW MEXICO					
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	0	9,818.68
Total New Mexico	0	0	0	0	9,818.68
OREGON					
Bureau of Land Management	0	33.05	0	0	593.06
Total Oregon	0	33.05	0	0	593.06
UTAH					
Bureau of Land Management	17,610.09	0	0	0	0
Total Utah	17,610.09	0	0	0	0
WYOMING					
Bureau of Reclamation	0	1,106.76	0	0	0
Total Wyoming	0	1,106.76	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	772,569.09	10,286.54	0	1,818,167.93	16,803.20

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
SUMMARY BY AGENCY					
Bureau of Land Management	350,032.09	73.05	0	3,024.93	10,626.70
Bureau of Reclamation	0	10,200.52	0	0	0
Federal Aviation Administration	0	0	0	0	2,163.46
U.S. Air Force	0	0	0	0	640.00
U.S. Coast Guard	0	12.97	0	0	0
U.S. Department of Navy	421,270.00	0	0	1,045,000.00	0
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0	0	0	769,543.00	0
U.S. Forest Service	1,267.00	0	0	600.00	3,372.77
Corps of Engineers	0	0	0	0	0.27
AGENCY TOTALS	772,569.09	10,286.54	0	1,818,167.93	16,803.20

Table 1-6. WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS, EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2014 –concluded

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

- /a/ BLM Alaska has four withdrawals that have expired in the last few years: Fiscal Year 2012; Unalakleet Administrative Site, Public Land Order 6898, expired October 29, 2011, for .35 acres. Fiscal Year 2014; Cold Foot Administrative Site, Public Land Order 7057, expired June 2, 2014, for 100 acres.
- /b/ BLM, U.S. Air Force withdrawal expired in Fiscal Year 2012; King Salmon, Public Land Order 6893, expired October 17, 2011, for 640 acres.
- /c/ BLM, U.S. Forest Service withdrawal expired in Fiscal Year 2014; Cooper Lake Recreation Area, Public Land Order 7075, expired August 3, 2014, for 175 acres.

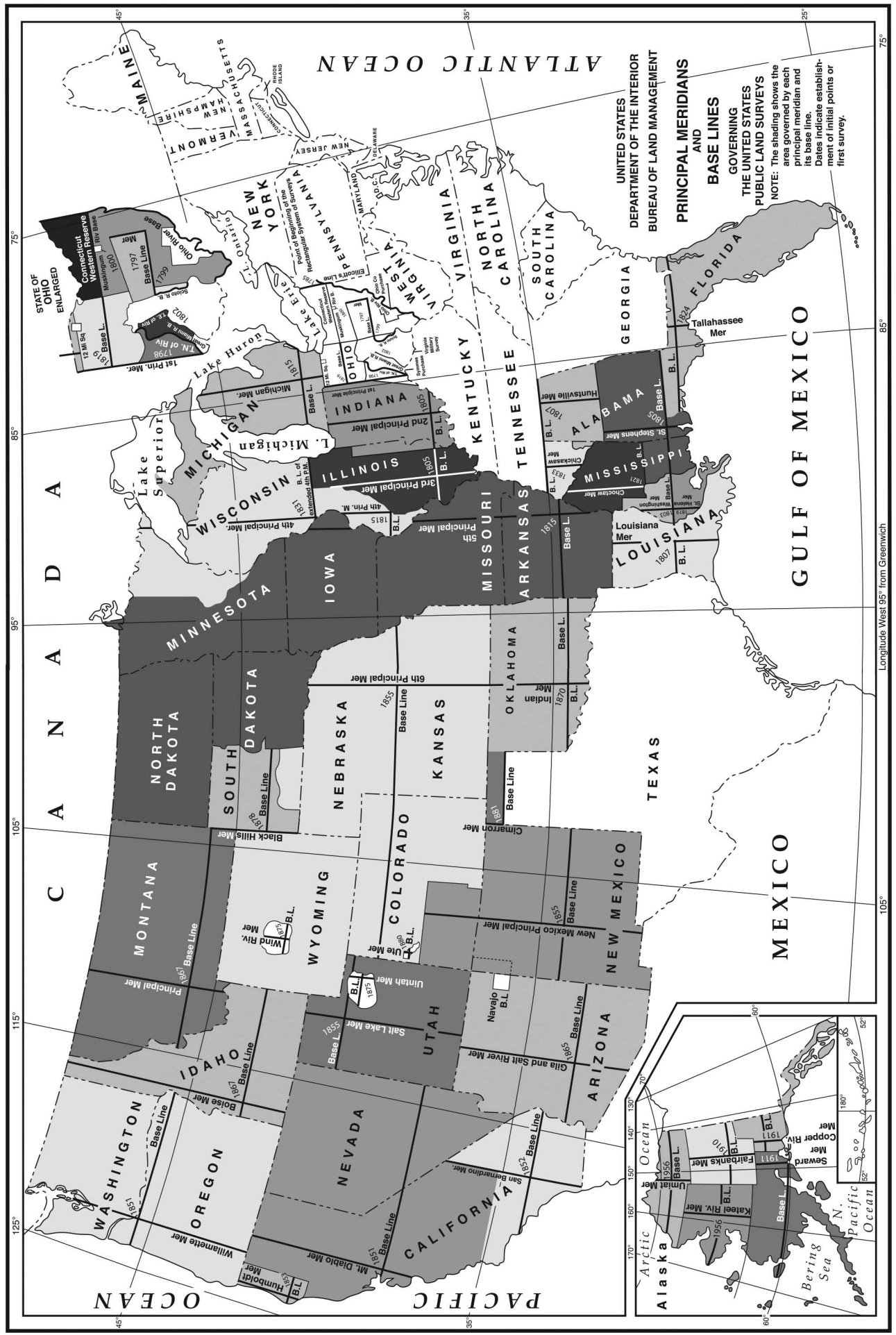


Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2014

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	2,190	317	74	1,893
Arizona	2	4	0	7
California	2	124	0	114
Colorado	5	63	8	107
Idaho	0	162	0	171
Minnesota	0	18	0	0
Montana	0	33	0	64
Nevada	7	49	0	242
New Mexico	0	19	0	58
North Dakota	0	44	0	40
Oregon	152	156	0	395
Utah	0	550	0	585
Wyoming	0	228	0	354
Total	2,358	1,767	82	4,030

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

Bureau of Land Management Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Alabama	0	0	0	0	3
Alaska	256,243	77,653	4,464	1,700	53
Arizona	22	113	0	5	10
California	0	21,833	0	253	206
Colorado	0	7,840	0	87	54
Florida	0	73	0	3	2
Idaho	0	9,556	0	125	25
Illinois	0	0	0	0	1
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	1
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	1
Michigan	0	0	0	0	2
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	1
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	2
Montana	0	1,453	0	91	6
Nevada	2,385	23,806	0	200	34
New Mexico	0	735	0	6	16
North Dakota	0	2,123	0	162	5
Ohio	0	0	0	0	1
Oregon	0	12,586	0	247	50
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	3
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	1
Utah	0	101,230	192	676	145
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	1
Wyoming	0	77,711	0	469	4
Total	258,650	336,712	4,656	4,024	627

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	0	4	0	200
Arizona	498	115	0	815
California	26	13	1	45
Idaho	0	149	0	97
Minnesota	0	1	0	1
New Mexico	100	30	0	181
North Dakota	0	20	0	15
Utah	80	146	0	226
Washington	0	8	0	35
Wisconsin	0	2	0	0
Total	704	488	1	1,615

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Alaska	0	0	669	27	188
Arizona	137,612	0	0	547	0
California	0	1,120	0	17	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	1
Idaho	0	4,960	0	57	10
Iowa	0	0	0	0	2
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	2
Maine	0	0	0	0	2
Michigan	0	0	0	0	17
Minnesota	0	117	0	18	23
Mississippi	0	1,269	0	36	2
Montana	0	160	0	5	20
Nebraska	0	1,280	0	13	32
Nevada	0	106	0	2	0
New Mexico	1,323	10,825	0	96	76
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	47
Oregon	0	154	0	5	30
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	20
Utah	21,385	980	16	112	1
Washington	0	1,892	0	74	88
Wisconsin	0	446	0	9	95
Total	160,320	23,309	685	1,018	656

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2014—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	6	0	2
Arizona /d/	30	40	42	100
Arkansas /e/	0	13	0	6
California /f/	0	13	21	18
California /d/	0	172	6	165
California /c/	0	1	0	6
California /e/	0	56	0	130
California /g/	0	27	1	22
Colorado /d/	2	39	68	115
Colorado /h/	0	20	0	0
Colorado /i/	0	67	23	52
Colorado /e/	0	7	0	10
Colorado /c/	0	1	0	2
Idaho /e/	0	8	0	3
Idaho /i/	0	3	0	0
Idaho /g/	0	30	0	56
Montana /e/	0	57	0	42
Nebraska /d/	0	45	0	80
Nevada /d/	3	10	0	101
Nevada /e/	0	1	0	10
Nevada /i/	0	5	0	5
New Mexico /c/	0	4	0	14
New Mexico /j/	0	23	0	84
Oregon /e/	1	5	0	17
Oregon /c/	0	1	0	5
Utah /d/	0	0	5	31
Utah /c/	7	78	0	85
Total	43	732	166	1,161

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

Other Agency Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Alaska	0	0	0	0	1
Arizona	1,325	1,284	0	55	0
Arkansas	0	160	0	7	0
California	0	19,525	0	221	0
Colorado	0	14,547	0	204	0
Idaho	458	12,396	0	124	0
Iowa	0	1,187	0	33	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	1
Nevada	0	508	0	4	0
New Mexico	0	4,411	0	59	0
Oregon	0	842	0	25	0
Utah	0	12,053	0	95	0
Washington	0	223	2	13	0
Total	1,783	67,136	2	840	2

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

Grand Totals

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	2,190	327	74	2,095
Arizona	530	159	42	922
Arkansas	0	13	0	6
California	28	406	29	500
Colorado	7	197	99	286
Idaho	0	352	0	327
Minnesota	0	19	0	1
Montana	0	90	0	106
Nebraska	0	45	0	80
Nevada	10	65	0	358
New Mexico	100	76	0	337
North Dakota	0	64	0	55
Oregon	153	162	0	417
Utah	87	774	5	927
Washington	0	8	0	35
Wisconsin	0	2	0	0
Wyoming	0	228	0	354
Total	3,105	2,987	249	6,806

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

Grand Totals

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Alabama	0	0	0	0	3
Alaska	256,243	77,653	5,133	1,727	242
Arizona	138,959	1,397	0	607	10
Arkansas	0	160	0	7	0
California	0	42,478	0	491	206
Colorado	0	22,387	0	291	54
Florida	0	73	0	3	3
Idaho	458	26,912	0	306	35
Illinois	0	0	0	0	1
Iowa	0	1,187	0	33	2
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	1
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	3
Maine	0	0	0	0	2
Michigan	0	0	0	0	19
Minnesota	0	117	0	18	24
Mississippi	0	1,269	0	36	4
Montana	0	1,613	0	96	27
Nebraska	0	1,280	0	13	32

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

Grand Totals

Office Accomplishments /b/—continued

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Nevada	2,385	24,420	0	206	34
New Mexico	1,323	15,971	0	161	92
North Dakota	0	2,123	0	162	52
Ohio	0	0	0	0	1
Oregon	0	13,582	0	277	80
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	23
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	1
Utah	21,385	114,263	208	883	146
Washington	0	2,115	2	87	88
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	1
Wisconsin	0	446	0	9	95
Wyoming	0	77,711	0	469	4
Total	420,753	427,157	5,343	5,882	1,285

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

Plats Accepted

Geographic State	Field Surveys	Supplemental Plats	Protraction Diagrams Approved /k/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	224	13	0
Arizona	21	0	0
Arkansas	1	0	0
California	48	27	0
Colorado	26	5	17
Florida	1	1	0
Idaho	28	3	0
Iowa	1	0	0
Minnesota	2	0	0
Mississippi	3	0	0
Montana	7	0	0
Nevada	12	1	0
New Mexico	24	1	0
North Dakota	9	37	0
Oregon	58	0	0
Utah	40	0	0
Washington	11	0	0
Wisconsin	2	0	0
Wyoming	34	12	0
Total	552	100	17

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

Public Land Survey System Data //

Geographic State	Total in State	Number Planned	Number Computed /m/	GIS Validated /n/
	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>
Alaska /o/	18,565	18,565	5,547	4,990
Arizona	3,412	3,412	3,410	3,410
California	4,815	4,665	4,335	4,335
Colorado	3,059	2,959	2,959	2,933
Eastern States /p/	0	0	1,590	1,590
Idaho	2,490	2,490	2,395	2,395
Montana	4,191	4,191	4,191	4,191
Nevada	3,377	3,215	3,215	3,215
New Mexico	3,288	3,288	3,286	3,286
North Dakota	2,047	2,047	2,047	2,047
Oklahoma	2,078	2,078	1,880	1,880
Oregon	2,897	2,897	2,859	2,859
South Dakota	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Utah	2,565	2,518	2,531	2,481
Washington	2,087	2,087	906	906
Wyoming	2,889	2,748	2,748	2,748
Total	59,860	59,260	45,999	45,366

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

Geographic State	Mineral Surveys			
	Number of Surveys	Lode Claims	Placer Claims	Millsite Claims
Colorado	5	8	3	0
Total	5	8	3	0

/a/ The accomplishments reported under Field Accomplishments are those miles and monuments that were reported during the actual field survey process. Distances to tri-stations are not reportable.

/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. Distances to tri-stations are not reportable.

/c/ National Park Service.

/d/ U.S. Forest Service.

/e/ Bureau of Reclamation.

/f/ U.S. Department of Defense.

/g/ Natural Resources Conservation Service.

/h/ U.S. Air Force.

/i/ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

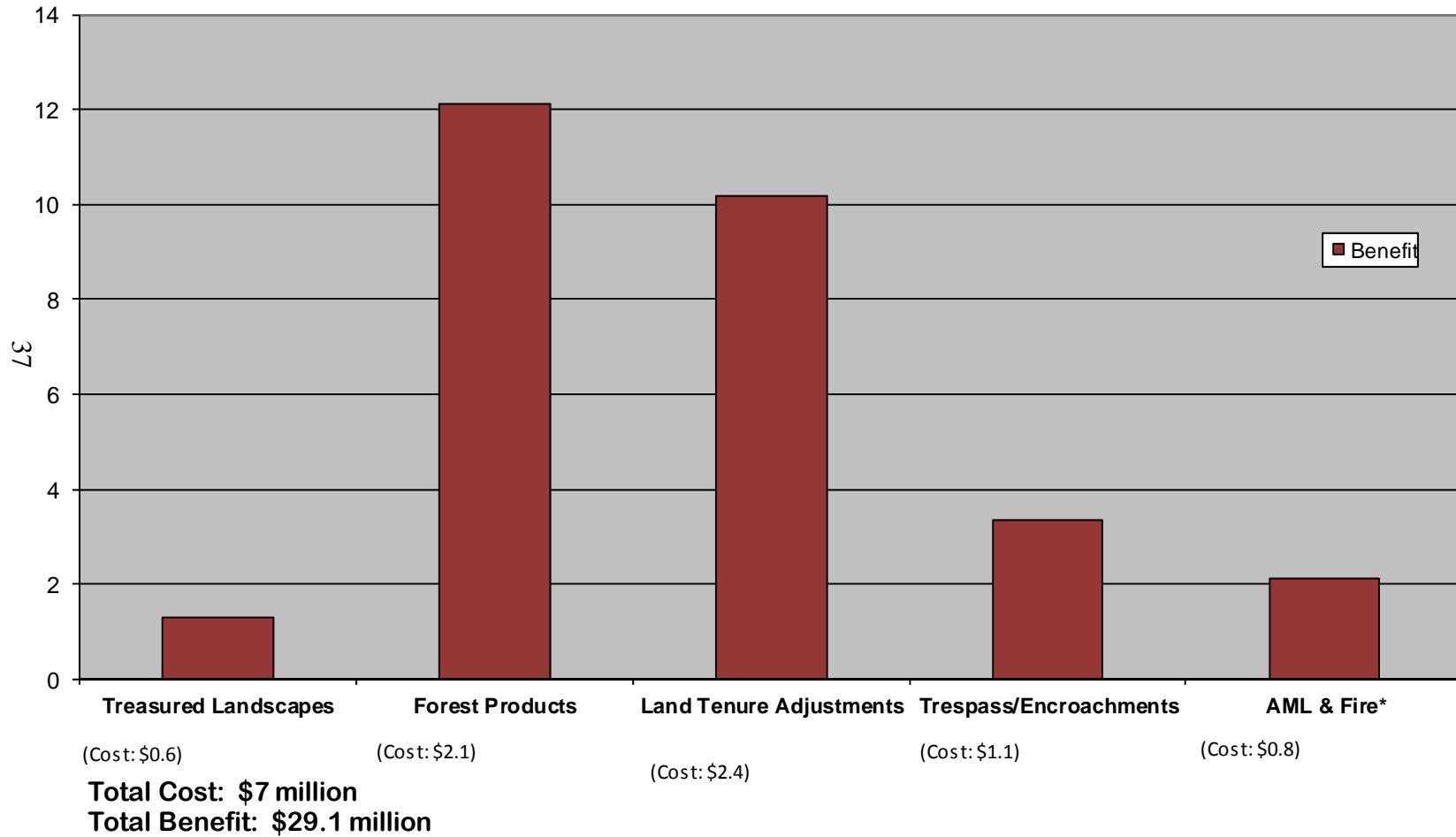
/j/ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2014—concluded

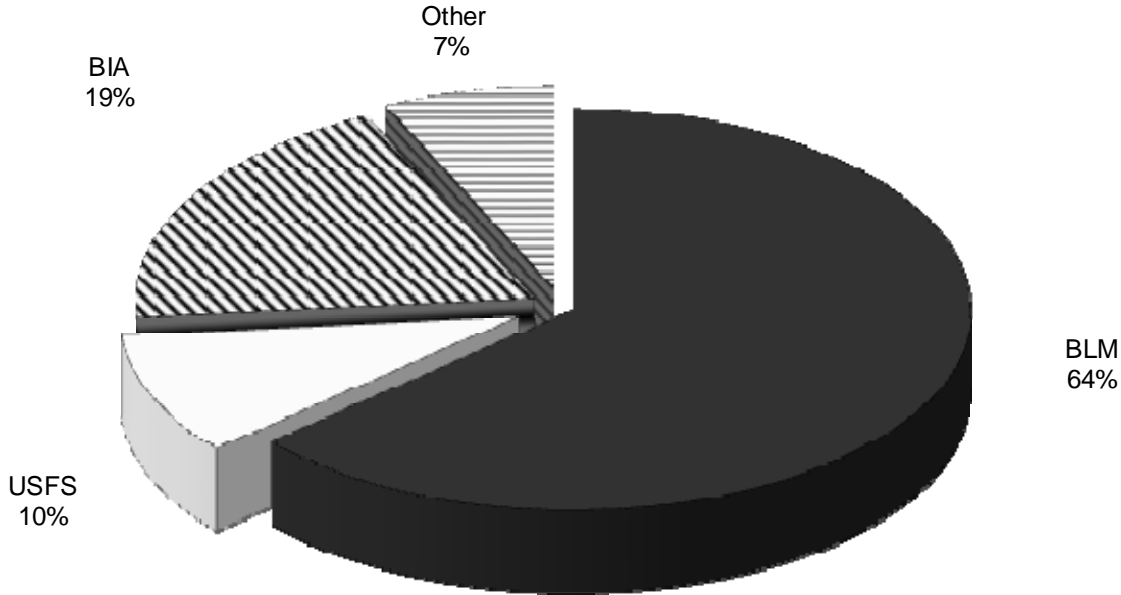
- /k/ Protraction Diagrams are generally produced for the U.S. Forest Service but may represent unsurveyed land managed by any agency.
- /l/ The Public Land Survey System (PLSS) Data result from the computation of coordinates, in latitude and longitude, to corners of the PLSS and are intended for use in a land or Geographic Information System (GIS), not for boundary determination.
- /m/ Townships for which all coordinate data have been computed.
- /n/ GIS validated refers to townships for which the entire PLSS Data process has been completed and is available in the latest publication version of the Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure (CadNSDI).
- /o/ Alaska is collecting digital information in a different format; Alaska’s progress is included with the PLSS Data for reporting purposes.
- /p/ The total number of townships to be collected in this vast area of the country is not available. A significant number of townships will be incorporated into the PLSS Data as alternate source data are received by various organizations and States. Eastern States primarily provides training and technical assistance to other organizations in their data collection efforts. In return for this support, Eastern States receives alternate source data for publication.

**Cadastral Survey Cost & Benefits to BLM for 2014
Field Work Performed During the Fiscal Year**

Reported in Millions of Dollars



2014 Cadastral Survey Field Accomplishments
Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



**2014 Cadastral Survey Office Accomplishments
Percentage of Work Performed by Agency**

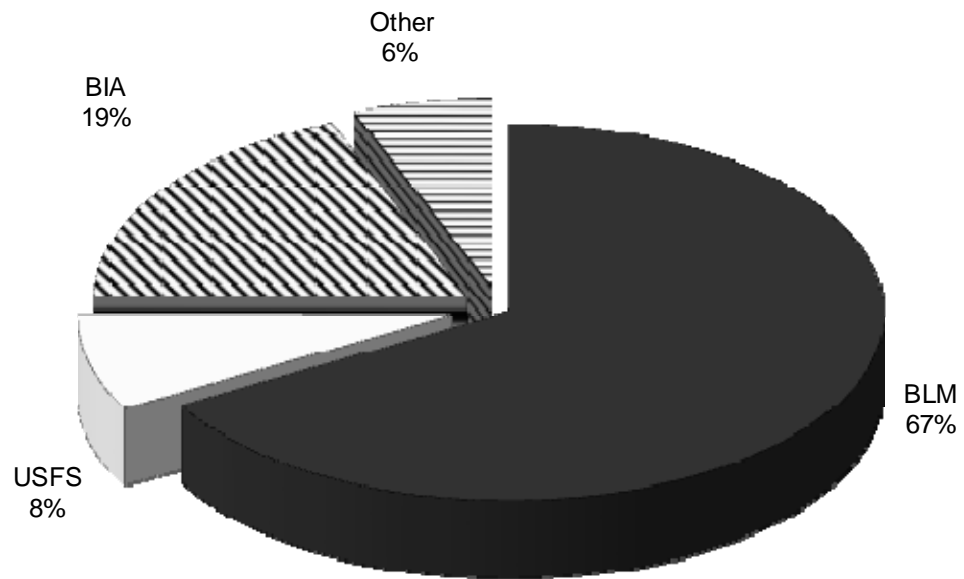


Table 1-8.

**OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2014**

Obligations of Appropriations Made to the Bureau of Land Management

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Management of Lands and Resources	\$ 1,082,044,733
Oregon and California Grant Lands	119,660,095
Payments to States /a/	48,513,715
Southern Nevada Public Land Management	48,426,484
Working Capital	44,837,498
Cost Recovery	28,243,287
Helium	24,284,870
Trust	20,001,998
Recreation and Public Lands Support /b/	16,937,410
Energy Act Funds /c/	15,352,782
Land Acquisition	12,840,232
Range Improvements	8,494,740
Forest Recovery and Restoration	8,162,978
Road Maintenance	2,572,997
Lincoln County Land Act Land Sales /d/	1,658,260
Construction and Access	676,772
Quarters	586,756
Stewardship Contract Product Sales /e/	82,209
Naval Oil Shale Reserve Restoration	77,810
Management of Lands and Resources - Recovery Act	6,913
Construction and Access - Recovery Act	0
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act /f/	0
Total of BLM Appropriations Obligated	\$1,483,462,539

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 /g/	\$508,869,140
Hazardous Materials	5,244,077
Natural Resource Damage Assessment /h/	376,970
Federal Firefighting - Recovery Act	0
Federal Highways /i/	0
Forest Protection and Utilization	0
Total of Transferred Appropriations Obligated	\$514,490,187
Grand Total of Obligations	\$1,997,952,726

Table 1-8.

**OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED
FISCAL YEAR 2014—concluded**

- /a/ Previous legislation expired at the end of Fiscal Year 2013. In Fiscal Year 2014 the U.S. Forest Service calculated the payments and provided the BLM with the amount obligated.
- /b/ 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.
- /c/ Public Law 109-58, Energy Policy Act of 2005, established the Energy Act Funds as follows: Title III, Subtitle D, Sec. 331, Transfer of Administrative Jurisdiction and Environmental Remediation, Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2, Kern County, California; Title III, Subtitle F, Sec. 361, Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing and Permitting Practices; and Title II, Subtitle B, Geothermal Energy.
- /d/ 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.
- /e/ The Fiscal Year 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Bill (Public Law 108-7), Section 323, amended Section 347 of the Fiscal Year 1999 Appropriation Omnibus (Public Law 105-277), which originally granted the U.S. Forest Service pilot stewardship contracting authority. It states, “Until September 30, 2013, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, via agreement or contract as appropriate, may enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.”
- /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. The fund was de-authorized in Fiscal Year 2011.
- /g/ The fire season was less intense in Fiscal Year 2014 than in Fiscal Year 2013.
- /h/ Used to identify potential hazardous waste locations and to restore land and resource health at known hazardous waste sites.
- /i/ Used for highway repairs and emergency road maintenance.

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 this year. Ecological site inventories are visits to specific sites on public lands where scientists collect information on vegetation, soil, and water conditions. This information provides land managers with information to help determine the capacity of the land for various uses (livestock grazing, wildlife, recreation, mineral exploration, etc.) and to assess the status of resource management objectives in their land use plan.

Table 2-2. Condition of Riparian-Wetland Areas. Riparian-wetland areas (streams, creeks, rivers, lakes, etc.) constitute a small percentage of the public lands, but their benefits far exceed their acreage. Scientists visit streams and collect data on vegetation, landform, and large woody debris to figure out the status of these areas. A riparian-wetland area is considered to be functioning properly when the wetland area has enough plant and rock material to slow down the water and prevent erosion during high-flow storm events.

Table 2-3. Resource Conservation and Improvement Accomplishments. These are a quick look at some of the many projects during the past year that BLM completed for conservation, rehabilitation, and development of public lands. These projects stabilize soils, maintain or improve water quality, reduce siltation and salinity, reduce surface runoff, and control flooding. They also assist improving ecologic site condition (Table 2-1), promoting healthy riparian areas and wetlands (Table 2-2), and enhancing overall health of the environment.

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

Table 2-5. Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in the Conterminous 48 States. There is no public land in Hawaii and the public lands in Alaska (Table 2-6) are separated out. This table describes the various types of wildlife habitats (feeding, roosting, breeding, nesting, and refuge areas) that exist on public lands in the "lower 48." These lands offer feeding, roosting, breeding, nesting, and refuge areas for a wide variety of wildlife across the western United States. Plant communities are described in the 2006 National Land Cover Database for the United States as "habitat."

Table 2-6. Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in Alaska. This table describes the various types of wildlife habitats (feeding, roosting, breeding, nesting, and refuge areas) that exist on public lands in Alaska. As with the public lands in the other 48 states (Table 2-5), these lands in Alaska are important for wildlife. Plant communities are described in the 2006 National Land Cover Database for the United States as “habitat.”

Table 2-7. Fish, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation Activities Completed. This table shows 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. These are the BLM’s fire rehabilitation projects. They stabilize soils and restore watersheds after wildfires to protect the environment from erosion and invasive weeds. They also help minimize threats to public health and safety and minimize the potential for the recurrence of wildfire. The number and acreage of fire rehabilitation projects vary yearly and correspond to the amount of wildfires on BLM-managed public lands.

Table 2-1.

**PERCENTAGE OF RANGELAND ACREAGE BY ECOLOGICAL STATUS BY STATE,
FISCAL YEAR 2014**

Percentage by Ecological Status /a/

	Percentage of Acres Inventoried /b/	Potential Natural Community	Late Seral	Mid Seral	Early Seral
Arizona	58	8	43	39	10
California	18	3	21	44	31
Colorado	60	9	29	36	25
Idaho	74	2	24	41	32
Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota	77	9	66	24	1
Nevada	45	5	37	45	13
New Mexico	74	6	26	39	29
Oregon and Washington	57	1	29	58	12
Utah	63	12	31	45	13
Wyoming	60	27	38	30	5
Total Bureauwide	57	9	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 2014 and changes in the acreage within each State in Fiscal Year 2014 may account for slight differences in these percentages as compared with Fiscal Year 2013 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 2014 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 2014

Condition of Riparian Areas – Miles /a/

State	Proper Functioning Condition /b/	Functional-At-Risk (FAR) /c/				Non-Functional /d/	Unknown /e/	Total /f/
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down	Total FAR			
Alaska	107,521 100%	30 0%	0 0%	0 0%	30 0%	14 0%	0 0%	107,565
Arizona	345 40%	136 16%	229 27%	69 8%	434 50%	21 2%	64 7%	864
California	991 48%	346 17%	287 14%	37 2%	670 33%	57 3%	338 16%	2,056
Colorado	2,736 63%	428 10%	559 13%	136 3%	1,123 26%	392 9%	64 1%	4,315
Eastern States	5 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	5
Idaho	2,267 54%	351 8%	1,121 27%	109 3%	1,581 38%	203 5%	110 3%	4,161
Montana	2,543 63%	292 7%	853 21%	148 4%	1,293 32%	154 4%	35 1%	4,025
Nevada	875 33%	446 17%	339 13%	514 19%	1,299 49%	470 18%	20 1%	2,664
New Mexico	206 45%	130 28%	55 12%	28 6%	213 46%	24 5%	18 4%	461
Oregon	5,157 26%	2,058 10%	1,050 5%	386 2%	3,494 18%	333 2%	10,767 55%	19,751
Utah	3,244 62%	507 10%	764 15%	366 7%	1,637 31%	313 6%	56 1%	5,250
Wyoming	1,764 42%	692 16%	943 22%	552 13%	2,187 52%	227 5%	67 2%	4,245
Total Lower 48	20,133 42%	5,386 11%	6,200 13%	2,345 5%	13,931 29%	2,194 5%	11,539 24%	47,797
Total BLM	127,654 82%	5,416 3%	6,200 4%	2,345 2%	13,961 9%	2,208 1%	11,539 7%	155,362

**Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued**

Condition of Wetland Areas – Acres /g/

State	Proper Functioning Condition /b/	Functional-At-Risk (FAR) /c/				Non- Functional /d/	Unknown /e/	Total /f/
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down	Total FAR			
Alaska	12,409,056 99%	137 0%	0 0%	0 0%	137 0%	0 0%	143,105 1%	12,552,298
Arizona	351 2%	17,838 80%	111 0%	100 0%	18,049 81%	3,032 14%	845 4%	22,277
California	3,890 62%	418 7%	1,010 16%	193 3%	1,621 26%	301 5%	464 7%	6,276
Colorado	8,897 72%	434 4%	466 4%	285 2%	1,185 10%	32 0%	2,186 18%	12,300
Eastern States	119 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	119
Idaho	1,706 32%	593 11%	423 8%	162 3%	1,178 22%	229 4%	2,299 42%	5,412
Montana	9,639 22%	416 1%	2,609 6%	748 2%	3,773 9%	1,271 3%	28,371 66%	43,054
Nevada	8,825 48%	615 3%	987 5%	1,844 10%	3,446 19%	313 2%	5,952 32%	18,536
New Mexico	1,894 37%	15 0%	68 1%	5 0%	88 2%	783 15%	2,362 46%	5,127
Oregon	136,077 78%	1,924 1%	1,418 1%	808 0%	4,150 2%	464 0%	32,719 19%	173,410
Utah	10,018 45%	2,853 13%	2,003 9%	577 3%	5,433 24%	2,053 9%	4,707 21%	22,211
Wyoming	5,233 38%	434 3%	3,027 22%	2,184 16%	5,645 41%	412 3%	2,509 18%	13,799
Total Lower 48	186,649 58%	25,540 8%	12,122 4%	6,906 2%	44,568 14%	8,890 3%	82,414 26%	322,521
Total BLM	12,595,705 98%	25,677 0%	12,122 0%	6,906 0%	44,705 0%	8,890 0%	225,519 2%	12,874,819

**Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014—concluded**

Note: Totals for the columns may appear to be incorrect 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 utilizing trend studies, inventories, or other documentation; or by using professional knowledge, judgment, and experience. The lack of historical information on the condition of a site may lead to a “trend not apparent” assessment.
- /d/ “Nonfunctional” areas do not contain sufficient vegetation, landform, or large, woody debris to dissipate energies associated with high-flow events.
- /e/ “Unknown” areas have not been assessed by the BLM.
- /f/ “Total” miles and acres may show annual variation owing to additional mapping of riparian-wetland areas and improving accuracy when Geographic Information System tools are used during field inventories. These values will likely continue to change in future years as additional mapping becomes available.
- /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 2014**

Practice	Units	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon	Utah	Wyoming	Total
Soil Stabilization and Improvement												
Brush Control	Acres	475	320	177	436	972	5,184	84,196	3,766	898	16,573	112,997
Seeding/Planting	Acres	0	0	500	6,120	400	91,187	958	0	0	10	99,175
Soil Stabilization	Acres	0	0	0	5,900	0	101,187	0	0	0	10	107,097
Herbaceous Weed Control	Acres	197	302	5,583	4,085	5,616	14,631	6,069	29,789	8,073	48,432	122,777
Water Management												
Detention and Diversion	Quantity	15	0	0	0	2	0	17	0	0	1	35
Pipelines - Waters	Quantity	0	5	0	1	29	11	89	0	3	6	144
- Length	Miles	0	4	0	3	34	13	107	0	3	14	178
Reservoirs	Quantity	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	10	19
Springs	Quantity	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	6	11
Water Catchments	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	9
	Gallons	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,900	1,000	0	0	28,900
Wells	Quantity	4	1	7	1	1	0	7	4	1	8	34
Storage/Drinking	Quantity	3	0	2	0	1	0	50	0	0	0	56
	Gallons	65,000	0	0	0	15,000	0	254,500	0	0	0	334,500
Program Facilities												
Cattleguards	Quantity	7	5	0	3	15	21	5	10	3	0	69
Fences	Miles	13	14	8	33	68	10	106	63	28	37	380

Note: The sources for these data are the Bureau of Land Management Rangeland Improvement Project System (RIPS) and Pesticide Use Reports. Data are for the fiscal year before the *Public Land Statistics* report fiscal year because projects and treatments started in one fiscal year may not be completed until the next. Data are displayed by Administrative State boundaries, which differ from Geographic State boundaries. For example, BLM Montana administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota, too.

Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2014

Administrative State	Reforestation <i>/a/</i>			Stand Productivity <i>/b/</i>	Genetic Tree Improvement <i>/c/</i>	Stand Improvement <i>/d/</i>			Stand Conversion <i>/e/</i>	Pruning <i>/f/</i>
	Planting	Site Preparation	Protection	Fertilization	Planted	Release	Pre-Commercial Thinning	Commercial Thinning		
Alaska	0	200	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	810	0	0	930	0
California	10	0	0	0	0	0	125	1,000	2,540	0
Colorado	66	0	0	0	0	192	1,279	471	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	642	0	0	0
Montana	163	135	1,365	0	20	20	1,917	1,012	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	568	0	0	1,649	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	0
Oregon	990	581	4,446	0	1,486	628	5,848	12,581	8	515
–Eastern <i>/g/</i>	0	0	150	0	0	0	353	526	0	0
–Western <i>/h/</i>	990	581	4,296	0	1,486	628	5,495	12,055	8	515
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	346	456	0	0
Total	1,229	916	5,811	0	1,506	2,218	11,024	15,633	5,127	515
Group Totals	9,462 (Reforestation)					28,875 (Stand Improvement)				

**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2014
-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 2014**

Administrative State	Shrub/Scrub	Herbaceous	Deciduous Forest	Evergreen Forest	Mixed Forest
Arizona	10,996,431	493,850	9,187	584,256	520
California	13,047,764	569,860	32,960	704,373	107,127
Colorado	4,330,987	492,563	500,574	2,767,694	14,636
Idaho	8,633,190	2,316,067	22,041	574,217	1,417
Montana	1,717,267	5,665,996	9,110	802,628	3,034
Nevada	37,902,834	2,029,300	20,647	4,404,130	7,567
New Mexico	10,464,129	1,980,104	950	685,266	312
Oregon	12,545,900	736,342	9,455	2,156,195	172,578
Utah	14,671,424	1,717,715	83,462	3,617,192	4,334
Wyoming	13,311,576	3,359,140	33,525	466,167	7,945
Total	127,621,502	19,360,937	721,911	16,762,118	319,470

Table 2-5.

**TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE
CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2014–concluded**

Administrative State	Woody Wetlands	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	Barren Land	Open Water	Other
Arizona	25,286	6,991	124,564	8,038	73,082
California	5,783	9,202	1,630,835	20,962	119,146
Colorado	30,056	6,094	133,277	14,661	46,957
Idaho	13,512	5,714	135,667	14,479	110,456
Montana	21,873	12,239	43,437	24,527	50,932
Nevada	22,109	12,436	1,377,510	7,789	175,710
New Mexico	7,944	3,486	159,381	8,246	55,878
Oregon	7,359	17,647	294,030	74,843	134,589
Utah	39,026	10,510	2,482,817	30,388	144,917
Wyoming	20,932	31,700	190,661	7,198	74,932
Total	193,880	116,019	6,572,179	211,131	986,599

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on the public lands in the contiguous 48 States. At present, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these important habitats in concert with the State wildlife agencies and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements of wildlife 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: Jin, S. et al., 2013, “A comprehensive change detection method for updating the National Land Cover Database to circa 2011,” *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 132: 159–75. Acres of BLM land were newly derived from the Surface Management Agency data (BLM National Operations Center, November 2014). Administrative State boundaries were newly derived from BLM Administrative Unit Boundary Polygons (BLM National Operations Center, November 2014). For BLM Administrative States: Montana includes North Dakota and South Dakota; New Mexico includes Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; Oregon includes Washington; and Wyoming includes Nebraska. Geographic Information System technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands.

Table 2-6. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA, FISCAL YEAR 2014

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	16,499,997	201,605	2,133,193	12,331,308	2,439,547

Administrative State	Woody Wetlands	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	Barren Land	Sedge/ Herbaceous	Dwarf Shrub
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	1,698,693	2,715,518	2,485,629	10,824,410	18,502,679

Administrative State	Moss/ Lichens	Open Water	Other
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	9,318	1,740,718	1,427,142

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 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 wildlife species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (i.e., grassland wildlife species are generally associated with grassland habitat and plant communities, etc.). For the purposes of this table, the term “habitat” represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) reflected in the USGS 2001 National Land Cover Database for the United States (Homer et al. 2004). Acres of BLM land were newly derived from BLM Surface Management Agency data (BLM National Operations Center, November 2014). Administrative State boundaries were newly derived from BLM Administrative Unit Boundary Polygons (BLM National Operations Center, November 2014). Geographic Information System technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands.

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2014**

Administrative State	Plan for T&E Species Recovery <i>/a/</i>	Inventory Wildlife/Plan Habitat <i>/a/</i>	Inventory Lake/Wetland Areas <i>/b/</i>	Inventory Streams/Riparian Areas <i>/b/</i>
	<i>Plans</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	1	130	0	15
Arizona	2	17,214	0	0
California	2	166,908	0	12
Colorado	2	633,842	54	86
Eastern States	0	286	0	0
Idaho	0	304,555	0	70
Montana	6	140,172	0	36
Nevada	1	692,837	200	0
New Mexico	3	634,172	0	0
Oregon	0	305,957	0	264
Utah	3	133,541	51	23
Wyoming	0	1,263,063	47	4
Total	20	4,292,677	352	510

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued**

Administrative State	Implement T&E Species Recovery Actions <i>/a/</i>	Implement Conservation for Non-ESA Species <i>/a/</i>	Apply Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments <i>/b/</i>	Apply Lake/Wetland Treatments <i>/c/</i>	Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments <i>/c/</i>
	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	11	1	0	5	6
Arizona	105	62	685	108	19
California	266	114	23,227	634	22
Colorado	76	58	6,776	5,698	56
Eastern States	3	4	70	0	3
Idaho	12	43	13,324	201	5
Montana	35	101	4,139	297	17
Nevada	379	101	4,462	466	14
New Mexico	499	166	22,004	67	119
Oregon	57	32	11,374	1,756	127
Utah	70	25	13,230	140	34
Wyoming	6	456	6,293	27	15
Total	1,519	1,163	105,584	9,399	437

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2014—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	73	0	0	0	0
Arizona	40	4	40	3	59
California	212	7	66	22	102
Colorado	25	46	267	35	250
Eastern States	2	0	0	0	0
Idaho	5	0	11	30	54
Montana	136	127	3,368	15	108
Nevada	96	16	79	9	55
New Mexico	23	31	918	20	67
Oregon	306	19	177	23	55
Utah	122	3	162	8	84
Wyoming	305	1	80	6	60
Total	1,345	254	5,168	171	894

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued**

Administrative State	Monitor Species Populations	Monitor 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	814	0	2,311,000	205	964
Arizona	517	5,000	668,104	43	268
California	1,299	26,563	204,900	670	149
Colorado	924	26,199	1,303,267	7,683	306
Eastern States	17	230	780	2	3
Idaho	914	200	539,533	207	504
Montana	1,366	732	1,606,749	1,710	216
Nevada	259	0	4,242,272	74	107
New Mexico	272	20,449	1,404,739	260	146
Oregon	1,655	6,848	904,441	2,931	906
Utah	754	53,703	316,374	2,857	150
Wyoming	2,465	12,857	1,827,873	119	444
Total	11,256	152,781	15,330,032	16,761	4,163

**Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2014—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 2014 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.

Table 2-8. EMERGENCY FIRE STABILIZATION AND REHABILITATION PROJECTS, FISCAL YEAR 2014

	Number <i>/a/</i>	Acres Treated <i>/b/</i>	Funding <i>/c/</i>
Alaska	2	0	\$530,178
Arizona	1	0	69,497
California	12	20,164	1,481,563
Colorado	8	135	65,616
Idaho	88	1,031,541	10,225,803 /d/
Montana	2	0	0
Nevada	78	237,443	4,070,450
New Mexico	3	0	274,299
Oregon	51	323,903	6,002,518
Utah	51	180,064	2,412,473
Washington	8	660	189,022
Wyoming	8	3,760	188,198
Total	312	1,797,670	\$25,509,617

/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 ES&BAR 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 2014 for treatments, monitoring, and inventory/assessment; these may include funding for treatments approved in 2011, 2012, and 2013, as well as planning costs for many of the Fiscal Year 2014 fires. Total does not include indirect support and other program oversight and development costs (approximately \$286,245).

/d/ The 2014 wildfire acquisition costs for seed have been centralized and are tracked through the Fire and Aviation cost center. Total expenditures included \$1,221,141 of ES&BAR funds. Costs related to fires in Fiscal Year 2013, but wildfire seed acquired in Fiscal Year 2014 within the state of Idaho totaled about \$4,000,000.

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 246.4 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. Table 3-35 presents information on compliance with diligent development and continued operation of Federal coal leases. Note: Table 3-34, Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) Proceeds from Sales, Exchange, and Acquisitions, was removed from *Public Land Statistics 2012*, because FLTFA of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613), signed by the President on July 25, 2000, expired on July 25, 2011.

Please note that only receipts and payments collected by the BLM are listed. For revenues derived from BLM energy and mineral activities, refer to the Department of the Interior's, Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) statistical information website. Data were not submitted for the onshore Federal mineral revenues generated by the BLM and collected by the ONRR, including royalties, rents, and bonus bids, or for revenue for Indian mineral owners for mineral operations on American Indian trust lands.

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2014

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
BLM LANDS PATENTED			
<u>Airport</u>			
Colorado	1	196	\$0
Total	1	196	\$0
<u>Color-of-Title</u>			
New Mexico	2	6	\$9
Total	2	6	\$9
<u>Desert Land</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
<u>Reclamation Homestead</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
<u>Recreation and Public Purposes</u>			
Arizona /a/	1	315	\$0
Colorado	3	149	250
Total	4	464	\$250
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /b/</u>			
New Mexico	1	2,518	\$1,867
Total	1	2,518	\$1,867
<u>Exchanges (Act of Congress)</u>			
Utah /c/	23	34,224	\$0
Total	23	34,224	\$0
<u>Exchanges (36 CFR 254.1)</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Grand Total Exchanges	24	36,742	\$1,867

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
BLM LANDS PATENTED—continued			
<u>Patents (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
Eastern States /d/	1	192	\$0
Eastern States /d /	45	5,979	0
Eastern States /e/	1	160	0
Eastern States /f /	2	164	0
Montana /g/	30	4,672	0
New Mexico /h/	2	9	0
Total	81	11,176	\$0
<u>Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA) /i/</u>			
California	1	133	\$0
Eastern States	2	1	76,295
Idaho	1	4	3,320
New Mexico	1	10	49,000
Oregon	1	9	4,500
Wyoming	4	213	97,915
Total	10	370	\$231,030
<u>Sales (SNPLMA) /j/</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
<u>Sales (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
Idaho /k/	1	20	\$0
Montana /l/	131	230	0
Oregon /m /	3	982	0
Wyoming /n /	1	322	0
Total	136	1,554	\$0
Grand Total Sales	146	1,924	\$231,030
Total BLM Lands Patented (excluding Alaska conveyances)	258	50,508	\$233,156

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<u>State Selections (Alaska Statehood Act) /o/</u>			
State Selection Patents	3	143	\$0
State Selection Approvals (TA)	4	2,747	0
Total State Selections	7	2,890	\$0
<u>Native Selections (43 CFR 2650) /p/</u>			
Patents	10	19,138	\$0
Interim Conveyances (IC)	7	63,621	0
Total Native Selections	17	82,759	\$0
<u>Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Patents /q/</u>			
Patents	0	0	\$0
Interim Conveyances (IC)	0	0	0
Total Alaska Railroad Transfer Act	0	0	\$0
<u>Certificate of Allotments</u>			
Native Allotment (43 CFR 2561) /r/	3	293	\$0
Native Veteran Allotments (43 CFR 2568) /s/	4	560	0
Total Certificates of Allotment	7	853	\$0
<u>Other Conveyances</u>			
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 Other Conveyances	0	0	\$0
Total Alaska Conveyances	31	86,502	\$0
Grand Total BLM Lands Patented (including Alaska Conveyances)	289	137,010	\$233,156

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
FEDERAL MINERALS PATENTED			
<u>Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /b/</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
<u>Exchanges (Act of Congress)</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
<u>Minerals (43 CFR 2720) /t/</u>			
Arizona	2	2,361	\$0
New Mexico	1	3	0
Total	3	2,364	\$0
<u>Minerals (43 CFR 3860) (Surface included in Patent)</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
<u>Minerals (43 CFR 3860)</u>			
Alaska	1	21	\$103
Oregon	1	20	50
Total	2	41	\$153
<u>Minerals (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
Utah /u/	6	1,292	\$0
Total	6	1,292	\$0
Grand Total Federal Minerals Patented	11	3,697	\$153

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

- Note: Purchase money includes all revenues collected by the Bureau of Land Management (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 payment) is sometimes collected from the proponent or paid by the BLM to ensure an equitable exchange.
- /a/ Corrective deed issued in lieu of deed # AZ-2012-001 due to an error in the “excepting and reserving” clause.
- /b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756). See Table 5-8a and Table 5-8b—Land Exchanges and Acquisitions.
- /c/ Patent issued pursuant to Utah Recreational Land Exchange Act of 2009, Public Law 111-53, August 19, 2009. Includes two quit claim deeds (for reconveyed lands). Acreage includes 33,609 acres of surface mineral estate and 615 acres surface only estate. Value equalization payment of \$6,000 was made by the United States (not received).
- /d/ New and perfect patent issued pursuant to the Act of April 24, 1820 (3 Stat. 566).
- /e/ New and correct patent pursuant to 43 CFR 1865, Correction of Conveyancing Documents, Section 316 of FLPMA of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713).
- /f/ Indian fee patents issued pursuant to 25 CFR 152.6, the Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 270 U.S.C. 385).
- /g/ Charles M. Russel National Wildlife Refuge Enhancement Act of 2000, Title VIII of Public Law 106-541; 114 Stat. 2699, December 11, 2000.
- /h/ Corrective patent issued pursuant to 43 CFR 1865, Correction of Conveyancing Documents, as cited above.
- /i/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of FLPMA (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713).
- /j/ Sales pursuant to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /k/ Patent issued pursuant to the OMNIBUS Public Land Management Act of March 30, 2009 (Sec. 3308, Public Law 111-11); minerals were included in patent.
- /l/ Charles M. Russel National Wildlife Refuge Enhancement Act of 2000, Title VIII of Public Law 106-541, 114 Stat. 2699, December 11, 2000. Corrective patent issued pursuant to 43 CFR 1865, Correction of Conveyancing Documents, as cited above.
- /m/ Patents issued pursuant to the La Pine Land Conveyance Act of 2012, Public Law 112-164, enacted August 10, 2012.

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2014–concluded

- /n/ Patent issued pursuant to 43 CFR 2740, Public Law 113-32, September 18, 2013.
- /o/ State Selections: Issued to the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339), as amended.
- /p/ 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.
- /q/ Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982, Public Law 97 Stat. 468, 96 Stat. 2556.
- /r/ Native Allotment Certificate: Issued to individual Natives of Alaska under the Act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197), as amended August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 954; 43 U.S.C. 270-1 to 270-3).

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.
- /s/ Native Veteran Allotment Certificate: 43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq. (ANCSA), as amended; Section 432 of Public Law 105-276 (43 U.S.C. 1629g); Section 301 of Public Law 106-559; the Native Allotment Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 197), as amended (42 Stat. 415; 70 Stat. 954; 43 U.S.C. 270-1 through 270-3 (1970).
- /t/ Patent issued pursuant to Section 209(b) of FLPMA, 43 U.S.C. 1719(b) and 1740, minerals were included.
- /u/ Patent issued pursuant to Utah Recreational Land Exchange Act of 2009, Public Law 111-53, August 19, 2009. Includes 801 acres of mineral estate only; 491 acres partial mineral estate only.

Table 3-2.

**PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES
THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2014**

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 2014—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
2001-2010	562,664	9,909	113,790	1,053	58,230	6,776	752,422
2011	2,336	0	3,496	0	212	18	6,062
2012	2,501	0	1,144	0	80,968	960	85,573
2013	11,619	0	919	0	0	0	12,538
2014	3,089	0	373	0	0	0	3,462
Total 1949–2014	10,284,594	178,159	2,435,818	8,604	1,192,358	349,336	14,448,869

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2014—concluded

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>	
Grand Total /c/	45,557,102	16,253,543	4,527,198	415,575	1,571,068	2,548,482	70,872,968

Note: Data before 1949 were tabulated from incomplete records. The data include patents issued on both BLM and U.S. 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 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 2014

Administrative State	Actions Processed /a/	Grants Issued /b/	Total Workload /c/
Alaska	13	40	53
Arizona	95	73	168
California	228	125	353
Colorado	730	186	916
Eastern States	0	1	1
Idaho	150	86	236
Montana	77	94	171
Nevada	269	240	509
New Mexico	470	552	1,022
Oregon	118	107	225
Utah	737	268	1,005
Wyoming	2,030	528	2,558
Total	4,917	2,300	7,217

/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 RIGHTS-OF-WAY (INCLUDING SOLAR AND WIND) AND RENTAL RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2014

Administrative State	FLPMA/Other /a/		FLPMA/Energy /b/		Mineral Leasing Act /c/		Total /d/	
	Number	Rental Receipts	Number	Rental Receipts	Number	Rental Receipts	Number	Rental Receipts
Alaska	1,136	\$238,129.00	0	\$0.00	192	\$188,783.00	1,328	\$426,912.00
Arizona	4,480	5,458,554.95	10	680,315.51	281	239,602.37	4,771	6,378,472.83
California	6,996	10,901,993.05	67	9,508,358.68	280	2,199,363.66	7,343	22,609,715.39
Colorado	5,486	1,895,394.09	0	0.00	1,510	1,685,114.82	6,996	3,580,508.91
Eastern States	45	846.00	0	0.00	18	0.00	63	846.00
Idaho	5,114	2,673,461.84	2	0.00	126	66,559.01	5,242	2,740,020.85
Montana	3,942	264,336.55	1	8,668.00	346	75,611.26	4,289	348,615.81
Nevada	8,310	6,305,989.27	16	1,729,583.66	188	140,145.64	8,514	8,175,718.57
New Mexico	10,904	3,084,786.91	4	31,489.93	21,864	2,287,309.29	32,772	5,403,586.13
Oregon	9,984	1,320,880.01	6	20,700.05	29	111,204.54	10,019	1,452,784.60
Utah	4,851	2,030,688.23	7	518,638.73	1,219	794,520.75	6,077	3,343,847.71
Wyoming	11,463	4,214,864.55	15	211,309.79	7,669	1,782,870.28	19,147	6,209,044.62
Total	72,711	\$38,389,924.45	128	\$12,709,064.35	33,722	\$9,571,084.62	106,561	\$60,670,073.42

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

/b/ FLPMA, solar and wind rights-of-way. These data are new to *Public Land Statistics* with the 2013 edition.

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

/d/ Mineral Leasing Act and FLPMA/other rights-of-way.

Source: The Bureau of Land Management's Case Recordation System.

Table 3-5.

NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2014

Geographic State	Type	FY 2014 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2013		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2014	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Alaska	Permits	47	70,929	20	7,848	\$16,810	5	646	62	78,131
	Leases	19	61	2	45	28,126	1	0	20	106
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	Permits	21	126	1	1	18,710	3	1	19	126
	Leases	28	1,093	0	0	163,293	0	0	28	1,093
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	Permits	600	16,076	32	90	89,903	8	50	624	16,116
	Leases	186	4,400	5	43	60,032	1	0	190	4,443
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	Permits	13	128	1	129,906	93,950	0	0	14	130,034
	Leases	6	1,636	0	0	17,116	0	0	6	1,636
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	Permits	111	1,115	5	23	17,532	3	49	113	1,089
	Leases	13	136	2	29	18,896	0	0	15	165
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	Permits /a/	36	1,891	1	40	11,730	1	5	36	1,926
	Leases	25	3,580	0	0	49,460	0	0	25	3,580
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3-5.

NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

Geographic State	Type	FY 2014 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2013		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2014	
		<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	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
Nevada	Permits /a/	19	571	3	8	71,218	7	420	15	159
	Leases /a/	7	192	0	0	1,563	1	2	6	190
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	Permits	92	63,739	3	11	1,500	2	47	93	63,703
	Leases	11	1,545	0	0	0	0	0	11	1,545
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	Permits	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Leases	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	1	25
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	Permits	59	984	13	397	19,603	15	261	57	1,120
	Leases	47	44,128	0	0	36,214	0	0	47	44,128
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	Permits	0	0	1	0	0	1	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 2014—concluded

Geographic State	Type	FY 2014 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2013		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2014	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Utah	Permits /a/	30	2,811	7	8	\$3,412	9	40	28	2,779
	Leases	11	284	0	0	8,092	0	0	11	284
	Easements	1	543	0	0	0	0	0	1	543
Washington	Permits	5	15	0	0	6,593	0	0	5	15
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Permits	19	1,003	3	28	12,328	1	18	21	1,013
	Leases /b/	16	115	0	0	12,200	0	0	16	115
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Permits /a/	1,053	159,389	90	138,360	\$363,289	55	1,537	1,088	296,212
	Leases /a/	370	57,195	9	117	\$394,992	3	2	376	57,310
	Easements	1	543	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	543
Grand Total /a/	1,424	217,127	99	138,477	\$758,281	58	1,539	1,465	354,065	

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, 2013, were adjusted.

/b/ Land withdrawn/leased to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; Public Law 108-137, December 2, 2003.

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2014

FY 2014 Authorizations

	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2013		FY 2014 Authorizations				Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2014		
	Number	Acres	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Number	Acres
			Number	Acres		Number	Acres		
<u>Airport Lease</u>									
Alaska	8	1,406	0	0	\$270,100	1	44	7	1,362
Arizona	4	700	0	0	680	0	0	4	700
California	15	15,613	0	0	110	0	0	15	15,613
Idaho	9	574	0	0	1,720	0	0	9	574
Nevada	17	4,333	0	0	18,526	0	0	17	4,333
New Mexico	8	929	0	0	500	0	0	8	929
Oregon	3	173	0	0	750	0	0	3	173
Utah	5	789	0	0	2,059	0	0	5	789
Wyoming	1	118	0	0	350	0	0	1	118
Total	70	24,635	0	0	\$294,795	1	44	69	24,591
<u>Film Permits</u>									
Alaska	0	0	6	323,232	\$18,021	5	672	1	322,560
Arizona	3	4,100	1	938	8,917	1	100	3	4,938
California	269	7,170	198	911	185,398	183	851	284	7,230
Colorado	4	4	3	3	1,523	6	6	1	1
Idaho	0	0	5	5	4,977	5	5	0	0
Montana /a/	1	2,710	4	53,490	7,094	3	3,310	2	52,890
New Mexico	0	0	9	75,552	5,350	9	75,552	0	0
Nevada	90	1,963	78	2,745,859	66,136	78	2,745,859	90	1,963
Utah /b/	3	12	91	3,524	74,822	85	3,470	9	66
Wyoming	4	4	2	2	5,550	4	4	2	2
Total	374	15,963	397	3,203,516	\$377,788	379	2,829,829	392	389,650

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

	FY 2014 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2013		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2014	
	<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>Hot Springs</u>									
Alaska	1	18	0	0	\$1,230	0	0	1	18
California	2	161	0	0	0	2	161	0	0
Total	3	179	0	0	\$1,230	2	161	1	18
<u>Other</u>									
Alaska	2	68	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	68
Total	2	68	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	68
<u>Public Works Lease</u>									
Nevada	1	13,767	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	13,767
Oregon	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	2	13,768	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	13,768
<u>Reclamation Lease, License, and Deed</u>									
Arizona	11	8,677	0	0	\$0	1	259	10	8,418
California	6	5,473	0	0	0	0	0	6	5,473
Wyoming	3	1,210	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,210
Total	20	15,360	0	0	\$0	1	259	19	15,101
<u>Reconveyed Permit/Lease</u>									
Arizona	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1
California	1	5	0	0	0	1	5	0	0
Nevada	1	4	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
Utah /c/	0	0	3	1,541	0	0	0	3	1,541
Total	3	10	3	1,541	\$0	2	9	4	1,542

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

	FY 2014 Authorizations									
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2013		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2014		
	<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	11	139	0	0	\$45,184	0	0	11	139	
Arizona /d/	114	20,270	0	0	4,735	0	0	114	20,370 /d/	
California	173	18,912	4	6,256	8,517	2	61	175	25,107	
Colorado	22	1,598	2	44	1,580	0	0	24	1,642	
Idaho	32	9,069	0	0	1,150	4	88	28	8,981	
Montana	7	93	0	0	200	0	0	7	93	
Nevada	53	27,699	5	75	1,000	10	249	48	27,525	
New Mexico	97	3,133	0	0	1,778	1	1	96	3,132	
Oregon	30	6,876	0	0	855	3	103	27	6,773	
South Dakota	5	641	0	0	0	0	0	5	641	
Utah	33	3,238	0	0	67	0	0	33	3,238	
Washington	14	1,900	0	0	0	1	40	13	1,860	
Wyoming	55	4,843	0	0	3,446	0	0	55	4,843	
Total	646	98,411	11	6,375	\$68,512	21	542	636	104,344	
<u>Small Tract Lease</u>										
Idaho	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1	
Nevada	1	5	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	
Total	2	6	0	0	\$0	1	5	1	1	
<u>Special Land Use Permit</u>										
Arizona /e/	1	0 /e/	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	0	
Colorado /f/	1	0 /f/	0	0	17,556	0	0	1	0	
Nevada	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	1	40	
Oregon	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—concluded

	FY 2014 Authorizations									
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2013		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2014		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres	
<u>Special Land Use Permit--concluded</u>										
Wyoming	2	201	0	0	0	0	0	2	201	
Total	6	246	0	0	\$17,556	0	0	6	246	
<u>Trans Alaska Pipeline System</u>										
Alaska	37	576	8	26	\$653	7	38	38	564	
Total	37	576	8	26	\$653	7	38	38	564	
<u>Water Well Leases</u>										
Colorado	1	1	0	0	\$19,994	0	0	1	1	
Total	1	1	0	0	\$19,994	0	0	1	1	
Grand Total	1,166	169,223	419	3,211,458	\$780,528	414	2,830,887	1,171	549,894	

Note: The category for Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) for County Roads has been removed, as they are reported under Special Land Use Permits in this table with footnote for specific authorities. The category for Recreation/Concession Vendor has been removed because the statistical data can be found in *Public Land Statistics*, Part 4 (Recreation and Leisure Activities).

/a/ As a result of an audit, the Cumulative Authorization figures of September 30, 2013, were adjusted.

/b/ Number and acres of permits in effect at end of Fiscal Year 2013 differ from last year's report due to untimely data entry by field offices.

/c/ Revenue collected in connection with reconveyed permits has been placed in suspense; awaiting Washington Office direction on how and where to deposit the funds.

/d/ The lease includes an increase of 100 acres for one existing lease.

/e/ There is .003 acres (reported as zero as a result of rounding).

/f/ There is .1 acre (reported as zero as a result of rounding).

Table 3-7a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING
DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2013**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	297	45	1	300
California	198	2	15	209
Colorado	794	33	70	834
Idaho	1,204	71	83	1,270
Montana	2,650	111	110	2,622
Nevada	498	30	56	532
New Mexico	1,235	346	196	1,382
Oregon	681	23	6	683
Utah	1,178	42	152	1,279
Wyoming	898	108	107	984
Total	9,633	811	796	10,095
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	310,415	2,634	166	313,215
California	115,561	32	9,254	124,847
Colorado	201,862	3,208	51,285	256,355
Idaho	875,779	3,865	68,942	948,586
Montana	995,254	4,414	20,409	1,020,077
Nevada	1,111,041	3,318	94,838	1,209,197
New Mexico	1,036,219	14,411	36,489	1,087,119
Oregon	694,151	1,319	4,926	700,396
Utah	586,261	1,512	142,141	729,914
Wyoming	782,982	6,737	121,866	911,585
Total /c/	6,709,525	41,450	550,316	7,301,291

/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 Units Months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2013 (October 2012–September 2013).

/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 2013**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	301	11	2	308
California	211	10	15	232
Colorado	345	15	32	361
Idaho	349	23	22	372
Montana	1,400	44	73	1,440
Nevada	6	0	0	6
New Mexico	695	33	26	709
Oregon	560	16	7	569
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,539	151	162	1,606
Total	5,406	303	339	5,603
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	111,050	616	382	112,048
California	63,955	325	3,423	67,703
Colorado	30,653	488	3,650	34,791
Idaho	25,104	359	3,700	29,163
Montana	181,761	832	11,591	194,184
Nevada	10,912	0	0	10,912
New Mexico	151,230	851	31,397	183,478
Oregon	65,446	733	1,457	67,636
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	385,606	5,857	36,260	427,723
Total /d/	1,025,717	10,061	91,860	1,127,638

/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 were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2013 (October 2012–September 2013).

/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 2013**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	598	56	3	608
California	409	12	30	441
Colorado	1,139	48	102	1,195
Idaho	1,553	94	105	1,642
Montana	4,050	155	183	4,062
Nevada	504	30	56	538
New Mexico	1,930	379	222	2,091
Oregon	1,241	39	13	1,252
Utah	1,178	42	152	1,279
Wyoming	2,437	259	269	2,590
Total	15,039	1,114	1,135	15,698
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	421,465	3,250	548	425,263
California	179,516	357	12,677	192,550
Colorado	232,515	3,696	54,935	291,146
Idaho	900,883	4,224	72,642	977,749
Montana	1,177,015	5,246	32,000	1,214,261
Nevada	1,121,953	3,318	94,838	1,220,109
New Mexico	1,187,449	15,262	67,886	1,270,597
Oregon	759,597	2,052	6,383	768,032
Utah	586,261	1,512	142,141	729,914
Wyoming	1,168,588	12,594	158,126	1,339,308
Total /c/	7,735,242	51,511	642,176	8,428,929

/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 were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2013 (October 2012–September 2013).

/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 2014

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	286	47	1	290
California	186	2	20	202
Colorado	849	29	70	873
Idaho	1,203	71	80	1,265
Montana	2,699	112	113	2,660
Nevada	504	30	59	546
New Mexico	1,258	354	206	1,399
Oregon	684	17	5	687
Utah	1,174	40	157	1,278
Wyoming	899	101	107	987
Total	9,742	803	818	10,187
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	313,651	2,701	81	316,433
California	107,670	14	9,846	117,530
Colorado	228,606	3,079	52,008	283,693
Idaho	782,144	3,609	66,524	852,277
Montana	1,003,433	4,157	21,836	1,029,426
Nevada	967,242	2,167	87,056	1,056,465
New Mexico	1,093,446	16,726	41,320	1,151,492
Oregon	712,818	1,111	4,657	718,586
Utah	635,705	1,441	149,353	786,499
Wyoming	703,426	4,663	139,942	848,031
Total /c/	6,548,141	39,668	572,623	7,160,432

/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 were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2014 (October 2013–September 2014).

/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 2014**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	304	12	1	311
California	198	11	15	218
Colorado	356	14	37	370
Idaho	346	22	19	367
Montana	1,442	47	71	1,476
Nevada	5	0	0	5
New Mexico	693	32	27	707
Oregon	560	16	7	570
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,521	148	160	1,581
Total	5,425	302	337	5,605
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	133,015	628	180	133,823
California	51,339	459	3,499	55,297
Colorado	32,967	497	4,419	37,883
Idaho	24,436	336	3,254	28,026
Montana	190,226	911	10,503	201,640
Nevada	3,225	0	0	3,225
New Mexico	156,599	845	30,677	188,121
Oregon	62,640	419	1,457	64,516
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	371,595	6,556	34,766	412,917
Total /d/	1,026,042	10,651	88,755	1,125,448

/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 were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2014 (October 2013–September 2014).

/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 2014**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	590	59	2	601
California	384	13	35	420
Colorado	1,205	43	107	1,243
Idaho	1,549	93	99	1,632
Montana	4,141	159	184	4,136
Nevada	509	30	59	551
New Mexico	1,951	386	233	2,106
Oregon	1,244	33	12	1,257
Utah	1,174	40	157	1,278
Wyoming	2,420	249	267	2,568
Total	15,167	1,105	1,155	15,792
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	446,666	3,329	261	450,256
California	159,009	473	13,345	172,827
Colorado	261,573	3,576	56,427	321,576
Idaho	806,580	3,945	69,778	880,303
Montana	1,193,659	5,068	32,339	1,231,066
Nevada	970,467	2,167	87,056	1,059,690
New Mexico	1,250,045	17,571	71,997	1,339,613
Oregon	775,458	1,530	6,114	783,102
Utah	635,705	1,441	149,353	786,499
Wyoming	1,075,021	11,219	174,708	1,260,948
Total /c/	7,574,183	50,319	661,378	8,285,880

/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 were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2014 (October 2013–September 2014).

/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 29, 2014**

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	404	483,430	99,037
California	271	235,911	97,788
Colorado	1,079	544,131	93,582
Idaho	1,482	1,310,783	199,936
Montana	2,754	1,122,736	26,191
Nevada	652	2,046,214	539,421
New Mexico	1,512	1,642,044	78,563
Oregon	751	951,615	131,379
Utah	1,478	1,201,357	311,871
Wyoming	1,139	1,454,122	387,951
Total	11,522	10,992,343	1,965,719
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	405	472,248	98,585
California	241	151,854	49,969
Colorado	1,087	546,821	95,131
Idaho	1,481	1,307,002	199,926
Montana	2,754	1,124,099	26,460
Nebraska	0	0	0
Nevada	682	2,135,701	588,063
New Mexico	1,512	1,650,990	78,622
North Dakota	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	751	948,352	130,791
South Dakota	0	0	0
Utah	1,471	1,203,697	311,309
Washington	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,138	1,451,579	386,863
Total	11,522	10,992,343	1,965,719

/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 29, 2014**

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	364	154,090	6,738
California	285	146,635	10,422
Colorado	410	44,445	4,891
Idaho	397	32,157	928
Montana	1,564	230,433	18,715
Nevada	10	28,695	385
New Mexico	768	223,445	3,827
Oregon	740	88,977	3,993
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,732	459,768	7,943
Total	6,270	1,408,645	57,842
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	364	154,090	6,738
California	285	146,100	10,422
Colorado	410	44,445	4,891
Idaho	397	32,152	928
Montana	1,014	148,536	18,676
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	10	29,230	385
New Mexico	764	223,313	3,824
North Dakota	79	9,314	0
Oklahoma	4	132	3
Oregon	474	55,549	3,271
South Dakota	471	73,138	39
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Washington	266	33,428	722
Wyoming	1,714	458,626	7,943
Total	6,270	1,408,645	57,842

/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 Section 15 Lands in Utah.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-9c.

GRAZING PERMITS AND LEASES IN FORCE AS OF OCTOBER 29, 2014

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	768	637,520	105,775
California	556	382,546	108,210
Colorado	1,489	588,576	98,473
Idaho	1,879	1,342,940	200,864
Montana	4,318	1,353,169	44,906
Nevada	662	2,074,909	539,806
New Mexico	2,280	1,865,489	82,390
Oregon	1,491	1,040,592	135,372
Utah	1,478	1,201,357	311,871
Wyoming	2,871	1,913,890	395,894
Total	17,792	12,400,988	2,023,561
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	769	626,338	105,323
California	526	297,954	60,391
Colorado	1,497	591,266	100,022
Idaho	1,878	1,339,154	200,854
Montana	3,768	1,272,635	45,136
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	692	2,164,931	588,448
New Mexico	2,276	1,874,303	82,446
North Dakota	79	9,314	0
Oklahoma	4	132	3
Oregon	1,225	1,003,901	134,062
South Dakota	471	73,138	39
Utah	1,471	1,203,697	311,309
Washington	266	33,428	722
Wyoming	2,852	1,910,205	394,806
Total	17,792	12,400,988	2,023,561

/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 2012 (MARCH 1, 2012–FEBRUARY 28, 2013)

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	598	59	3	608
California	421	12	26	447
Colorado	1,224	54	113	1,280
Idaho	1,577	94	103	1,664
Montana	4,162	162	195	4,181
Nevada	533	36	65	576
New Mexico	1,981	386	234	2,136
Oregon	1,232	38	12	1,243
Utah	1,193	44	148	1,293
Wyoming	2,499	260	266	2,641
Total	15,420	1,145	1,165	16,069
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	406,776	3,302	588	410,666
California	179,875	356	11,090	191,321
Colorado	262,405	3,917	55,679	322,001
Idaho	896,916	4,113	67,256	968,285
Montana	1,195,115	5,417	33,752	1,234,284
Nevada	1,147,397	3,522	98,680	1,249,599
New Mexico	1,317,909	15,847	73,464	1,407,220
Oregon	769,607	2,168	6,075	777,850
Utah	606,949	1,485	146,048	754,482
Wyoming	1,170,758	11,976	167,152	1,349,886
Total /c/	7,953,707	52,103	659,784	8,665,594

/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 were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Billing Year 2012 (March 1, 2012–February 28, 2013).

/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 2013 (MARCH 1, 2013–FEBRUARY 28, 2014)

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	600	58	2	611
California	407	12	29	437
Colorado	1,172	46	106	1,231
Idaho	1,565	97	103	1,653
Montana	4,127	156	185	4,127
Nevada	530	30	61	571
New Mexico	1,970	382	224	2,131
Oregon	1,255	39	13	1,267
Utah	1,202	40	158	1,306
Wyoming	2,474	259	273	2,630
Total	15,302	1,119	1,154	15,964
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	431,087	3,148	382	434,617
California	166,580	408	11,186	178,174
Colorado	243,666	3,559	56,939	304,164
Idaho	856,936	4,290	73,113	934,339
Montana	1,175,865	4,911	32,632	1,213,408
Nevada	1,036,474	3,021	91,387	1,130,882
New Mexico	1,142,305	17,020	68,369	1,227,694
Oregon	764,469	2,087	6,622	773,178
Utah	605,389	1,484	147,801	754,674
Wyoming	1,075,726	12,632	153,301	1,241,659
Total /c/	7,498,497	52,560	641,732	8,192,789

/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 were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Billing Year 2013 (March 1, 2013–February 28, 2014).

/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 2014**

Administrative State	Timber Sales <i>/a/</i>	Wood Products <i>/b/</i>	Non-Wood Forest Product Sales <i>/c/</i>	Total
Alaska	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$1,500.36	\$2,000.36
Arizona	0.00	1,300.00	0.00	1,300.00
California	274,047.20	11,079.00	21,469.25	306,595.45
Colorado	25,047.93	27,000.15	15,999.83	68,047.91
Idaho	520,668.19	15,497.50	3,976.32	540,142.01
Montana	1,765,448.94	11,191.00	1,816.00	1,778,455.94
Nevada	0.00	37,162.60	77,399.40	114,562.00
New Mexico	0.00	58,426.00	3,122.10	61,548.10
Oregon	54,489,533.76	54,796.44	133,497.73	54,677,827.93
–Eastern <i>/d/</i>	558.62	15,168.24	14,330.00	30,056.86
–Western <i>/e/</i>	54,488,975.14	39,628.20	119,167.73	54,647,771.07
Utah	0.00	36,887.45	42,701.10	79,588.55
Wyoming	72,064.90	8,119.00	8,401.19	88,585.09
Total	\$57,146,810.92	\$261,959.14	\$309,883.28	\$57,718,653.34
Total Wood Products	\$57,408,770.06			

**Table 3-11. TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NON-WOOD PRODUCT SALES,
FISCAL YEAR 2014—concluded**

Note: Table 3-11 does not include values associated with the BLM's stewardship contracting.

/a/ This includes all original (parent) sawtimber sale values offered during Fiscal Year 2014. The column includes sales offered using Form 5450-3, 5450-4, 5450-25, 5450-26 as well as sawtimber sales using Form 5450-5 and 5450-24.

/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 2014

State	Total Number of Sawtimber Sales /a/	Sawtimber Offered MBF /a/	Total Value Sawtimber /a/	Average Price Per MBF /a/	Other SFP MBF /b/	Total Volume MBF /c/	Non-Stewardship Biomass GTON /d/	Stewardship Contracting	
								Sawtimber MBF /e/	Biomass GTON /f/
Alaska	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	0	9,397	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	88	0	0
California	2	1,695	274,047.20	161.68	28	1,723	4,564	183	5,000
Colorado	11	4,648	25,047.93	5.39	133	4,780	8,602	0	0
Idaho	11	2,973	520,668.19	175.13	100	3,073	7,276	0	229
Montana	8	6,393	1,765,448.94	276.18	19	6,411	4,947	279	0
Nevada	0	0	0.00	0.00	49	49	11,022	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0.00	0.00	9	9	10,154	0	0
Oregon	189	238,771	54,489,533.76	228.21	164	238,935	28,157	12,015	13,823
–Eastern /g/	1	14	558.62	41.38	39	53	22,054	11,370	7,524
–Western /h/	188	238,757	54,488,975.14	228.22	125	238,882	6,103	645	6,299
Utah	0	0	0.00	0.00	291	291	9,802	0	0
Wyoming	2	1,059	72,064.90	68.04	34	1,094	3,498	0	0
Total	223	255,538	\$57,146,810.92	\$223.63	826	256,364	97,508	12,477	19,052

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2014—concluded

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

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.

This table has been modified to reflect changes in the BLM's forest management policy. In the past, fuelwood was reported in a single column. With the emphasis on biomass (the trees and woody plants, including limbs, tops, needles, leaves, and other woody parts, grown in a forest, woodland, or rangeland environment), fuelwood is now reported in GTONS (Green Tons) and added to non-stewardship biomass. One cord of fuelwood is equal to 1.7 GTON of biomass. The new column is titled Non-Stewardship Biomass.

- /a/ This includes all original (parent) sawtimber sale volumes offered and modifications to volumes under contract in Fiscal Year 2014. The column includes sales that were offered using BLM forms 5450-3, 5450-4, 5450-25, 5450-26, as well as sawtimber sales using Form 5450-5 and 5450-24. 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 converted into MBF for the fiscal year (excluding sawtimber and fuelwood), such as fenceposts and corral poles.
- /c/ This column adds Sawtimber Offered and Other SFP, converted to one common measure (MBF).
- /d/ This column includes both biomass and fuelwood sales converted into GTON. Volumes associated with the BLM's stewardship contracting are not included in this column.
- /e/ This column is for sawtimber volumes in MBF for contracts offered in the BLM's stewardship contracts.
- /f/ This column includes both biomass and fuelwood sales converted into GTON offered in the BLM's stewardship contracts.
- /g/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
- /h/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Source: Timber Sale Data - Timber Sale Information System (TSIS); Stewardship Data - Stewardship Contracting Information Database (SCID).

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2014

	Leases as of September 30, 2014 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain					
Arkansas	18	2,522	0	0	\$0
California	24	2,293	0	0	0
Colorado	230	69,194	0	0	0
Kansas	53	10,795	0	0	0
Louisiana	19	1,539	0	0	0
Michigan	2	200	0	0	0
Montana	249	72,810	0	0	0
Nevada	2	120	0	0	0
New Mexico	758	198,064	0	0	0
North Dakota	34	6,593	0	0	0
Oklahoma	197	13,834	0	0	0
South Dakota	11	1,197	0	0	0
Utah	158	54,790	0	0	0
Wyoming	600	130,759	1	40	0
Total	2,355	564,710	1	40	\$0
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	66	26,451			
Colorado	4	897			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	10	1,755			
Kentucky	3	672			
Louisiana	2	151			
Michigan	4	337			
Mississippi	13	5,589			
Montana	5	1,323			
New Mexico	1	160			
New York	2	751			
North Dakota	28	4,448			
Ohio	14	2,466			
Oklahoma	41	8,975			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
Texas	12	4,185			
Utah	1	40			
Virginia	2	693			

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2014 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases—continued</u>					
<u>Acquired Lands—continued</u>					
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	12	1,520			
Total	226	61,599	None	None	None
<u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Leases</u>					
<u>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</u>					
Alabama	2	91	0	0	\$0
Arkansas	84	28,973	0	0	0
California	24	2,293	0	0	0
Colorado	234	70,091	0	0	0
Illinois	2	210	0	0	0
Kansas	63	12,550	0	0	0
Kentucky	3	672	0	0	0
Louisiana	21	1,690	0	0	0
Michigan	6	537	0	0	0
Mississippi	13	5,589	0	0	0
Montana	254	74,133	0	0	0
Nevada	2	120	0	0	0
New Mexico	759	198,224	0	0	0
New York	2	751	0	0	0
North Dakota	62	11,041	0	0	0
Ohio	14	2,466	0	0	0
Oklahoma	238	22,809	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1	315	0	0	0
South Dakota	11	1,197	0	0	0
Texas	12	4,185	0	0	0
Utah	159	54,830	0	0	0
Virginia	2	693	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	570	0	0	0
Wyoming	612	132,279	1	40	0
Total	2,581	626,309	1	40	\$0

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2014 /a/		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</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	1	151			
Colorado	1	320			
Kansas	207	42,381			
Louisiana	1	40			
Michigan	1	200			
Ohio	1	68			
Oklahoma	3	481			
Texas	1	106			
Wyoming	4	995			
Total	220	44,742	None	None	None
Total Pre-Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /b/ /c/	2,801	671,051	1	40	\$0
<u>Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain					
Alabama	30	3,291	3	321	\$450,200
Arizona	14	21,918	0	0	0
Arkansas	189	124,969	11	1,173	33,317
California	200	115,001	0	0	0
Colorado	2,334	2,098,270	22	15,391	684,246
Idaho	2	4,135	0	0	0
Kansas	13	2,793	1	120	18,000
Louisiana	102	10,609	12	913	32,868
Michigan	6	943	4	515	195,990
Mississippi	30	2,876	3	535	62,014
Montana	1,111	693,891	9	2,210	1,215,166
Nebraska	8	1,906	1	80	480
Nevada	828	1,361,863	69	107,062	1,719,316
New Mexico	2,434	1,401,196	108	37,878	145,000,127
North Dakota	609	177,376	31	1,906	8,601,105
Oklahoma	335	31,228	17	1,003	601,124
Oregon	94	151,234	0	0	0
South Dakota	264	130,165	71	20,847	874,221
Utah	1,712	1,970,607	110	112,710	22,984,612
Wyoming	8,490	7,121,936	318	289,599	50,690,381
Total	18,805	15,426,207	790	592,263	\$233,163,167

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2014 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Reform Act Leases—continued</u>					
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	94	64,739	1	150	\$300
Arkansas	353	243,985	2	315	2,155
California	3	205	0	0	0
Colorado	127	51,211	1	480	960
Illinois	6	1,371	0	0	0
Indiana	7	11,774	0	0	0
Kansas	33	9,391	0	0	0
Kentucky	17	12,885	0	0	0
Louisiana	321	230,492	8	15,256	30,512
Michigan	95	60,937	6	391	59,042
Mississippi	732	425,010	19	10,868	61,608
Montana	202	121,502	8	1,188	245,942
Nebraska	4	1,418	3	760	21,720
New Mexico	12	3,240	0	0	0
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	992	558,638	40	9,859	12,135,255
Ohio	55	14,079	0	0	0
Oklahoma	254	159,424	10	4,304	224,371
Oregon	3	1,703	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2	108	0	0	0
South Dakota	91	28,542	59	17,402	566,982
Texas	540	344,900	69	39,725	2,552,315
Utah	11	1,601	0	0	0
Virginia	34	19,584	0	0	0
West Virginia	29	45,543	0	0	0
Wyoming	55	18,361	4	1,041	390,180
Total	4,074	2,430,917	230	101,739	\$16,291,342
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alabama	124	68,030	4	471	\$450,500
Arizona	14	21,918	0	0	0
Arkansas	542	368,954	13	1,488	35,472
California	203	115,206	0	0	0
Colorado	2,461	2,149,481	23	15,871	685,206
Idaho	2	4,135	0	0	0

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2014 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases—continued</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands—continued					
Illinois	6	1,371	0	0	\$0
Indiana	7	11,774	0	0	0
Kansas	46	12,184	1	120	18,000
Kentucky	17	12,885	0	0	0
Louisiana	423	241,101	20	16,169	63,380
Michigan	101	61,880	10	906	255,032
Mississippi	762	427,886	22	11,403	123,622
Montana	1,313	815,393	17	3,398	1,461,108
Nebraska	12	3,324	4	840	22,200
Nevada	828	1,361,863	69	107,062	1,719,316
New Mexico	2,446	1,404,436	108	37,878	145,000,127
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	1,601	736,014	71	11,765	20,736,360
Ohio	55	14,079	0	0	0
Oklahoma	589	190,652	27	5,307	825,495
Oregon	97	152,937	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2	108	0	0	0
South Dakota	355	158,707	130	38,249	1,441,203
Texas	540	344,900	69	39,725	2,552,315
Utah	1,723	1,972,208	110	112,710	22,984,612
Virginia	34	19,584	0	0	0
West Virginia	29	45,543	0	0	0
Wyoming	8,545	7,140,297	322	290,640	51,080,561
Total	22,879	17,857,124	1,020	694,002	\$249,454,509
<u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	12	1,292			
Colorado	1	160			
Kansas	39	9,672			
North Dakota	1	40			
Oklahoma	16	2,110			
Texas	35	6,363			
Total	104	19,637	None	None	None

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2014 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Total Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /d/ /e/	22,983	17,876,761	1,020	694,002	\$249,454,509
<u>Competitive General Services Administration (GSA) Oil and Gas Leases /f/</u>					
Public Domain					
California	1	69			
Nebraska	9	7,361			
Total	10	7,430	None	None	None
<u>Competitive Protective Leases /g/</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	3	1,330			
California	2	72			
Colorado	1	320			
Kentucky	1	700			
Louisiana	7	12,893			
Nebraska	2	950			
New Mexico	1	27			
North Dakota	9	1,287			
Ohio	1	113			
Oklahoma	2	2,768			
Texas	6	2,259			
Utah	3	145			
Wyoming	1	80			
Total	39	22,944	None	None	None
<u>Competitive National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska Leases /h/</u>					
Public Domain					
Alaska	205	1,732,059	22	245,293	\$2,885,153
Total	205	1,732,059	22	245,293	\$2,885,153
<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/	26,042	20,318,633	1,043	939,335	\$252,339,662

Table 3-13. **COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2014 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Pre-EPAct Competitive Geothermal Leases /k/</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	36	51,816			
Nevada	35	34,121			
New Mexico	2	2,941			
Oregon	10	6,463			
Utah	7	6,059			
Total	90	101,400	None	None	None
<u>EPAct Competitive Geothermal Leases //</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	46	45,302	4	9,860	\$53,342
Colorado	2	8,353	0	0	0
Idaho	20	51,217	0	0	0
Nevada	158	370,233	4	3,317	6,634
New Mexico	3	10,750	0	0	0
Oregon	9	29,125	0	0	0
Utah	29	80,886	0	0	0
Total	267	595,866	8	13,177	\$59,976
Total Competitive Geothermal Leases	357	697,266	8	13,177	\$59,976
<u>Grand Total of All Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>					
	26,399	21,015,899	1,051	952,512	\$252,399,638

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2014—concluded**

Notes: 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.

The totals in this year's table may not correspond with last year's totals because data have been corrected.

/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.

/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 Opinion of April 2, 1941, i.e., these leases must have the consent of the jurisdictional agency, must have drainage of oil and/or gas wells located on adjacent lands, and must not be subject to leasing under any leasing act.

/h/ Leases issued under the Interior Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1981, for lands within the National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska.

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

/j/ This is the grand total of all pre-Reform Act leases, Reform Act leases, 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 2014

	Total as of September 30, 2014 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	4	599	0	0
Alaska	30	48,091	0	0
Arkansas	10	2,282	0	0
California	80	20,675	0	0
Colorado	730	587,617	0	0
Kansas	26	7,647	0	0
Louisiana	35	8,557	0	0
Michigan	2	222	0	0
Mississippi	1	4	0	0
Montana	804	1,051,190	0	0
Nebraska	3	159	0	0
Nevada	13	10,900	1	480
New Mexico	3,014	2,030,196	1	80
North Dakota	30	7,617	0	0
Oklahoma	177	27,667	0	0
South Dakota	11	5,745	0	0
Utah	727	564,399	0	0
Wyoming	1,957	946,555	3	958
Total	7,654	5,320,122	5	1,518
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	1	60	0	0
Arkansas	25	16,348	0	0
California	8	1,417	0	0
Colorado	11	3,958	0	0
Kansas	2	996	0	0
Kentucky	5	6,704	0	0
Louisiana	8	10,698	0	0
Maryland	4	2,637	0	0
Michigan	23	5,700	6	2,396
Mississippi	26	17,363	0	0
Montana	42	17,455	0	0
Nebraska	3	136	0	0
New Mexico	1	620	0	0
North Dakota	48	28,186	0	0
Ohio	11	9,798	0	0
Oklahoma	35	11,169	0	0
Texas	18	19,139	0	0
Utah	7	1,263	0	0
Virginia	2	7,232	0	0
West Virginia	28	40,277	0	0
Wyoming	17	3,994	0	0
Total	325	205,150	6	2,396

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2014 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Summary: Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	5	659	0	0
Alaska	30	48,091	0	0
Arkansas	35	18,630	0	0
California	88	22,092	0	0
Colorado	741	591,575	0	0
Kansas	28	8,643	0	0
Kentucky	5	6,704	0	0
Louisiana	43	19,255	0	0
Maryland	4	2,637	0	0
Michigan	25	5,922	6	2,396
Mississippi	27	17,367	0	0
Montana	846	1,068,645	0	0
Nebraska	6	295	0	0
Nevada	13	10,900	1	480
New Mexico	3,015	2,030,816	1	80
North Dakota	78	35,803	0	0
Ohio	11	9,798	0	0
Oklahoma	212	38,836	0	0
South Dakota	11	5,745	0	0
Texas	18	19,139	0	0
Utah	734	565,662	0	0
Virginia	2	7,232	0	0
West Virginia	28	40,277	0	0
Wyoming	1,974	950,549	3	958
Total	7,979	5,525,272	11	3,914
<u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	4	1,604	0	0
Arkansas	1	40	0	0
California	26	5,891	0	0
Colorado	771	452,426	0	0
Kansas	2	880	0	0
Louisiana	6	424	0	0
Michigan	11	13,915	0	0

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2014 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases—continued				
Public Domain—continued				
Montana	316	219,336	2	417
Nevada	19	7,958	0	0
New Mexico	1,336	840,803	0	0
North Dakota	101	59,458	0	0
Oklahoma	121	17,084	0	0
South Dakota	37	17,673	0	0
Utah	449	365,395	0	0
Wyoming	3,074	1,507,117	0	0
Total	6,274	3,510,004	2	417
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	3	3,001		
Arkansas	4	2,238		
California	1	42		
Colorado	29	17,880		
Kentucky	4	7,713		
Louisiana	9	4,675		
Michigan	24	10,845		
Mississippi	13	7,459		
Montana	46	43,551		
Nebraska	1	9		
New Mexico	4	834		
North Dakota	150	135,544		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	38	12,146		
South Dakota	2	840		
Texas	20	19,389		
Utah	3	324		
West Virginia	2	4,156		
Wyoming	41	15,981		
Total	395	288,297	None	None

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2014 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Summary: Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	7	4,605	0	0
Arkansas	5	2,278	0	0
California	27	5,933	0	0
Colorado	800	470,306	0	0
Kansas	2	880	0	0
Kentucky	4	7,713	0	0
Louisiana	15	5,099	0	0
Michigan	35	24,760	0	0
Mississippi	13	7,459	0	0
Montana	362	262,887	2	417
Nebraska	1	9	0	0
Nevada	19	7,958	0	0
New Mexico	1,340	841,637	0	0
North Dakota	251	195,002	0	0
Ohio	1	1,670	0	0
Oklahoma	159	29,230	0	0
South Dakota	39	18,513	0	0
Texas	20	19,389	0	0
Utah	452	365,719	0	0
West Virginia	2	4,156	0	0
Wyoming	3,115	1,523,098	0	0
Total	6,669	3,798,301	2	417
Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	4	599		
Colorado	6	860		
Kansas	2	400		
Louisiana	3	9,045		
Michigan	3	1,241		
Mississippi	1	395		
North Dakota	5	1,110		
Texas	2	4,615		
Wyoming	3	511		
Total	29	18,776	None	None
Total Pre-Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /b/				
	14,677	9,342,349	13	4,331

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2014 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Reform Act Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	1	281	0	0
Arizona	13	17,642	0	0
Arkansas	19	25,131	1	160
California	23	25,736	0	0
Colorado	226	233,715	6	3,339
Kansas	2	2,156	0	0
Louisiana	3	172	0	0
Michigan	2	200	0	0
Montana	331	260,510	7	3,238
Nevada	834	2,057,188	57	219,962
New Mexico	15	20,806	0	0
North Dakota	32	11,457	0	0
Oklahoma	5	853	0	0
Oregon	9	19,902	0	0
South Dakota	12	8,830	2	476
Utah	362	557,874	10	13,710
Wyoming	775	731,088	5	4,344
Total	2,664	3,973,541	88	245,229
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	8	6,874	0	0
Arkansas	19	17,785	0	0
Colorado	27	17,354	0	0
Kansas	1	1,120	0	0
Louisiana	5	17,376	0	0
Michigan	11	5,964	1	440
Mississippi	24	16,546	0	0
Montana	45	43,257	3	7,998
North Dakota	40	22,759	0	0
Ohio	31	10,106	1	80
Oklahoma	10	7,877	0	0
Oregon	5	14,358	0	0

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2014 /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—continued				
Texas	10	15,044	0	0
Utah	1	400	0	0
West Virginia	9	8,926	0	0
Wyoming	5	3,992	0	0
Total	251	209,738	5	8,518
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	9	7,155	0	0
Arizona	13	17,642	0	0
Arkansas	38	42,916	1	160
California	23	25,736	0	0
Colorado	253	251,069	6	3,339
Kansas	3	3,276	0	0
Louisiana	8	17,548	0	0
Michigan	13	6,164	1	440
Mississippi	24	16,546	0	0
Montana	376	303,767	10	11,236
Nevada	834	2,057,188	57	219,962
New Mexico	15	20,806	0	0
North Dakota	72	34,216	0	0
Ohio	31	10,106	1	80
Oklahoma	15	8,730	0	0
Oregon	14	34,260	0	0
South Dakota	12	8,830	2	476
Texas	10	15,044	0	0
Utah	363	558,274	10	13,710
West Virginia	9	8,926	0	0
Wyoming	780	735,080	5	4,344
Total	2,915	4,183,279	93	253,747

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2014—concluded

	Total as of September 30, 2014 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	1	244		
Texas	1	547		
Total	2	791	None	None
Total Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /c/	2,917	4,184,070	93	253,747
Total Oil and Gas Noncompetitive Leases /d/	17,594	13,526,419	106	258,078
<u>Geothermal Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alaska	3	7,680	3	7,680
California	22	23,013	0	0
Nevada	152	231,294	2	3,706
New Mexico	1	640	0	0
Oregon	54	46,518	0	0
Washington	4	8,436	0	0
Total	236	317,581	5	11,386
<u>Grand Total of All Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>				
	17,830	13,844,000	111	269,464

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 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 2014**

	Total as of September 30, 2014 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Private Leases /b/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	1	40	0	0
Colorado	2	328	0	0
Indiana	2	68	0	0
Kansas	5	1,480	0	0
Kentucky	39	9,399	0	0
Louisiana	2	48	0	0
Mississippi	1	482	0	0
Nebraska	1	210	0	0
New York	1	158	0	0
North Dakota	4	585	0	0
Ohio	146	17,475	1	260
Oklahoma	7	924	0	0
Pennsylvania	66	4,338	0	0
Tennessee	2	736	0	0
Texas	4	1,135	0	0
Utah	3	770	0	0
West Virginia	188	20,411	0	0
Total Private Leases /c/	474	58,587	1	260
<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	307	123,305		
North Dakota	9	4,227		
Wyoming	72	20,796		
Total Exchange Leases	585	214,831	None	None
<u>Renewal Leases /e/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	138	39,714		
Colorado	128	111,024		
Louisiana	1	103		
Montana	116	37,933		

Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2014 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Renewal Leases /e/—continued</u>				
Public Domain—continued				
New Mexico	396	96,022		
North Dakota	9	8,981		
Oklahoma	7	272		
Utah	5	5,315		
Wyoming	377	102,457		
Total Renewal Leases /c/	1,177	401,821	None	None
<u>Renewal Leases with Discovery National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska /f/</u>				
Public Domain				
Alaska	2	3,765		
Total Renewal Leases with Discovery NPR- Alaska	2	3,765	None	None
<u>Renewal Leases without Discovery National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska /f/</u>				
Public Domain				
Alaska	5	29,331		
Total Renewal Leases without Discovery NPR- Alaska	5	29,331	None	None
<u>Class III Reinstatement Leases /g/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	1	80		
Wyoming	3	498		
Total Class III Reinstatement Leases	4	578	None	None
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Rights-of-Way of 1930 /h/</u>				
Public Domain				
Colorado	60	2,951	2	41
Montana	6	77	0	0
Nebraska	3	119	0	0
New Mexico	3	705	0	0
North Dakota	7	583	0	0
Utah	3	1,298	0	0

Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2014 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Rights-of-Way of 1930 /h/—continued</u>				
Public Domain—continued				
Wyoming	49	1,866	4	39
Total Rights-of-Way Act of 1930 Leases	131	7,599	6	80
<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	51	11,068	0	0
North Dakota	11	2,232	0	0
Oklahoma	27	5,165	0	0
Texas	77	11,399	1	99
Total FFMC Act Leases	168	30,735	1	99
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Texas Relinquishment Act of 1919 /j/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	1	151		
Total Texas Relinquishment	1	151	None	None
Grand Total Other Oil and Gas Leases	2,547	747,398	8	439

/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.

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014—concluded**

- /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.
- /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 2014**

Geographic State	OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES			
	<u>APDs /a/ Approved</u>	<u>Wells Started</u>	<u>Wells Completed</u>	<u>Wells Plugged</u>
Alaska	8	6	4	1
Arkansas	25	14	4	0
California	181	210	106	0
Colorado	316	229	139	9
Illinois	0	0	0	1
Kansas	1	0	0	1
Louisiana	6	1	0	0
Michigan	1	0	0	0
Mississippi	10	9	6	0
Montana	26	22	26	8
Nevada	7	3	2	0
North Dakota	254	174	146	0
New Mexico	920	702	713	229
Ohio	1	2	1	0
Oklahoma	33	9	11	0
Pennsylvania	0	21	0	0
South Dakota	2	2	1	0
Texas	18	18	16	2
Utah	963	457	446	2
Wyoming	997	665	553	458
Total	3,769	2,544	2,174	711

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—concluded**

Geographic State	GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES			
	<u>GDPs /b/ Approved</u>	<u>Wells Started</u>	<u>Wells Completed</u>	<u>Wells Plugged</u>
Arizona	0	0	0	0
California	1	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Nevada	17	9	9	4
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
Oregon	3	1	1	0
Utah	0	0	0	0
Total	21	10	10	4

Note: The data for this table comes from the automated Geothermal Resources Automated Support System (GRASS). GRASS is a dynamic system that is frequently corrected as data entry errors are found.

The totals in this year's table may not correspond with last year's totals because data have been corrected.

/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, 2014

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/
Alabama	1	30	30	24	7,707
Alaska	8	107	131	29	18,555
Arizona	0	2	2	0	0
Arkansas	4	209	223	246	121,558
California	31	8,145	8,164	323	82,697
Colorado	188	6,878	6,958	2,179	1,478,105
Florida	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	2	17	17	8	1,581
Indiana	0	2	2	2	68
Kansas	9	413	415	438	109,552
Kentucky	0	161	161	54	32,916
Louisiana	5	461	482	166	54,171
Maryland	0	9	9	0	0
Michigan	5	88	90	63	29,406
Mississippi	8	125	128	71	34,192
Montana	44	2,819	2,826	1,446	766,544
Nebraska	0	31	31	19	8,825
Nevada	7	118	119	32	22,077
New Mexico	213	30,490	35,630	6,556	3,727,864
New York	0	6	6	5	1,182
North Dakota	34	1,874	1,912	1,193	570,645
Ohio	1	589	590	236	45,816
Oklahoma	16	469	472	938	141,496
Pennsylvania	0	208	208	69	4,761
South Dakota	4	87	88	79	44,589
Tennessee	0	10	10	2	736

Table 3-17.

**CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014—continued**

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/
Texas	13	556	557	272	162,102
Utah	130	8,909	8,960	1,487	1,119,366
Virginia	0	18	20	16	14,491
Washington	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	300	301	153	55,810
Wyoming	555	31,647	32,603	7,551	4,033,994
Total	1,279	94,778	101,145	23,657	12,690,806

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
California	3	105	268	32	45,117
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	26	66	78	32	33,887
New Mexico	0	3	1	2	2,781
Oregon	4	1	0	0	0
Utah	1	7	8	7	7,569
Total	34	182	355	73	89,354

**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014–concluded**

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

/a/ Data come from the Bureau of Land Management’s Case Recordation System. Since Fiscal Year 2009 the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has recategorized data collected for the last two columns of this table. Before Fiscal Year 2009 the displayed data was categorized as “producible leases,” which included leases with the status of (1) held by actual production, (2) held by allocated production, and (3) held by being located in a producing unit. Since Fiscal Year 2009 the BLM has been reporting the data as “producing leases.” This includes leases with the status of (1) held by actual production and (2) held by allocated production. This categorization will conform data reported by the BLM and the Office of Natural Resources Revenue for producing leases.

/b/ Service holes and completions are not necessarily located on producible leases. Data come from AFMSS.

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2014

	Total as of September 30, 2014 <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	2	4,497	0	0	\$0
Colorado <i>/b/ /c/</i>	22	30,919	1	1,790	2,887,200
Montana	4	5,379	0	0	0
New Mexico <i>/c/</i>	3	7,088	1	640	2,300,000
North Dakota	9	7,826	0	0	0
Oklahoma	7	14,555	0	0	0
Utah	12	28,928	0	0	0
Wyoming <i>/d/</i>	40	79,383	(1)	(130)	0
Total	99	178,575	1	2,300	\$5,187,200
Competitive Pre-Federal Coal Leasing Amendment Act (FCLAA) Leases					
Kentucky	1	1,653	0	0	\$0
Montana <i>/e/</i>	17	24,324	1	0	0
North Dakota <i>/d/ /e/</i>	4	2,720	1	(80)	0
Utah <i>/b/</i>	47	46,567	0	0	0
Washington	1	241	0	0	0
Wyoming <i>/b/ /e/</i>	33	62,693	0	0	0
Total	103	138,198	2	(80)	\$0
Competitive Regional Emergency/Bypass Leases					
Alabama	0	0	(1)	(80)	\$0
Colorado	4	2,197	0	0	0
Kentucky	1	1,430	0	0	0
Montana <i>/f/</i>	5	1,248	0	(390)	0
New Mexico	1	4,016	0	0	0
North Dakota <i>/d/</i>	1	320	(1)	(80)	0
Utah	4	3,270	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	3,260	0	0	0
Total	19	15,741	(2)	(550)	\$0

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2014 <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					
Colorado	15	26,762	0	0	\$0
Kentucky	5	2,958	0	0	0
Montana	7	4,825	0	0	0
Utah	4	1,863	0	0	0
Wyoming	6	14,792	0	0	0
Total	37	51,200	0	0	\$0
Exchange Leases					
Wyoming	5	4,625	0	0	\$0
Total	5	4,625	0	0	\$0
Preference Right Leases					
Colorado <i>/g/</i>	14	28,799	0	(3)	\$554,400
Montana	2	1,446	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	14,968	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	2,129	0	0	0
Utah	5	3,925	0	0	0
Washington	1	280	0	0	0
Wyoming	15	35,806	0	0	0
Total	47	87,353	0	(3)	\$554,400
All Leases Combined					
Alabama	2	4,497	(1)	(80)	\$0
Colorado <i>/b/ /c/ /g/</i>	55	88,677	1	1,787	3,441,600
Kentucky	7	6,041	0	0	0
Montana <i>/e/ /f/</i>	35	37,222	1	(390)	0
New Mexico <i>/c/</i>	12	26,072	1	640	2,300,000
North Dakota <i>/d/ /e/</i>	14	10,866	0	(160)	0
Oklahoma	9	16,684	0	0	0
Utah <i>/b/</i>	72	84,553	0	0	0
Washington	2	521	0	0	0
Wyoming <i>/b/ /d/ /e/</i>	102	200,559	(1)	(130)	0
Total	310	475,692	1	1,667	\$5,741,600

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2014 <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 <i>/d/</i>	1	13,873	(3)	(16,262)	N/A
Montana <i>/d/</i>	1	9,474	(2)	(9,332)	N/A
New Mexico <i>/d/</i>	0	0	(1)	(2,678)	N/A
North Dakota <i>/c/</i>	1	480	1	480	N/A
Oklahoma <i>/d/</i>	0	0	(1)	(23,241)	N/A
Utah <i>/c/ /d/</i>	5	8,059	0	3,878	N/A
Wyoming <i>/c/ /d/</i>	9	56,315	(1)	(296)	N/A
Total	17	88,201	(7)	(47,451)	N/A
Licenses To Mine					
Montana	4	160	0	0	N/A
Total	4	160	0	0	N/A
<u>Logical Mining Units</u>					
Colorado	8	60,640	0	0	N/A
Montana <i>/g/</i>	3	32,872	0	540	N/A
New Mexico <i>/g/</i>	2	40,001	0	5,301	N/A
North Dakota <i>/d/ /g/</i>	3	12,965	0	212	N/A
Oklahoma	1	293	0	0	N/A
Utah <i>/f/ /g/</i>	11	101,618	0	(5,536)	N/A
Wyoming <i>/d/ /g/</i>	13	132,238	(1)	(961)	N/A
Total	41	380,627	(1)	(444)	N/A

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—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, 2014. 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 a coding correction made in Fiscal Year 2014.
- /c/ Values reflect the issuance of new Federal coal licenses, leases, or LMU during Fiscal Year 2014. These leases have been offered for lease through a competitive sale process. The total bonus bid for the lease is shown.
- /d/ Values reflect the termination, cancellation, expiration, or relinquishment of a lease, license, or LMU that was completed during Fiscal Year 2014 and are reflected by a decrease in the lease, license, or LMU acreage and quantity.
- /e/ An increase in the number of leases or LMUs during Fiscal Year 2014, without a corresponding increase in total acreage under leases or LMUs, reflects a segregation of an existing lease or LMU into two separate leases or LMUs.
- /f/ Values reflect a partial relinquishment of a lease, license, or LMU that was completed during Fiscal Year 2014 and are reflected by a decrease in the lease, license, or LMU acreage but not the quantity of leases or LMUs.
- /g/ An increase in acreage for Fiscal Year 2014, 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.

N/A = Not applicable.

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2014

	<u>Total as of September 30, 2014 /a/</u>		<u>Actions During Fiscal Year</u>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Combined Hydrocarbon Leases</u>					
Utah	18	9,988	0	0	N/A
Total	18	9,988	0	0	N/A
<u>Phosphate Leases</u>					
Phosphate Competitive Leases					
Florida	4	883	0	0	N/A
Idaho	48	31,668	0	0	N/A
Montana	1	1,409	0	0	N/A
Total	53	33,960	0	0	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	28	9,516	(1)	(846)	N/A
Utah	3	7,278	0	0	N/A
Total	31	16,794	(1)	(846)	N/A
Total Phosphate Leases	95	54,197	(1)	(846)	N/A
<u>Phosphate Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
California	1	2,434	0	0	N/A
Idaho	2	965	1	245	N/A
Total	3	3,399	1	245	N/A
<u>Phosphate Use Permits</u>					
Idaho	4	230	0	0	N/A
Total	4	230	0	0	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

	<u>Total as of September 30, 2014 /a/</u>		<u>Actions During Fiscal Year</u>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Sodium Leases</u>					
Sodium Competitive Leases					
California	3	4,644	0	0	N/A
Wyoming	35	41,973	(2)	(1,280)	N/A
Total	38	46,617	(2)	(1,280)	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	14,845	0	0	N/A
Colorado /b/	8	16,831	1	156	\$402,000
New Mexico	1	40	0	0	N/A
Wyoming	19	19,015	(6)	(10,615)	N/A
Total	37	50,731	(5)	(10,459)	\$402,000
Total Sodium Leases	78	98,967	(7)	(11,739)	\$402,000
<u>Sodium Use Permit</u>					
California	1	40	0	0	N/A
Total	1	40	0	0	N/A
<u>Sodium Exploration License</u>					
Wyoming	0	0	(1)	(1,921)	N/A
Total	0	0	(1)	(1,921)	N/A

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES,
PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE
APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued**

	<u>Total as of September 30, 2014 /a/</u>		<u>Actions During Fiscal Year</u>		
	<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	69	142,513	0	0	N/A
Total	84	163,915	0	0	N/A
Potassium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
California	1	1,332	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	46	54,868	0	0	N/A
Utah	2	702	0	0	N/A
Total	49	56,902	0	0	N/A
Potassium Preference Right Leases					
California	2	2,984	0	0	N/A
Nevada	1	2,500	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	68	91,252	0	0	N/A
Utah	6	9,210	0	0	N/A
Total	77	105,946	0	0	N/A
Total Potassium Leases	210	326,763	0	0	N/A
<u>Potassium Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
New Mexico	26	58,225	11	24,161	N/A
Total	26	58,225	11	24,161	N/A
<u>Potassium Prospecting Permits</u>					
Colorado	5	8,720	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	2	3,758	(11)	(24,161)	N/A
Utah	36	77,853	14	27,009	N/A
Total	43	90,331	3	2,848	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

	<u>Total as of September 30, 2014 /a/</u>		<u>Actions During Fiscal Year</u>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Gilsonite Leases</u>					
Gilsonite Competitive Leases					
Utah	11	3,135	0	0	N/A
Total	11	3,135	0	0	N/A
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/	3	290	(1)	(13)	N/A
Total	3	290	(1)	(13)	N/A
Total Gilsonite Leases	17	3,970	(1)	(13)	N/A
<u>Oil Shale RD&D Leases</u>					
Colorado	5	776	0	0	N/A
Utah	1	160	0	0	N/A
Total	6	936	0	0	N/A
<u>Oil Shale RD&D Preference Lease Areas /d/</u>					
Colorado	5	24,784	0	0	N/A
Utah	1	4,960	0	0	N/A
Total	6	29,744	0	0	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

	<u>Total as of September 30, 2014 /a/</u>		<u>Actions During Fiscal Year</u>		
	<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 /e/					
Alabama	1	40	0	0	N/A
Arkansas	6	457	0	0	N/A
California	1	41	(2)	(800)	N/A
Idaho	1	41	0	0	N/A
Illinois	1	183	0	0	N/A
Minnesota	3	4,870	0	0	N/A
Missouri	36	33,623	0	0	N/A
Montana	1	57	1	57	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	53	40,934	(1)	(743)	N/A
Hardrock Mineral Lease Exchanges /e/					
Utah /c/	4	1,604	2	1,290	N/A
Total	4	1,604	2	1,290	N/A
Total Hardrock Leases	57	42,538	1	547	N/A
<u>Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /e/</u>					
California	1	80	0	0	N/A
Total	1	80	0	0	N/A
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Prospecting Permits /e/</u>					
Idaho	1	21	0	0	N/A
Minnesota	2	11	0	0	N/A
Montana /f/	2	45	(1)	(57)	N/A
Total	5	77	(1)	(57)	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—concluded

	<u>Total as of</u> <u>September 30, 2014 /a/</u>		<u>Actions During Fiscal Year</u>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Public Domain in Minnesota National Forests – Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /e/</u>					
Minnesota	3	1,378	0	0	N/A
Total	3	1,378	0	0	N/A
<u>Public Domain in Minnesota National Forests – Hardrock Prospecting Permits /e/</u>					
Minnesota	27	40,126	0	0	N/A
Total	27	40,126	0	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

/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 new leases, licenses, and permits are shown without parentheses. New actions that decrease numbers and acreage, such as lease, license, or permit terminations, expirations, or relinquishments, are in parentheses, and the totals are an arithmetic sum of the increases and decreases.

/b/ Acreage revised, with no change in the corresponding number of leases/permits.

/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 lands for commercial development.

/e/ “Hardrock” refers to minerals that are locatable under the 1872 Mining Law when they occur on public domain lands. These minerals are, however, leasable if they occur on acquired Federal land, or within the national forests in Minnesota. These minerals include copper, nickel, lead, zinc, cadmium, cobalt, gold, silver, garnet, uncommon-variety limestone or clay, platinum, palladium, quartz crystals, semiprecious gemstones, uranium, or other minerals.

/f/ Thirteen acres of the 102-acre permit listed last year were divided out into another permit, and 57 acres of the original 102-acre permit were relinquished.

N/A = Not applicable.

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2014

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales							
Arizona	Clay	10	1,319	\$660	10	1,319	\$660
	Sand and Gravel	21	56,518	42,389	21	56,518	42,389
	Soil – Other	1	20	15	1	20	15
	Stone	85	636	2,782	85	636	2,782
	State Total	117	58,493	\$45,846	117	58,493	\$45,846
California	Sand and Gravel	18	1,446	\$776	18	1,446	\$776
	Soil - Other	10	8,900	3,560	10	8,900	3,560
	Stone	8	705	607	8	705	607
	State Total	36	11,051	\$4,943	36	11,051	\$4,943
Colorado	Clay	1	1	\$1	1	1	\$1
	Sand and Gravel	5	5	8	5	5	8
	Stone	105	112	1,526	105	112	1,526
	State Total	111	118	\$1,535	111	118	\$1,535
Idaho	Calcium	1	10	\$8	1	10	\$8
	Clay	1	1	2	1	1	2
	Pumice	13	46	242	13	46	242
	Sand and Gravel	100	30,792	31,702	100	30,792	31,702
	Soil - Other	4	311	373	4	311	373
	Stone	158	1,703	10,825	158	1,703	10,825
	State Total	277	32,863	\$43,152	277	32,863	\$43,152
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	3	3	\$30	3	3	\$30
	Stone	3	3	16	3	3	16
	State Total	6	6	\$46	6	6	\$46

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales—continued							
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	92	31,357	\$26,185	87	30,357	\$25,535
	Soil - Other	2	58	29	2	58	29
	Stone	11	327	470	11	327	470
	State Total	105	31,742	\$26,684	100	30,742	\$26,034
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	193	324,804	\$1,143,379	193	324,804	\$1,143,379
	Pumice	3	91	82	3	91	82
	Sand and Gravel	32	20,419	32,616	32	20,419	32,616
	Stone	22	25	197	15	18	106
	Soil - Other	1	160	128	1	160	128
	State Total	251	345,499	\$1,176,402	244	345,492	\$1,176,311
Oregon /g/	Clay	1	24	\$24	1	24	\$24
	Pumice	15	314	239	17	364	272
	Sand and Gravel	26	10,153	7,253	26	10,153	7,253
	Stone	69	87,799	57,845	66	35,269	18,110
	State Total	111	98,290	\$65,361	110	45,810	\$25,659
Utah	Clay	3	385	\$165	3	385	\$165
	Pumice	37	4,495	2,215	37	4,495	2,215
	Sand and Gravel	37	20,795	10,903	37	20,795	10,903
	Soil - Other	8	329	136	8	329	136
	Stone	191	1,110	25,097	191	1,110	25,097
	State Total	276	27,114	\$38,516	276	27,114	\$38,516

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales—concluded							
Wyoming /h/	Sand and Gravel	28	6,623	\$6,481	28	6,623	\$6,481
	Stone	40	1,043	26,419	46	1,049	26,532
	State Total	68	7,666	\$32,900	74	7,672	\$33,013
Total Non-Exclusive Sales		1,358	612,842	\$1,435,385	1,351	559,361	\$1,395,055
Exclusive Sales							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	4	30,250	\$36,389	2	4,050	\$8,340
	Stone	2	5,010	10,745	1	45	10
	State Total	6	35,260	\$47,134	3	4,095	\$8,350
Arizona	Pumice	1	38,168	\$15,000	1	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	1	1,639	2,000	71	203,380	237,420
	Soil - Other	1	15,000	12,450	5	180	150
	Stone	17	974,476	1,288,807	207	644,867	987,674
	State Total	20	1,029,283	\$1,318,257	284	848,427	\$1,225,244
California	Calcium	1	146,425	\$202,500	0	0	\$0
	Clay	2	376	451	0	0	0
	Sand and Gravel	37	1,249,685	1,702,873	13	29,594	32,790
	Soil - Other	1	3,541	12,850	1	3,541	12,850
	Stone	17	668,084	571,859	0	0	0
	State Total	58	2,068,111	\$2,490,533	14	33,135	\$45,640
Colorado	Calcium	0	0	\$0	6	4,924	\$4,288
	Clay	1	5,618	4,725	3	1,748	1,400
	Sand and Gravel	2	6,761	9,810	15	207,597	335,439
	Soil - Other	1	21,246	2,100	15	11,709	3,856
	Stone	5	32,259	66,310	25	23,085	31,998
	State Total	9	65,884	\$82,945	64	249,063	\$376,981

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Exclusive Sales—continued							
Idaho	Sand and Gravel	8	16,340	\$21,028	6	15,440	\$19,918
	Stone	6	886	2,388	7	1,101	8,320
	State Total	14	17,226	\$23,416	13	16,541	\$28,238
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	2	12,429	\$13,740	23	8,653	\$9,511
	State Total	2	12,429	\$13,740	23	8,653	\$9,511
Nevada	Calcium	0	0	\$0	1	857	\$2,195
	Clay	1	3,380	1,791	1	0	0
	Sand and Gravel	31	2,257,237	2,215,524	412	2,373,869	2,515,084
	Soil - Other	1	6,000	3,900	24	7,545	4,821
	Stone	4	4,151	19,165	36	61,275	56,236
	State Total	37	2,270,768	\$2,240,380	474	2,443,546	\$2,578,336
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	167	261,972	\$982,422	167	261,972	\$982,422
	Clay	2	100,000	75,000	0	0	0
	Pumice	0	0	0	57	163,665	137,883
	Sand and Gravel	23	460,385	908,350	104	233,086	303,040
	Soil - Other	37	51,885	69,363	25	48,564	42,401
	Stone	1	15,000	16,200	35	45,933	73,965
	State Total	230	889,242	\$2,051,335	388	753,220	\$1,539,711
Oregon /g/	Stone	1	2	\$15	1	60	\$39
	State Total	1	2	\$15	1	60	\$39
Utah	Pumice	1	9,160	\$2,500	1	997	\$490
	Sand and Gravel	7	1,462,230	964,539	40	135,333	81,816
	Stone	1	1,437,250	1,450,000	20	414,388	409,189
	State Total	9	2,908,640	\$2,417,039	61	550,718	\$491,495

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Exclusive Sales—concluded							
Wyoming /h/	Clay	1	7,491	\$2,500	2	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	14	802,561	749,304	121	629,424	488,739
	Stone	6	12,354,751	8,972,562	55	1,538,032	811,682
	State Total	21	13,164,803	\$9,724,366	178	2,167,456	\$1,300,421
Total Exclusive Sales		407	22,461,648	\$20,409,160	1,503	7,074,914	\$7,603,966
Free Use Permits							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	3	650,000	\$1,787,500	12	339,027	\$932,323
	Stone	0	0	0	1	1,785	8,031
	State Total	3	650,000	\$1,787,500	13	340,812	\$940,354
Arizona	Clay	1	10,000	\$5,000	1	2,836	\$1,418
	Pumice	1	50,000	32,500	0	0	0
	Sand and Gravel	5	229,915	53,449	6	6,828	5,736
	Soil - Other	2	15,000	10,750	1	200	150
	Stone	1	28,745	85,000	0	0	0
	State Total	10	333,660	\$186,699	8	9,864	\$7,304
California	Sand and Gravel	15	59,444	\$55,592	1	100	\$50
	Stone	14	0	0	1	100	57
	State Total	29	59,444	\$55,592	2	200	\$107
Colorado	Sand and Gravel	3	250,203	\$255,871	13	39,960	\$37,961
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	1	106	66
	Stone	1	10,051	93,500	1	0	0
	State Total	4	260,254	\$349,371	15	40,066	\$38,027

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Free Use Permits—continued							
Idaho	Pumice	0	0	\$0	6	400	\$1,400
	Sand and Gravel	9	460,300	387,175	95	65,498	56,193
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	4	82	94
	Stone	7	579,000	813,350	33	103,669	137,019
	State Total	16	1,039,300	\$1,200,525	138	169,649	\$194,706
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	2	100,000	\$52,500	9	684	\$479
	State Total	2	100,000	\$52,500	9	684	\$479
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	24	3,194,250	\$1,916,440	64	85,433	\$50,164
	Soil - Other	1	5,312	3,750	5	0	0
	Stone	3	10,310	6,656	4	6,310	3,556
	State Total	28	3,209,872	\$1,926,846	73	91,743	\$53,720
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	9	110,000	\$36,250	1	1,000	\$3,500
	Sand and Gravel	6	105,750	105,125	15	56,368	52,533
	Soil – Other	1	50,000	37,500	0	0	0
	Stone	0	0	0	1	768	822
	State Total	16	265,750	\$178,875	17	58,136	\$56,855
Oregon /g/	Sand and Gravel	5	802,330	\$601,598	5	4,127	\$5,877
	Stone	7	31,545	51,750	14	38,620	35,157
	State Total	12	833,875	\$653,348	19	42,747	\$41,034
Utah	Gemstone	1	5	\$0	0	0	\$0
	Pumice	1	458	225	0	0	0
	Sand and Gravel	30	461,240	221,137	0	0	0
	Stone	2	13,777	5,927	0	0	0
	State Total	34	475,480	\$227,289	0	0	\$0

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—concluded

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Free Use Permits—concluded							
Wyoming /h/	Sand and Gravel	20	757,692	\$564,407	31	116,152	\$103,361
	Stone	2	287	7,066	0	0	0
	State Total	22	757,979	\$571,473	31	116,152	\$103,361
Total Free Use		176	7,985,614	\$7,190,018	325	870,053	\$1,435,947
Grand Total		1,941	31,060,104	\$29,034,563	3,179	8,504,328	\$10,434,968

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/ New disposals this year showing the total quantity and value over the full term of the authorization.

/c/ Reports show quantity and dollar values of production this year from all new and previously issued sale contracts and permits.

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

/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 (LR2000) and the Alaska Land Information System (ALIS) automated databases.

Table 3-21. MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2014

State	Patents Issued		Lode Claims				Placer Claims				Mill Sites			
	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>
Alaska	0	1	0	0	1	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	0	0	1	21	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0

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 2014**

Administrative State	Total Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year	Claims Received During Year	Total at Year End	Active Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year <i>/a/</i>	Claims Closed <i>/b/</i>	Claims Held under FHFC <i>/c/</i>	Active Claims at Year End	Total Active Claim Acres at Year End
Alaska	123,305	193	123,498	7,717	1,257	9	6,815	156,872
Arizona	177,722	4,383	182,105	40,239	10,468	54	38,826	814,729
California	311,209	1,753	312,962	21,743	2,398	45	20,973	669,863
Colorado	285,464	1,271	286,735	11,719	1,549	24	11,206	238,355
Eastern States <i>/d/</i>	10,998	0	10,998	2	0	0	2	219
Idaho	212,690	739	213,429	20,894	2,892	20	18,427	416,959
Montana <i>/e/</i>	229,983	1,144	231,127	16,869	2,032	12	15,784	334,524
Nevada	1,099,723	10,556	1,110,279	183,267	27,513	0	177,819	3,740,911
New Mexico <i>/f/</i>	194,429	911	195,340	10,371	2,863	6	9,258	233,904
Oregon <i>/g/</i>	170,907	582	171,489	9,099	1,144	5	8,442	239,884
Utah	412,064	2,527	414,591	18,217	3,376	0	17,935	478,987
Wyoming <i>/h/</i>	313,786	1,361	315,147	40,361	3,101	51	38,558	900,800
Total	3,542,280	25,420	3,567,700	380,498	58,593	226	364,045	8,226,007

Note: The column titled "Active Claims at Year End" is derived from the summation of those mining claims and sites that are held under First Half of the Mineral Entry Final Certificate (FHFC), those for which the required annual maintenance fee payment was made, and those that are held under a waiver from the payment of the annual maintenance fees. Active Claims at Year End cannot be derived mathematically from the table data presented, as these totals can and do change daily.

Table 3-22.

**ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579,
FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2014—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 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 REVIEWED BY
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2007
THROUGH 2014**

Administrative State	Notices Reviewed /a/							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alaska	5	46	30	5	5	11	4	9
Arizona	84	70	72	85	130	79	114	86
California	13	14	24	35	21	21	25	37
Colorado	154	35	16	24	16	14	12	18
Idaho	8	11	25	18	18	11	13	10
Montana /b/	7	12	12	6	8	14	16	6
Nevada	136	149	233	217	318	276	223	216
New Mexico /c/	4	5	14	19	20	21	18	7
Oregon /d/	22	30	53	60	56	55	60	40
Utah	40	37	29	20	26	25	20	19
Wyoming /e/	35	34	19	33	39	43	48	24
Total	508	443	527	522	657	570	553	472

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2007
THROUGH 2014—continued**

Administrative State	Plans of Operations Reviewed /f/							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alaska	9	27	13	1	3	9	3	8
Arizona	8	5	3	8	6	6	8	9
California	5	13	19	9	14	12	12	7
Colorado	2	0	3	4	3	3	1	4
Idaho	5	4	3	5	3	4	5	4
Montana /b/	0	4	2	1	0	2	6	3
Nevada	11	16	37	46	50	49	60	51
New Mexico /c/	0	3	2	3	3	2	0	0
Oregon /d/	3	6	7	3	6	7	10	5
Utah	6	13	7	3	3	5	1	8
Wyoming /e/	3	4	4	12	9	10	15	13
Total	52	95	100	95	100	109	121	112

Table 3-23. NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2007 THROUGH 2014—concluded

- /a/ Notices, including amendments, extensions, and modifications to existing notices, reviewed by 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, Kansas, and Texas.
- /d/ Includes Washington.
- /e/ Includes Nebraska.
- /f/ Plans reviewed by the BLM for operations under Wilderness Review (43 CFR 3802.1-1); plans reviewed, 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 reviewed for Stockraising Homestead Act lands under 43 CFR 3809.31.

Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2014

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/
2010	2,305	\$146,877	466	\$6,121	1,270	\$8,428	3,642	\$15,576
2011	2,300	168,150	403	6,676	1,373	10,423	3,350	15,834
2012	2,253	169,407	1,277	6,514	1,371	10,406	3,888	11,261
2013	2,246	186,313	1,844	5,460	1,435	11,705	3,782	13,685
2014	756	68,046	1,826	4,943	1,370	14,945	3,422	15,796

Note: All receipts are in thousands of dollars; all *helium* volumes are in million cubic feet (14.65 pounds-force per square inch absolute [psia] and 60 degrees F.); all *natural gas/liquids* volumes are in thousand decatherms (14.73 psia and 60 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 2014 open market sales of helium were 610 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$57,950,095, whereas in-kind sales were 146 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$10,095,804.

/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 2014 was 9.7 billion cubic feet.

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

/d/ Volumes reported are based upon helium contained in gross gas handled and represents 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. The Fiscal Year 2014 Volume Sold and Sales Receipts shown are the latest available and are estimates.

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 2014**

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 /d/	263,059,652	425,745,635	1,940,068,365
2001–2010	3,358,495,651 /e/	235,171,573	3,263,957	364,994,746	429,539,231	1,092,712,260 /f/	5,484,177,418
2011	20,817,020 /e/	19,397,187	53,281	11,182,677	64,138,991	129,089,541 /f/	244,678,697
2012	22,859,534 /e/	21,654,166	33,715	12,805,185	65,776,392	154,547,971 /f/	277,676,963
2013	26,844,859 /e/	27,468,585	35,450	11,841,178	67,609,219	147,334,775 /f/	281,134,066
2014	77,158,164 /e/	43,130,176	121,743	10,785,525	58,486,279	154,428,202 /f/	344,110,089
Total	\$4,079,317,201	\$5,347,148,616	\$389,233,135	\$58,581,024,387	\$948,609,764	\$4,277,363,507	\$73,622,696,610

**Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES
MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2014—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, 1991–2000, and 2001–2010, see the *BLM Public Land Statistics* for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010, 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. Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts from the National Petroleum Reserve–Alaska and for royalties from the South Half of Red River, Oklahoma, were transferred to MMS as of October 1, 2007. The BLM has continued to collect oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way rents; rents, bonuses, and royalties from Bankhead-Jones Land Utilization Project lands. Other mineral and oil and gas receipts are collected and reported by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the 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/ Naval Oil Shale Reserve (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; \$11,867,278 in Fiscal Year 2010; \$6,833,475 in Fiscal Year 2011; \$7,766,644 in Fiscal Year 2012; \$12,962,896 in Fiscal Year 2013; and \$61,429,844 in Fiscal Year 2014.

/f/ Includes Application for Permit To Drill collections of \$22,052,000 in Fiscal Year 2008; \$21,200,400 in Fiscal Year 2009; \$27,142,500 in Fiscal Year 2010; \$31,227,184 in Fiscal Year 2011; \$34,261,500 in Fiscal Year 2012; \$30,945,999 in Fiscal Year 2013; and \$35,413,007 in Fiscal Year 2014.

Table 3-26.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2014

	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	189,650	500	118,673	0	0	0
Arizona	230,321	0	1,431,962	422,584	183,321	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	1,408,304	57,433	1,067,704	96,775	86,823	0
Colorado	1,774,655	44,607	491,945	479,488	66,155	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	500	0	0	0
Idaho	60,696	365,273	126,492	1,201,652	41,709	0
Illinois	0	0	1,463	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	1,946,117	540,714	167,475	1,094,283	226,312	527,272
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	1,947	0
Nevada	233,695	29,992	66,545,231	1,547,061	4,610	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	2,178,696	59,479	4,097,009	1,546,378	261,725	30,351
North Dakota	88	0	274	0	9,995	0
Oklahoma	9,147	0	0	0	130	0
Oregon	114,347	41,995,856	336,101	1,019,240	46,959	3,800
South Dakota	658	5,350	269	240	226,367	0
Utah	766,140	7,665	807,287	1,123,124	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	1,700	8,809	553	0	40,682	0
Wisconsin	0	0	76,925	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,871,311	14,498	1,888,301	1,196,754	631,034	0
Total Operating Revenue	\$10,785,525	\$43,130,176	\$77,158,164	\$9,727,579	\$1,827,769	\$561,423

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2014—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	4.99 %	19.96 %	35.71 %	4.50%	0.85%	0.26%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/	\$58,486,279					
Application for Permit To Drill Fees	\$35,413,007					
Non-Operating Revenue /d/	\$34,144,488					
Grand Total	\$138,829,299	\$43,130,176	\$77,158,164	\$9,727,579	\$1,827,769	\$561,423

Table 3-26.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Alabama	\$0	\$423	\$772	\$0	\$0	\$1,195
Alaska	0	1,257,985	370,295	363,486	875	2,301,464
Arizona	5,040	6,269,784	239,458	1,494,407	196	10,277,073
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	27	27
California	41,071	21,753,458	132,388	3,502,498	18,454	28,164,908
Colorado	922	1,624,374	112,646	761,896	2,713	5,359,401
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	667	667
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	500
Idaho	8,761	2,614,581	33,479	691,071	44,925	5,188,639
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	1,463
Michigan	100	0	0	0	0	100
Minnesota	380	0	1,300	0	0	1,680
Montana	2,230	255,099	65,855	532,183	738	5,358,278 /e/
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	20	1,967
Nevada	48,425	7,569,526	290,491	4,371,524	15,632	80,656,187
New Jersey	100	0	0	0	0	100
New Mexico	2,560	2,876,855	8,246	515,289	29,864	11,606,452 /e/
North Dakota	180	956	0	0	0	11,493
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	9,277
Oregon	850	1,255,919	75,100	2,465,368	335,618	47,649,158 /f/
South Dakota	340	18,795	0	0	100	252,119
Utah	2,706	2,499,494	66,667	3,617,167	(26,950)	8,863,300
Virginia	50	0	0	83,843	0	83,893
Washington	130	21,103	6,593	0	21	79,591
Wisconsin	20	0	0	0	0	76,945
Wyoming	7,878	4,232,601	25,970	246,104	5,987	10,120,438
Total Operating Revenue	\$121,743	\$52,250,953	\$1,429,260	\$18,644,836	\$428,887	\$216,066,315

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2014—concluded

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of- Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Percent	0.06%	24.18%	0.66%	8.63%	0.20%	100.00%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/						\$58,486,279
Application for Permit To Drill Fees						\$35,413,007
Non-Operating Revenue /d/						\$34,144,488
Grand Total	\$121,743	\$52,250,953	\$1,429,260	\$18,644,836	\$428,887	\$344,110,089

/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/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) collections of \$61,429,844.

/c/ Includes mining claim collections of \$1,048,840 and mining claim holding fee collections of \$57,437,439.

/d/ Includes receipts from fines, penalties, forfeitures, recovery fees, service charges, and road maintenance of \$33,752,654; interest received from delinquent debt of \$23,297; interest from investments under SNPLMA of \$337,507; and interest from the Lincoln County Land Act of \$31,030.

/e/ Includes Land Utilization Project 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 Farm Tenant Act receipts from livestock grazing and other resources totaled \$2,458,357.

/f/ Includes Oregon & California receipts of \$38,838,630, Coos Bay Wagon Road receipts of \$3,658,673, and receipts from public domain sales and other categories of \$5,151,855.

Table 3-27.

**RECEIPTS FROM OIL AND GAS RIGHT-OF-WAY
RENTALS, RENTS, BONUSSES, AND ROYALTIES,
FISCAL YEAR 2014**

	Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rentals	Oil and Gas Rents, BonusSES, and Royalties	Total
Alaska	\$189,650	\$0	\$189,650
Arizona	230,321	0	230,321
California	1,408,304	0	1,408,304
Colorado	1,667,155	107,500	1,774,655
Idaho	60,696	0	60,696
Montana	61,830	1,884,288	1,946,118
Nevada	233,695	0	233,695
New Mexico	2,177,401	1,294	2,178,695
North Dakota	88	0	88
Oklahoma	9,147	0	9,147
Oregon	114,347	0	114,347
South Dakota	658	0	658
Utah	766,140	0	766,140
Washington	1,701	0	1,701
Wyoming	1,845,144	26,166	1,871,310
Total	\$8,766,277	\$2,019,248	\$10,785,525

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 2014

	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Act			Total
			Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Alaska	\$720	\$1,138	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,858
Arizona	55,032	113,103	48,967	84,969	0	302,071
California	43,784	657,583	11,214	40,242	0	752,823
Colorado	20,924	804,855	55,561	30,663	0	912,003
Florida	19	0	0	0	0	19
Idaho	9,479	29,877	139,241	19,332	0	197,929
Illinois	54	0	0	0	0	54
Minnesota	9	0	0	0	0	9
Montana	27,914	489,736	126,800	104,896	129,776 /a/	879,122
Nebraska	0	0	0	902	0	902
Nevada	9,037,004	98,061	179,266	2,137	0	9,316,468
New Mexico	162,988	1,129,459	179,187	121,309	7,439 /a/	1,600,381
North Dakota	26	132	0	4,633	0	4,791

Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

	Taylor Grazing Act					Total
	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Oklahoma	\$0	\$4,244	\$0	\$60	\$0	\$4,304
Oregon	20,392	58,191	118,104	21,766	18,000,344 /c/	18,218,798
South Dakota	277	28	28	104,921	0	105,254
Utah	31,653	378,328	130,142	0	0	540,123
Washington	4,399	835	0	18,857	0	24,091
Wisconsin	2,852	0	0	0	0	2,852
Wyoming	75,449	925,632	138,674	292,484	0	1,432,239
Total	\$9,492,975	\$4,691,202	\$1,127,184	\$847,171	\$18,137,559	\$34,296,091

Note: This table and Table 3-29 show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2014 have been allocated. These amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2015 with the exception of Oil and Gas Pipeline Rights of Way, which are paid the month after receipt. The payments are reduced for sequestration where required by Section 251A of Public Law 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011.

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

**Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2014—concluded**

- /b/ There were no Clark County land sales in Fiscal Year 2013 under the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980. Allocation from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of October 19, 1998, amounted to \$9,274,126, 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 2013; 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.
- /c/ Fiscal Year 2014, payment issued for 50 percent (%) of receipts for Oregon and California (O&C) grant land payment (\$18,000,344), under Title II of the Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937, 43 U.S.C. 1181f, (50 Stat. 874, Title II). Sequestration of 7.3 percent (%) withheld under Section 251A of Public Law 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011.

Table 3-29.

ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2014

Source of Receipts	Reclamation Fund	BLM Funds /a/	States and Counties /b/	U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds /c/	Total
Mineral Leases and Permits /d/	\$3,426,310	\$1,015,092	\$4,691,202	\$1,652,921	\$10,785,525
Mining Claim and Holding Fees	0	58,486,279	0	0	58,486,279
Sales of Public Land /e/	177,319	0	15,023	119,860	312,202
Sales of Public Timber and Materials	10,851,130	1,269,877	600,085	2,998,672	15,719,764
Fees and Commissions	0	0	0	121,743	121,743
Oregon and California Grant Lands /f/	0	4,300,346	18,000,344	16,537,940	38,838,630
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands /g/	0	79,991	0	3,578,682	3,658,673
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	0	52,155,718	8,877,867	396,259	61,429,844
Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act	0	1,013,780	0	0	1,013,780
Grazing Leases (Section 15)	0	913,884	847,171	66,714	1,827,769
Grazing District Fees (Section 3)	0	4,863,790	1,127,184	3,736,606	9,727,580
Rights-of-Way /h/	0	2,000,015	7	49,863,379	51,863,401
Recreation Fees	0	18,644,836	0	0	18,644,836
Miscellaneous Leases and Permits /h/ /i/	0	279,008	136,316	142,693	558,017
Non-Operating Revenue /j/	0	33,671,841	0	472,647	34,144,488
Rent of Land /h/	0	1,896	892	1,390,995	1,393,783
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	0	35,413,007	0	0	35,413,007
Other /h/	0	0	0	170,768	170,768
Total	\$14,454,759	\$214,109,360	\$34,296,091	\$81,249,879	\$344,110,089

**Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2014
–concluded**

Notes: This table and Table 3-28 show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2014 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2015, with the exception of Mineral Leasing Act Rights-of-Way, which are paid monthly in the year of receipt.

- /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 amounts withheld for sequestration under Section 251A of Public Law 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011.
- /d/ Includes \$1,896,517 from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands and \$8,889,008 from other lands.
- /e/ Excludes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /f/ Payments made under Title II of the Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937, 43 U.S.C. 1181f (50 Stat. 874, Title II).
- /g/ Authority for payments under the Act of May 24, 1939, 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 (53 Stat. 753).
- /h/ Excludes O&C and CBWR receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /i/ 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.
- /j/ 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 2014

	Mineral Leasing Act /a/	TAYLOR GRAZING ACT			Proceeds of Sales	Other	Total Payments
		Sec. 15	Sec. 3	Other			
Alaska	\$1,138	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,721	\$0	\$2,859
Arizona	112,052	66,166	47,689	0	44,449	0	270,356
California	656,665	47,314	11,344	0	89,663	0	804,986
Colorado	784,947	26,266	44,717	4,990	19,858	0	880,778
Florida	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
Idaho	29,739	19,271	142,224	0	2,350	0	193,584
Michigan	0	0	0	0	156	0	156
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	169	0	169
Montana	26,804	90,763	118,678	0	59,086	545,040 /b/	840,371
Nebraska	0	454	0	0	0	0	454
Nevada	98,196	7,145	194,771	0	77,541	9,278,970 /c/	9,656,623
New Mexico	1,064,624	113,544	159,794	14	145,524	8,387 /b/	1,491,887
North Dakota	132	4,106	0	0	(16)	0	4,222
Oklahoma	4,244	68	0	0	0	0	4,312
Oregon	58,191	21,151	107,981	0	44,483	39,630,138 /d/	39,861,944
South Dakota	0	55,867	23	0	95	0	55,985
Utah	374,794	0	110,159	0	33,925	0	518,878
Washington	835	18,176	0	0	(3,336)	0	15,675
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	516	0	516
Wyoming	905,271	283,454	143,401	11,287	41,349	0	1,384,762
Total	\$4,117,632	\$753,745	\$1,080,781	\$16,291	\$557,548	\$49,462,535	\$55,988,532

**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS)
AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2014–concluded**

Note: This table is based on amounts actually paid in Fiscal Year 2014. 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 2014 (October 2013 through September 2014) have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2015.

- /a/ Sequester Amounts of 7.2 percent were withheld for “Mineral Leasing Act” payments per Section 251A of Public Law 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011.
- /b/ Land Utilization lands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012).
- /c/ Includes land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) resulted in direct payments at the time of sale totaling \$9,274,126. Calendar year payments to Clark County, Nevada, and the State of Nevada under the Santini-Burton Act totaled \$0.
- /d/ 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 2013 receipts paid in Fiscal Year 2014, a total of \$3,343,873 of the \$39,630,138 is money that was returned to the BLM for Title II projects.

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
<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 2014–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 2014—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 2014—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 2014—continued**

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

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
Public Domain and Acquired Lands in “Reclamation States” /f/								
Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388; 43 U.S.C. 391 (and) Materials Act of July 31, 1947, ch. 406, 61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601, 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0 /g/	20.0		76.0		/d/		
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)) expired on July 25, 2011.	4.0						96.0	

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		
Public Domain and Acquired Lands outside “Reclamation States” /f/								
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/	
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)) expired on July 25, 2011.	4.0							96.0

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014—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							
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/			
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/			

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014—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>
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
Ojito Land Acquisition							
Public Law 109-94, October 26, 2005, 119 Stat. 2109							100.0

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014—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 2014—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			
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/

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014—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>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 (Outside grazing districts)	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 2014—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						
	<i>/c/</i>	<i>/e/</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>	

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014—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					
Excess revenue from helium sales.		100.0	/o/				

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, DC, 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.

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued**

- /c/ For Fiscal Year 2014, payments to O&C counties made under authority of Title II of the Oregon and California Grant lands Act of 1937, 43 U.S.C. 1181f (50 Stat. 874, Title II). For Fiscal Year 2013, Secure Rural School Appropriations are authorized under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), as amended by Public Law 113-40, 127 Stat. 544-545. The authority for the potential sequestration is Section 251A of Public Law 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011. 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.
- /e/ For 2014, CBWR payments are under the Act of May 24, 1939, 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 (53 Stat. 753). 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.

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014—concluded**

- /f/ Includes revenues from reclamation lands outside reclamation projects per Cooperative Agreement of March 8, 1972.
- /g/ Payment to States represents 5 percent of net receipts (which equals 4 percent of gross receipts).
- /h/ Distribution is the same as shown for 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/ One hundred percent of the grazing fees that are deposited to receipt account 5132, Grazing Fees for Range Improvements, Taylor Grazing Act, as amended, are appropriated to the Range Improvements Appropriation. However, the amount cannot exceed the amount appropriated by the annual Interior Department Appropriation Act, which is historically \$10 million. The Range Improvement Appropriation is 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.
- /o/ Revenue from the sale of helium needed to operate the BLM Helium Program is credited to the Helium Revolving Fund as an offsetting collection. Excess revenue is deposited to the General Fund receipt account 14-2239, sale of helium.

Table 3-32. RECEIPTS FROM MINING FEES, FISCAL YEAR 2014

Administrative State	Mining Law Holding Fees	Mining Law Non-Holding Fees	Total
Alaska	\$889,270	\$18,380	\$907,650
Arizona	6,582,685	179,830	6,762,515
California	3,638,527	151,325	3,789,852
Colorado	1,836,248	56,840	1,893,088
Eastern States	3,540	140	3,680
Idaho	2,602,350	61,594	2,663,944
Montana	1,741,769	48,630	1,790,399
Nevada	29,778,587	365,614	30,144,201
New Mexico	1,620,485	39,030	1,659,515
Oregon	1,298,710	8,300	1,307,010
Utah	3,874,321	82,632	3,956,953
Wyoming	3,570,947	36,525	3,607,472
Total	\$57,437,439	\$1,048,840	\$58,486,279

Note: The Consolidated Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 2014, enacted by Public Law 113-76, 128 Stat. 290, January 17, 2014, 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.

Please note the following corrections to data in the "Total" column as published in *Public Land Statistics 2013*: California, \$4,683,723; Colorado, \$1,777,001; Eastern States, \$(420); Idaho, \$3,463,738; Montana, \$2,954,954; Nevada, \$30,798,249; New Mexico, \$1,912,137; Oregon, \$1,209,718; Utah, \$3,674,997; Wyoming, \$7,920,977.

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014**

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 2012 and Prior Years' Activity:								
Auction Sales	13,526.31	\$2,801,140,111.00	\$___	\$2,789,209,611.00	\$139,353,880.55	\$272,057,761.10	\$___	\$2,377,797,969.35
Direct Sales	16,362.28	119,628,985.81	___	119,628,985.81	4,403,142.18	8,806,284.32	___	106,419,559.31
Clark County CMA Exchanges	5,067.98	112,973,176.15	___	112,973,176.15	5,648,437.66	___	11,296,875.57	96,027,862.92
Mineral Conveyances and Forfeitures	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
	___	(200.00)	___	2,158,900.02	___	___	___	2,158,900.02
FY 2012 and Prior Years' Totals	40,073.74	\$3,116,908,822.96	\$71,897,170.00	\$3,036,102,422.98	\$153,000,319.39	\$288,053,762.42	\$11,296,875.57	\$2,583,751,465.60
FY 2013 Activity								
Direct Sales		\$406,812.39	\$___	\$406,812.39	\$21,215.59	\$42,431.18	\$___	\$343,165.62
Clark County CMA		6,609,877.92	___	6,609,877.92	330,493.91	___	660,987.71	5,618,396.30
Sealed Bid Sales	(358.93)	11,194,650.45	___	2,703,731.45	30,300.00	60,600.00	___	2,612,831.45
LTA Land Sales	35.96	3,242,474.00	___	3,242,474.00	162,123.70	324,247.40	___	2,756,102.90
FY 2013 Totals	(322.97)	\$21,453,814.76	\$___	\$12,962,895.76	\$544,133.20	\$427,278.58	\$660,987.71	\$11,330,496.27
FY 2014 Activity								
Clark County CMA (7/12-9/12)		\$1,225,140.23	\$___	\$1,225,140.23	\$61,257.01	\$___	\$122,514.02	\$1,041,369.20
Clark County CMA (10/12-12/12)		9,366,536.51	___	9,366,536.51	468,326.82	___	936,653.65	7,961,556.04
Clark County CMA (1/13-3/13)		4,983,518.98	___	4,983,518.98	249,176.03	___	498,352.15	4,235,990.80
Clark County CMA (4/13-6/13)		1,211,657.88	___	1,211,657.88	60,582.92	___	121,165.82	1,029,909.14
Sealed Bid Sales		___	___	16,918,980.00	1,057,432.52	2,114,865.05	___	13,746,682.43
Auction Sale – January	131.90	23,840,000.00	___	23,840,000.00	1,192,000.00	2,384,000.00	___	20,264,000.00
Auction Sale –May	87.50	18,071,500.00	___	3,832,000.00	___	___	___	3,832,000.00
Direct Sales		52,010.40	___	52,010.40	2,600.00	5,200.00	___	44,210.40
FY 2014 Totals	219.40	\$58,750,364.00	\$___	\$61,429,844.00	\$3,091,375.30	\$4,504,065.05	\$1,678,685.64	\$52,155,718.01
Inception to Date Totals	39,970.17	\$3,197,113,001.72	\$71,897,170.00	\$3,110,495,162.74	\$156,635,827.89	\$292,985,106.05	\$13,636,548.92	\$2,647,237,679.88
Plus: Interest Redeemed–Inception to Date								\$323,997,027.65
Total Receipts for Special Account								\$2,971,234,707.53

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Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014—continued**

Expenditures

	Bureau of Land Management	USDA Forest Service	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	National Park Service	Bureau of Reclamation	Totals	Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements
Land							
Original Obligation	\$199,630,393.16	\$97,400,033.54	\$2,344,600.00	\$1,859,644.00	\$ ___	\$301,234,670.70	
Disbursements Inception to Date	121,218,636.59	38,781,206.07	1,860,585.50	539,260.40	___	162,399,688.56	\$162,399,688.56
De-obligation of Funds	78,393,463.65	58,618,827.47	484,014.50	1,320,383.60	___	138,816,689.22	
Transfer of Funds	___	97,630,037.07	65,335.00	627,189.20	___	98,322,561.27	98,322,561.27
Outstanding Obligations	18,292.92	___	___	___	___	18,292.92	18,292.92
Capital Improvements							
Original Obligation	\$121,768,032.83	\$51,736,772.00	\$26,855,310.00	\$133,481,410.67	\$2,857,826.00	\$336,699,351.50	
Disbursements Inception to Date	67,450,369.19	9,482,868.52	4,339,676.60	87,549,169.24	___	168,822,083.55	\$168,822,083.55
De-obligation of Funds	29,404,781.21	42,253,903.48	22,515,633.40	41,101,430.98	2,857,826.00	138,133,575.07	
Transfer of Funds	___	93,431,668.60	73,976,587.12	85,482,725.92	16,004,400.24	268,895,381.88	268,895,381.88
Outstanding Obligations	24,912,882.43	___	___	4,830,810.45	___	29,743,692.88	29,743,692.88
Conservation Initiatives							
Original Obligation	\$97,525,118.56	\$13,801,422.16	\$6,699,343.00	\$33,917,009.30	\$1,465,533.00	\$153,408,426.02	
Disbursements Inception to Date	64,975,396.44	4,704,448.76	1,242,072.94	23,307,731.66	1,457,999.15	95,687,648.95	\$95,687,648.95
De-obligation of Funds	23,743,042.73	9,046,093.78	5,457,270.06	10,609,277.64	2,062.97	48,857,747.18	
Transfer of Funds	___	33,861,674.19	15,753,508.71	35,641,302.58	9,321.93	85,265,807.41	85,265,807.41
Outstanding Obligations	8,806,679.39	50,879.62	___	___	5,470.88	8,863,029.89	8,863,029.89
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas							
	<u>Clark County</u>	<u>Henderson</u>	<u>Las Vegas</u>	<u>N. Las Vegas</u>	<u>Boulder City</u>		
Original Obligation	\$328,480,116.11	\$238,488,171.76	\$253,579,420.00	\$231,497,182.32	\$2,745,365.12	\$1,054,790,255.31	
Disbursements Inception to Date	257,788,470.61	174,916,783.46	221,322,924.11	183,203,358.95	2,596,564.26	839,828,101.39	\$839,828,101.39
De-obligation of Funds	65,565,609.34	11,487,284.81	18,117,484.27	44,532,464.61	148,800.86	139,851,643.89	
Outstanding Obligations	5,126,036.16	52,084,103.49	14,139,011.62	3,761,358.76	___	75,110,510.03	75,110,510.03
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas							
	<u>Water Authority</u>	<u>Lincoln County</u>	<u>White Pine</u>	<u>Washoe County</u>	<u>Carson City</u>		
Original Obligation	\$124,926,920.00	\$21,581,874.00	\$5,385,386.00	\$12,210,407.00	\$974,520.00	\$165,079,107.00	
Disbursements Inception to Date	112,945,499.86	20,757,409.30	2,344,262.76	4,037,454.46	560,335.29	140,644,961.67	\$140,644,961.67
De-obligation of Funds	3,165,335.07	28,792.00	27,953.61	7,932,904.58	162,179.71	11,317,164.97	
Outstanding Obligations	8,816,085.07	795,672.70	3,013,169.63	240,047.96	252,005.00	13,116,980.36	13,116,980.36
Multispecies Habitat Plans							
	<u>Clark County</u>						
Original Obligation	\$60,636,699.04					\$60,636,699.04	
Disbursements Inception to Date	41,661,034.62					41,661,034.62	\$41,661,034.62
De-obligation of Funds	17,667,657.36					17,667,657.36	
Outstanding Obligations	1,308,007.06					1,308,007.06	1,308,007.06
Sequestered Funds - SNPLMA							2,915,523.00

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014—continued**

Expenditures

Lake Tahoe	<u>Agency Projects</u>		<u>Eastern Nevada Projects</u>	<u>Hazardous Fuels Projects</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements</u>
Original Obligation	\$49,626,220.75		\$3,516,529.74	\$22,878,548.78	\$76,021,299.27	
Disbursements Inception to Date	32,826,187.63		3,002,200.13	15,442,929.70	51,271,317.46	\$51,271,317.46
De-obligation of Funds	12,759,441.83		239,634.83	289,820.18	13,288,896.84	
Transfer of Funds	235,129,170.84		5,530,918.53	17,961,139.26	258,621,228.63	258,621,228.63
Outstanding Obligations	4,040,591.29		274,694.78	7,145,798.90	11,461,084.97	11,461,084.97
Reserves	<u>PPP Reserve</u>					
Original Obligation	\$7,608,827.57				\$7,608,827.57	
Disbursements Inception to Date	6,603,747.35				6,603,747.35	\$6,603,747.35
De-obligation of Funds	1,005,080.22				1,005,080.22	
Transfer of Funds	11,949,869.07				11,949,869.07	11,949,869.07
Outstanding Obligations/ Task Orders						
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	\$107,813,949.78	\$12,197,954.14	\$73,589,270.65	\$24,086,830.05	\$217,688,004.62	
Disbursements Inception to Date	34,210,789.60	2,310,807.50	10,134,040.30	—	46,655,637.40	\$46,655,637.40
Sequestered Funds	929,868.00	—	—	—	929,868.00	929,868.00
Transfer of Funds	9,272,101.18	5,037,039.00	—	—	14,309,140.18	14,309,140.18
Outstanding Obligations/ Task Orders	—	—	241,525.43	—	241,525.43	241,525.43
Balance Available for Task Orders	\$63,401,191.00	\$4,850,107.64	\$63,213,704.92	\$24,086,830.05	\$155,551,833.61	
Project Costs/Transfers — Inception to Date						\$2,434,646,723.93
BLM OPERATING COSTS						
Prior Years' Disbursements and Obligations					\$69,868,897.04	\$69,868,897.04
Disbursements and Obligations—FY 2013					5,056,475.61	5,056,475.61
Disbursements and Obligations—FY 2014					5,143,301.07	5,143,301.07
Transfer of Funds					141,814.00	141,814.00
Operating Costs — Inception to Date					\$80,210,487.72	\$80,210,487.72
Total Funds Available (from Page 1)						\$2,971,234,707.53
Less: Obligations, Disbursements, and Transfers—Inception to Date						\$(2,514,857,211.65)
Total Available						456,377,495.88

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014–concluded**

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. REMOVED as of Fiscal Year 2013

This table will be reserved for use in a future edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

Table 3-35.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND
CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2014**

State	The Lease Has Not Yet Produced <i>/a/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from the Lease <i>/b/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from an LMU <i>/c/</i>	Advance Royalty Paid in Lieu of Continued Operation <i>/d/</i>	The Lease Is in Suspension <i>/e/</i>	All Recoverable Coal Has Been Mined <i>/f/</i>	Not in Compliance <i>/g/</i>	Status Not Reported	Total
Alabama									
–Leases	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
–Acres	0	1,610	0	0	0	2,887	0	0	4,497
Colorado									
–Leases	4	5	21	3	5	17	0	0	55
–Acres	5,017	11,537	42,628	1,089	13,630	14,776	0	0	88,677
Kentucky									
–Leases	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	7
–Acres	0	2,863	0	0	1,745	1,433	0	0	6,041
Montana									
–Leases	1	3	17	0	0	14	0	0	35
–Acres	2,680	4,271	20,401	0	0	9,870	0	0	37,222
New Mexico									
–Leases	0	1	2	0	0	9	0	0	12
–Acres	0	640	8,500	0	0	16,932	0	0	26,072
North Dakota									
–Leases	0	2	6	0	0	6	0	0	14
–Acres	0	6,126	3,320	0	0	1,420	0	0	10,866
Oklahoma									
–Leases	2	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	9
–Acres	2,940	6,301	0	0	5,314	0	2,129	0	16,684

Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

State	The Lease Has Not Yet Produced <i>/a/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from the Lease <i>/b/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from an LMU <i>/c/</i>	Advance Royalty Paid in Lieu of Continued Operation <i>/d/</i>	The Lease Is in Suspension <i>/e/</i>	All Recoverable Coal Has Been Mined <i>/f/</i>	Not in Compliance <i>/g/</i>	Status Not Reported	Total
Utah									
–Leases	1	1	56	12	0	0	2	0	72
–Acres	1,760	120	77,031	3,373	0	0	2,269	0	84,553
Washington									
–Leases	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
–Acres	0	0	0	0	0	521	0	0	521
Wyoming									
–Leases	8	21	38	2	0	33	0	0	102
–Acres	19,471	72,775	63,603	5,267	0	39,443	0	0	200,559
Total									
–Leases	16	38	140	17	10	85	4	0	310
–Acres	31,868	106,243	215,483	9,729	20,689	87,282	4,398	0	475,692

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 by diligently 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.

Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2014–concluded

- /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 of at least commercial quantities of coal from the lease during the year or by cumulative production for the most recent year and the 2 immediately preceding years that is equivalent to or greater than the cumulative annual production 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 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 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 outdoor recreation program of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) 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 Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area (ONA) in Florida. 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 interpretive 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 Collections and Billings System (CBS). Table 4-1 presents the estimated visitor use data by State; Table 4-2 presents visitor use data by recreational activity at fee and nonfee areas, including areas leased to private and public providers; and Table 4-3 presents reported revenues by State and type of authorization. These tables present a picture of the amount and types of recreational activities on public lands geographically for recreation sites and dispersed areas, and for both fee and nonfee areas.

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

Table 4-1.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM,
FISCAL YEAR 2014**

Administrative State <i>la/</i>	Recreation Sites <i>lb/</i> <i>Thousands</i>		Dispersed Areas <i>lc/</i> <i>Thousands</i>		Recreation Lease Sites <i>ld/</i> <i>Thousands</i>		Recreation Partnership Sites <i>le/</i> <i>Thousands</i>		Total <i>Thousands</i>	
	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>
Alaska	393	243	319	466	0	0	0	0	712	709
Arizona	2,260	9,447	1,097	1,464	1,512	2,549	13	25	4,882	13,485
California	3,966	4,963	4,020	3,476	0	0	224	53	8,210	8,492
Colorado	3,442	2,060	3,434	6,217	0	0	660	122	7,536	8,399
Eastern States	43	14	16	3	0	0	79	27	138	44
Idaho	2,671	1,544	3,359	2,817	0	0	4	1	6,034	4,362
Montana	1,689	1,485	3,337	2,778	0	0	1	>1	5,027	4,263
Nevada	3,642	2,240	3,534	2,919	0	0	44	30	7,220	5,189
New Mexico	1,169	513	2,215	2,299	0	0	>1	>1	3,384	2,812
Oregon	3,662	3,232	4,309	4,343	19	87	93	87	8,083	7,749
Utah	3,469	2,121	3,401	2,853	33	14	51	46	6,954	5,034
Wyoming	1,557	1,044	1,316	1,047	0	0	42	20	2,915	2,111
Total	27,963	28,906	30,357	30,682	1,564	2,650	1,211	411	61,095	62,649

Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2014—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 2014).

Table 4-2.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014**

Visitor Days */a/*

Recreation Activities	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>
Land-Based Activities								
Camping and Picnicking	2,517	4.02	224	0.36	21,623	34.51	24,364	38.89
Non-Motorized Travel	451	0.72	206	0.33	6,330	10.10	6,987	11.15
Off-Highway Travel	164	0.26	73	0.12	6,329	10.10	6,566	10.48
Driving for Pleasure	85	0.14	4	0.01	2,511	4.01	2,600	4.15
Viewing Public Land Resources	321	0.51	94	0.15	3,430	5.47	3,845	6.14
Interpretation and Education	126	0.20	87	0.14	1,405	2.24	1,618	2.58
Hunting	44	0.07	48	0.08	5,753	9.18	5,845	9.33
Specialized Sports, Events, and Activities	309	0.49	128	0.20	3,443	5.50	3,880	6.19

Table 4-2.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014—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	300	0.48	7	0.01	827	1.32	1,134	1.81
Boating/ Row/Float/Paddle	122	0.19	154	0.25	2,329	3.72	2,605	4.16
Fishing	465	0.74	26	0.04	1,644	2.62	2,135	3.41
Swimming and Other Water Activities	99	0.16	6	0.01	441	0.70	546	0.87
Snow-and Ice-Based Activities								
Snowmobile and Motorized Travel	6	0.01	<1	0.00	229	0.37	235	0.38
Other Winter Activities	13	0.02	2	0.00	274	0.44	289	0.46
Total	5,022	8.02	1,059	1.69	56,568	90.29	62,649	100.00

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—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 99 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 2014).

Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS
ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2014**

Type of Recreation Permit, Lease, or Passport

Administrative State /a/	Standard Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /b/	Expanded Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /c/	Special Area Permits /d/	Commercial, Competitive, Group, and Event Permits /e/	Leases /f/	Federal Interagency Pass /g/	Reported Revenue
Alaska	0	7,792	0	78	0	50	\$365,692
Arizona	0	26,860	6,744	198	15	1,482	1,556,079
California	6,996	15,966	51,390	553	0	1,135	3,501,601
Colorado	5,523	39,340	1	574	0	702	766,217
Eastern States	0	0	0	1	0	93	83,873
Idaho	20,538	38,083	0	186	0	929	642,789
Montana	0	36,882	1,539	623	0	927	527,625
Nevada	407,430	9,862	2,700	362	0	11,040	4,399,547
New Mexico	13,076	45,705	769	181	0	2,140	509,783
Oregon	63,398	107,044	0	300	0	5,698	2,522,372
Utah	0	61,485	51,106	677	0	705	3,577,945
Wyoming	6,594	10,455	0	271	1	807	247,671
Total Permits	523,555	399,474	114,249	4,004	16	25,708	
Permit Revenue /h/	\$2,617,776	\$4,710,671	\$5,054,168	\$5,215,642	\$401,992	\$700,945	\$18,701,194
Other Revenue /i/							\$3,672,544
Total Revenue /j/							\$22,373,738

Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS
ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2014—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 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, interpretive 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 2014 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 the Northwest Forest Pass in Oregon.

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2014–concluded

- /h/ This value represents the total net revenue recorded in the BLM’s Collections and Billings System (CBS) in the recreation commodities associated specifically with permits and lease fees.
- /i/ Additional net revenues recorded in the BLM’s CBS 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’s CBS 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.

Sources: The BLM’s Recreation Management Information System Reports (Fiscal Year 2014) and the BLM’s CBS Reports (Fiscal Year 2014).

Table 4-4.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF AND DOLLARS SPENT ON ANGLERS, HUNTERS, AND WILDLIFE VIEWERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES AND PERCENTAGE OF LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2014 /a/

State /b/	Anglers /c/	Hunters /d/	Wildlife Viewers /e/	Fishing Expenditures /f/	Hunting Expenditures /f/	Wildlife Viewing Expenditures /f/	Percentage of Lands Administered by the BLM /g/
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	
Alaska	538	125	640	\$665,186	\$441,965	\$2,141,512	19.8
Arizona	637	269	1,566	785,531	351,404	973,690	16.8
California	1,674	394	6,733	2,358,722	1,008,967	3,930,296	15.3
Colorado	767	259	1,782	674,765	479,535	1,489,941	12.5
Idaho	447	246	558	438,519	496,841	449,496	21.9
Montana	267	150	402	353,094	652,641	416,989	8.6
Nevada	147	43	643	143,855	212,384	709,582	66.9
New Mexico	278	69	566	435,077	144,890	340,332	17.2
North Dakota	66	82	147	73,613	152,453	135,442	0.2
Oregon	638	196	1,440	665,905	248,339	1,765,789	26.1
South Dakota	268	270	384	210,990	620,935	173,742	0.4
Utah	414	193	717	469,490	519,306	609,055	43.3
Washington	938	219	2,168	1,071,329	370,644	3,301,575	0.9
Wyoming	303	140	518	482,552	300,401	364,406	29.4
Total	7,382	2,655	18,264	\$8,828,628	\$6,000,705	\$16,801,847	

Table 4-4. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF AND DOLLARS SPENT ON ANGLERS, HUNTERS, AND WILDLIFE VIEWERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES AND PERCENTAGE OF LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2014 –concluded

Note: Estimates of statewide numbers and expenditures are shown. The percent of BLM-managed lands in the state is also shown to allow readers to make extrapolations as they deem prudent.

- /a/ All numbers except the percentage of State lands managed by the BLM were derived from data in the 2011 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, State Overview, issued September 2012 (Preliminary Estimates).
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 50,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ The estimated number of anglers 16 years old and older (number in thousands) is for calendar year 2011. Anglers are sportspersons who only fished plus those who fished and hunted. Anglers include 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.
- /d/ The estimated number of hunters 16 years old and older (number in thousands) is for calendar year 2011. Hunters are sportspersons who only hunted plus those who hunted and fished. Hunters include not only licensed hunters using rifles and shotguns, but also those who have no license and those who engage in hunting with archery equipment, muzzleloaders, other primitive firearms, or pistols or handguns.
- /e/ The estimated number of wildlife viewers 16 years old and older (number in thousands) is for calendar year 2011. The 2011 Survey uses a strict definition of wildlife watching. Participants must either take a “special interest” in wildlife around their homes or take a trip for the “primary purpose” of wildlife watching. Secondary wildlife watching, such as incidentally observing wildlife while pleasure driving, is not included.
- /f/ The estimated expenditures (in thousands of dollars) for fishing, hunting, and wildlife viewing (2011, population 16 years old and older) are expressed in calendar year 2014 dollars where spending took place in 2011. Calendar year 2014 dollars were calculated by multiplying the expenditure values (2011 dollars) and adjusting that number for inflation using the Consumer Price Index inflation calculator from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2014).
- /g/ Approximate percentages based on *Public Land Statistics*, Table 1-3. Calculations are based on acreages rounded to the nearest 10,000 acres.

PART 5

NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION

The 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, or 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 through either an act of Congress or a 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 877 NLCS units encompassing about 30 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

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 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 website 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, 5-13a, and 5-13b. 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, 5-13a, and 5-13b 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 23 million acres for cultural resources and has recorded more than 366,232 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 not already encompassed by the NLCS.

Table 5-1.

**NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014**

NLCS Area	Type of Designation	Number	Total BLM Acres	Total BLM Miles
National Monuments	Presidential or Congressional	20	5,590,135	0
National Conservation Areas	Congressional	16	3,671,519	0
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Congressional	1	428,446	0
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	95	0
Piedras Blancas Historic Light Station Outstanding Natural Area /a/	Congressional	1	18	0
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area /b/	Congressional	1	63	0
Wilderness Areas /c/	Congressional	221	8,711,938	0
Wilderness Study Areas	Administrative	528	12,760,472	0
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	Congressional	69	1,001,353	2,423 /d/
National Historic Trails	Congressional	13	0	5,078
National Scenic Trails	Congressional	5	0	683
Headwaters Forest Reserve	Congressional	1	7,542	0
Total		877 /e/	32,171,581 /f/	8,184

**Table 5-1. NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014—concluded**

- /a/ Area established by Congress in 2008 in Public Law 110-226.
- /b/ 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.
- /c/ The Tabeguache Area in Colorado is, by act of Congress, to be managed like wilderness but is not shown here because it has not been officially designated as wilderness.
- /d/ The total may appear incorrect, because the number was rounded after addition.
- /e/ The White Mountains National Recreation Area is no longer a part of the NLCS per Public Law 111-11, the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009.
- /f/ The actual total acreage (without overlapping units) is about 30 million.

Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

Unit Name—State	BLM Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	State Land Inholdings	Private Land Inholdings	Total Federal Acreage in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Agua-Fria—Arizona	70,900	0	0	1,444	70,900
Grand Canyon-Parashant—Arizona	808,747	208,453 /a/	23,205	7,920	1,017,200
Ironwood Forest—Arizona	128,734	299 /b/	54,741	5,181	129,033
Vermilion Cliffs—Arizona	279,568	0	13,438	683	279,568
Sonoran Desert—Arizona	486,600	0	3,900	5,900	486,600
California Coastal—California	3,937	0	0	0	3,937
Carrizo Plain—California	208,698	0	9,309	30,266	208,698
Fort Ord – California	7,205	7,446	0	0	14,651
Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains—California	94,055	83,073 /c/	45,889 /d/	57,054 /e/	177,128
Canyons of the Ancients—Colorado	174,240	0	0	12,164	174,240
Craters of the Moon—Idaho	274,693	462,832 /f/	7,950	6,851	737,525
Pompeys Pillar—Montana	51	0	0	0	51
Upper Missouri River Breaks—Montana	374,976	0	38,760	81,715	374,976
Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks—New Mexico	4,124	0	521	757	4,124
Organ Mountains Desert Peaks—New Mexico	496,330	0	0	0	496,330
Prehistoric Trackways—New Mexico	5,255 /g/	0	0	0	5,255
Rio Grande del Norte – New Mexico	242,555	0	0	0	242,555
Cascade-Siskiyou—Oregon	62,363	48 /h/	0	23,699	62,411
Grand Staircase-Escalante—Utah	1,866,134	0	0	13,977	1,866,134
San Juan Islands—Washington	970	0	0	0	970
Total Acres (National Monuments)	5,590,135	762,151	197,713	247,611	6,352,286

Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014—concluded

Note: Some figures have changed from last year owing to Geographic Information System recalculation of acres. The BLM has no jurisdiction over State and private lands within nationally designated areas. “Total Acreage in Unit” (the sum of Federal lands, State lands, and private lands) is no longer being reported as of the 2013 edition.

/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, 2014**

Unit Name—State	BLM- Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	State Land Inholdings	Private Land Inholdings	Total Federal Acreage in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Steese—Alaska	1,208,624	0	14,074	40	1,208,624
Gila Box Riparian—Arizona	21,767	0	0	1,720	21,767
Las Cienegas—Arizona	41,972	0	5,307	0	41,972
San Pedro Riparian—Arizona	55,495	0	0	2,505	55,495
King Range—California	56,167	0	0	6,320	56,167
Dominguez-Escalante—Colorado	210,172	0	0	8,825	210,172
Gunnison Gorge—Colorado	62,844	552	0	1,673	63,396
McInnis Canyons—Colorado/Utah	123,430	0	0	823	123,430
Snake River Birds of Prey—Idaho	482,100	1,600 /a/	41,200	4,800	483,700 /b/
Red Rock Canyon—Nevada	198,065	0	0	0	198,065
Sloan Canyon—Nevada	48,438	0	0	81	48,438
Black Rock Desert, High Rock Canyon, Emigrant Trails—Nevada/California	799,165	0	0	17,776	799,165
El Malpais—New Mexico	230,000	0	0	32,960 /c/	230,000
Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave—New Mexico	24,977	0	0	2,981	24,977
Beaver Dam Wash—Utah	63,478	0	6,492	2,127	63,478
Red Cliffs—Utah	44,825	0	13,728	2,657	44,825
Total (National Conservation Areas)	3,671,519	2,152	80,801	85,288	3,673,671

Table 5-3a. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014—concluded

Notes: Some figures have changed from last year owing to Geographic Information System recalculation of acres. The BLM has no jurisdiction over State and private lands within nationally designated areas. “Total Acreage in Unit” (the sum of Federal lands, State lands, and private lands) is no longer being reported as of the 2013 edition.

/a/ This acreage reflects military lands within the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (NCA).

/b/ Total does not include 9,300 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, 2014

Unit Name—State	BLM— Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	State Land Inholdings	Private Land Inholdings	Total Federal Acreage in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area —Oregon	428,446	0	0	67,683	428,446
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area—Oregon	95	0	0	0	95
Headwaters Forest Reserve —California	7,542	0	0	0	7,542
Piedras Blancas Historic Light Station Outstanding Natural Area —California	18	0	0	0	18
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area—Florida	63	0	0	0	63
Total	436,164	0	0	67,683	436,164

Note: The BLM has no jurisdiction over State and private lands within nationally designated areas. 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. “Total Acreage in Unit” (the sum of Federal lands, State lands, and private lands) is no longer being reported as of the 2013 edition.

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Arizona		
Aravaipa Canyon	Safford Field Office	19,410
Arrastra Mountain	Kingman Field Office	129,800
Aubrey Peak	Kingman Field Office	15,400
Baboquivari Peak	Tucson Field Office	2,040
Beaver Dam Mountains (3,667 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	31,520
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

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Arizona—concluded		
New Water Mountains	Yuma Field Office	24,600
North Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix Field Office	63,200
North Santa Teresa	Safford Field Office	5,800
Paiute	Arizona Strip Field Office	87,900
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (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	5,800
Woolsey Peak	Phoenix Field Office	64,000
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Arizona: (47 areas)		1,396,966
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

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—continued		
Bighorn Mountain	California Desert District	26,543
Black Mountain	California Desert District	20,548
Bright Star	California Desert District	8,191
Bristol Mountains	California Desert District	71,389
Cache Creek	Ukiah Field Office	27,296
Cadiz Dunes	California Desert District	19,935
Carrizo Gorge	California Desert District	14,740
Cedar Roughs	Ukiah Field Office	6,287
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
Domeland	California Desert District	39,379
El Paso Mountains	California Desert District	23,679
Elkhorn Ridge	California Desert District	11,001
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	31,059
Grass Valley	California Desert District	30,186
Hollow Hills	California Desert District	22,366
Ibex	California Desert District	28,822
Indian Pass	California Desert District	32,419
Inyo Mountains	California Desert District	125,075

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—continued		
Ishi	Ukiah District	199
Jacumba	California Desert District	31,358
Kelso Dunes	California Desert District	144,915
Kiavah	California Desert District	41,000
King Range	Arcata Field Office	42,695
Kingston Range	California Desert District	199,739
Little Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	28,052
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	26,356
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	165,172
Orocopia Mountains	California Desert District	51,289
Otay Mountain	California Desert District	16,893
Owens Peak	California Desert District	73,868
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

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—concluded		
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	6
Rodman Mountains	California Desert District	34,264
Sacatar Trail	California Desert District	50,451
Saddle Peak Hills	California Desert District	1,530
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	188,169
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	177,309
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: (87 areas)		3,845,156
Colorado		
Black Ridge Canyons (5,200 acres in Utah)	McInnis Canyons NCA	70,380

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Colorado—concluded		
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/		205,814
Idaho		
Big Jacks Creek	Boise District Office	52,753
Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers	Boise and Twin Falls District Offices	89,820
Frank Church-River of No Return	Coeur d’ Alene District	802
Little Jacks Creek	Boise District Office	50,930
North Fork Owyhee	Boise District Office	43,391
Owyhee River	Boise District Office	267,137
Pole Creek	Boise District Office	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	27,502
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

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Nevada—continued		
East Fork High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca Field Office	52,618
El Dorado	Las Vegas Field Office	5,766
Far South Egans	Ely Field Office	36,299
Fortification Range	Ely Field Office	30,539
Goshute Canyon	Ely Field Office	42,544
Government Peak	Ely Field Office	6,313
High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca Field Office	46,465
High Rock Lake	Winnemucca Field Office	59,107
Highland Ridge	Ely Field Office	68,623
Ireteba Peaks	Las Vegas Field Office	10,332
Jumbo Springs	Las Vegas Field Office	4,760
La Madre Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	27,896
Lime Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	23,710
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	2,178
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	44,633
North Black Rock Range	Winnemucca Field Office	30,648
North Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	23,439
North McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	14,779
Pahute Peak	Winnemucca Field Office	56,890
Parsnip Peak	Ely Field Office	43,512
Rainbow Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	20,184
South Egan Range	Ely Field Office	67,214

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Nevada—concluded		
South Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	54,536
South McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	43,996
South Pahroc Range	Ely District Office	25,671
Spirit Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	553
Tunnel Spring	Ely District Office	5,341
Wee Thump Joshua Tree	Las Vegas Field Office	6,489
Weepah Spring	Ely District Office	51,305
White Rock Range	Ely Field Office	24,249
Worthington Range	Ely Field Office	30,594
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Nevada: (45 areas)		2,055,681
New Mexico		
Bisti/De-Na-Zin	Farmington Field Office	41,170
Cebolla	Rio Puerco Field Office	61,600
Ojito	Rio Puerco Field Office	11,823
Sabinoso	Taos Field Office	16,030
West Malpais	Rio Puerco Field Office	39,540
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in New Mexico: (5 areas)		170,163
Oregon		
Hells Canyon	Vale District Office	946
Lower White River	Prineville District Office	1,124
Oregon Badlands	Prineville District Office	29,182
Soda Mountain	Cascade Siskiyou NM	24,707
Spring Basin	Prineville District Office	6,404
Steens Mountain	Burns District Office	170,202
Table Rock	Salem District Office	5,784
Wild Rogue	Medford District Office	8,604
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Oregon: (8 areas)		246,953

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Utah		
Bear Trap Canyon	St. George Field Office	40
Beaver Dam Mountains (15,000 acres in Arizona)	Cedar City District Office	3,667
Black Ridge	St. George Field Office	13,107
Black Ridge Canyons (70,380 acres in Colorado)	Moab Field Office	5,099
Canaan Mountain	St. George Field Office	44,447
Cedar Mountain	Salt Lake District Office	99,428
Cottonwood Canyon	St. George Field Office	11,667
Cougar Canyon	St. George Field Office	10,648
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
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (89,400 acres in Arizona)	Kanab Field Office	21,416
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)		260,356
Washington		
Juniper Dunes	Spokane District Office	7,140
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Washington: (1 area)		7,140
TOTAL BLM WILDERNESS ACRES IN UNITED STATES: (221 designated areas) /b/		8,711,938

**Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014—concluded**

Note: Some figures may have changed from last year owing to Geographic Information System recalculation of acres.

/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/ The total designated areas do not double-count the three units that are located in multiple states (Arizona, Colorado, and Utah).

Table 5-5.

**WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014**

State	Number of Wilderness Study Areas	Federal Acres
Alaska	1	260,000
Arizona	2	63,930
California	67	821,870
Colorado	54	548,209
Idaho	44	655,512
Montana	39	449,963
Nevada	62	2,542,505
New Mexico	57	960,335
Oregon	87	2,645,791
Utah	86	3,232,402
Washington	1	5,554
Wyoming	42	574,401 /a/
Total	528 /b/	12,760,472

/a/ Total acreage adjusted to reflect correction in previous data.

/b/ Fourteen Wilderness Study Areas are in more than one state and are counted only once in this total.

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014
(Listed in Order of Designation)**

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	Date Designated	BLM Acres	Wild Miles	Scenic Miles	Recreational Miles	Total Mileage
Alaska							
Beaver Creek	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	71,040	111.0	0.0	0.0	111.0
Birch Creek	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	80,640	126.0	0.0	0.0	126.0
Delta	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	39,680	20.0	24.0	18.0	62.0
Fortymile	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	250,880	179.0	203.0	10.0	392.0
Gulkana	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	115,840	181.0	0.0	0.0	181.0
Unalakleet	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	51,200	80.0	0.0	0.0	80.0
State Total (6)			609,280	697.0	227.0	28.0	952.0
California							
Amargosa	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	7.9	12.1	6.3	26.3
Cottonwood Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.1
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior	01/19/81	480	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5
Merced	Public Law 100-149	11/02/87	3,840	3.0	0.0	9.0	12.0
	Public Law 102-432	10/23/92					
Middle Fork & South Fork (Eel)	Secretary of the Interior	01/19/81	10,240	21.0	4.5	6.5	32.0
North Fork American	Public Law 95-625	11/10/78	3,840	12.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
Trinity	Secretary of the Interior	01/19/81	5,490	0.0	0.0	17.0	17.0
Tuolumne	Public Law 98-425	09/28/84	960	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
State Totals (8)			24,850	46.9	16.6	44.4	107.9
Idaho							
Battle Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	24.3	0.0	0.0	24.3
Big Jacks Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	33.4	0.0	0.0	33.4
Bruneau River	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	39.0	0.0	0.5	39.5
Cottonwood Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6
Deep Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	13.7	0.0	0.0	13.7

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014
-continued**

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	Date Designated	BLM Acres	Wild Miles	Scenic Miles	Recreational Miles	Total Mileage
Idaho--concluded							
Dickshooter Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	9.5	0.0	0.0	9.5
Duncan Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
Jarbridge Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	28.2	0.0	0.0	28.2
Little Jacks Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	12.4	0.0	0.0	12.4
North Fork Owyhee	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	14.7	0.0	4.0	18.7
Owyhee	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	65.6	0.0	0.0	65.6
Red Canyon	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9
Sheep Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	25.8	0.0	0.0	25.8
South Fork Owyhee	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	31.0	0.0	0.4	31.4
West Fork Bruneau	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Wickahoney Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
State Totals (16)			0	307.9	0.0	4.9	312.8
Montana							
Upper Missouri	Public Law 94-986	10/12/76	89,300	64.0	26.0	59.0	149.0
State Totals (1)			89,300	64.0	26.0	59.0	149.0
New Mexico							
Rio Chama	Public Law 100-663	11/07/88	2,435	8.4	0.0	0.0	8.4
Rio Grande	Public Law 90-542	10/02/68	20,416	49.3	12.0	2.5	63.8
	Public Law 103-242	05/04/94					
State Totals (2)			22,851	57.7	12.0	2.5	72.2
Oregon							
Clackamas	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	160	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Crooked (Middle and Lower)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	5,696	0.0	0.0	17.8	17.8
Deschutes (Middle and Lower)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	38,400	0.0	20.0	100.0	120.0

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014
–continued**

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	Date Designated	BLM Acres	Wild Miles	Scenic Miles	Recreational Miles	Total Mileage
Oregon–concluded							
Donner und Blitzen	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	25,120	87.5	0.0	0.0	87.5
	Public Law 106-399	10/30/00					
Elkhorn Creek	Public Law 104-333	11/12/96	960	2.4	0.6	0.0	3.0
Fish Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	32	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Grande Ronde	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	7,968	9.0	0.0	15.9	24.9
John Day (Main Stem)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	47,200	0.0	0.0	147.5	147.5
John Day (South Fork)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	15,040	0.0	0.0	47.0	47.0
Kiger Creek	Public Law 106-399	10/30/00	1,360	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.3
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior	09/22/94	3,520	0.0	11.0	0.0	11.0
North Fork Crooked	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	4,042	11.9	0.6	4.6	17.1
North Fork Owyhee	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	3,072	9.6	0.0	0.0	9.6
North Umpqua	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	2,688	0.0	0.0	8.4	8.4
Owyhee	Public Law 98-494	10/19/84	38,400	120.0	0.0	0.0	120.0
Powder	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	3,744	0.0	11.7	0.0	11.7
Quartzville Creek	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	3,104	0.0	0.0	9.7	9.7
Rogue	Public Law 90-542	10/02/68	15,040	20.6	0.0	26.4	47.0
Salmon	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	2,560	0.0	4.8	3.2	8.0
Sandy	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	4,000	0.0	3.8	8.7	12.5
South Fork Clackamas	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	192	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Wallowa	Secretary of the Interior	07/23/96	3,200	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0
West Little Owyhee	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	18,432	57.6	0.0	0.0	57.6
White	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	7,904	0.0	17.8	6.9	24.7
Wildhorse Creek	Public Law 106-399	10/30/00	3,072	9.6	0.0	0.0	9.6
State Totals (25)			254,906	333.1	70.3	406.7	810.1

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014
–concluded**

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	Date Designated	BLM Acres	Wild Miles	Scenic Miles	Recreational Miles	Total Mileage
Utah							
Bear Trap Canyon	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Deep Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9
Goose Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Kolob Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
LaVerkin Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	7.6	0.0	0.0	7.6
Middle Fork Taylor Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
North Fork Virgin River	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	166	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Oak Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Shunes Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Smith Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Willis Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
State Totals (11)			166	18.9	0.1	0.0	19.0
BLM Totals (69)			1,001,353	1,525.5	352.0	545.5	2,423.0

Note: As of the 2014 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, data in this table are organized by State.

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, 2014 /a/**

National Trail Name	Date Authorized	State(s)	Total BLM Miles
SCENIC TRAILS			
Pacific Crest	Oct. 2, 1968	California, Oregon	233
Continental Divide	Nov. 10, 1978	Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming	389
Potomac Heritage	Mar. 28, 1983	Maryland, Virginia	3
Arizona	Mar. 30, 2009	Arizona	46
Pacific Northwest	Mar. 30, 2009	Washington	12
Subtotal—Scenic Trails (5)			683
HISTORIC TRAILS			
Oregon	Nov. 10, 1978	Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming	848
Mormon Pioneer	Nov. 10, 1978	Wyoming	498
Lewis and Clark	Nov. 10, 1978	Idaho, Montana	369
Iditarod /b/ /c/	Nov. 10, 1978	Alaska	149
Nez Perce	Oct. 6, 1986	Idaho, Montana, Wyoming	70
Juan Bautista de Anza California	Aug. 15, 1990 Aug. 3, 1992	Arizona, California California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming	103 1,493
Pony Express	Aug. 3, 1992	Nevada, Utah, Wyoming	596
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro /b/	Oct. 13, 2000	New Mexico	60
Old Spanish /b/	Dec. 4, 2002	Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah	887
Captain John Smith Chesapeake	Dec. 19, 2006	Maryland	2
Star Spangled Banner	May 8, 2008	Maryland	2
Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route	Mar. 30, 2009	Virginia	1
Subtotal—Historic Trails (13)			5,078
Total—Trails (18)			5,761 /d/

**Table 5-7. NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014—concluded**

- /a/ This table is based on total field-estimated mileage for the congressionally designated route crossing BLM public lands and/or the best available field data for the actual trail location. The trail mileage accuracy varies by BLM Field Office, depending on the amount of National Trail Inventory completed, and the influence of the unique physical nature of National Historic Trails.
- /b/ The Department of the Interior delegated national trail administration responsibilities to the BLM for the associated trails. These responsibilities are shared with the National Park Service for the Old Spanish National Historic Trail and the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail.
- /c/ The change in previously reported mileage results from improved data collection methodology.
- /d/ The total BLM mileage number is based on the congressionally designated route.

**Table 5-8a. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014**

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>				
New Mexico	1	2,518	\$1,867	\$1,867
Total	1	2,518	\$1,867	\$1,867
<u>Act of Congress</u>				
Utah /c/	23	34,224	\$0	\$0
Total	23	34,224	\$0	\$0
<u>FLPMA (Minerals Only)/b/</u>				
	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>Act of Congress</u>				
<u>(Minerals Only)</u>				
	0	0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	24	36,742	\$1,867	\$1,867

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 of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756), and various acts of Congress.

/c/ Patent issued pursuant to Utah Recreational Land Exchange Act of 2009, Public Law 111-53, August 19, 2009. Includes two quit claim deeds (for reconveyed lands). Acreage includes 33,609 acres of surface mineral estate and 615 acres surface only estate. Value equalization payment of \$6,000 was made by the United States (not received).

**Table 5-8b. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014**

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>				
New Mexico	1	1,782	\$0	\$0
Total	1	1,782	\$0	\$0
<u>Act of Congress</u>				
Utah /c/	18	20,161	\$21,524,000	\$6,000
Total	18	20,161	\$21,524,000	\$6,000
<u>FLPMA (Minerals Only) /b/</u>				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>Act of Congress (Minerals Only)</u>				
Utah /d/	3	4,873	\$0	\$0
Total	3	4,873	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	22	26,816	\$21,524,000 /e/	\$6,000

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

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

/b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA.

/c/ Four of the 18 patents included 2,420 acres of mineral estate only; this acreage is reflected under Act of Congress (Minerals Only).

/d/ Utah Recreational Land Exchange Act of 2009, Public Law 111-53, August 19, 2009.

/e/ Combined value of all lands in exchange, including mineral estate only. Values could not be separated based on how parcels were appraised.

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014**

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	0	0	0	0	0	0
California /b/	45	3,486,350	5,880	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	2	900,000	1,333	2	1,345,000	1,079
Montana	0	0	0	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	3	454,000	360	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	2	1,400,000	166	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	52	\$6,240,350	7,739	2	\$1,345,000	1,079
Non LWCF /c/						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	5	82,875	182	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	3	0	16
Montana	0	0	0	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 /d/	0	0	0	3	1,120	37
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	5	\$82,875	182	6	\$1,120	53

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014—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 /e/ Nevada /f/	1	\$5,070,000	320	2	\$3,560,000	357
Total	1	\$5,070,000	320	2	\$3,560,000	357
Total Purchases	58	\$11,393,225	8,241	10	\$4,906,120	1,489
	<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 /g/	0	\$0	0	1	\$1,100,000	51
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California /h/	6	40,127,920	6,183	3	0	6
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	1	3,580	1
Montana	0	0	0	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	2	2,000,000	14	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	\$42,127,920	6,197	5	\$1,103,580	58
Grand Total	66	\$53,521,145	14,438	15	\$6,009,700	1,547

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014–concluded**

- /a/ Funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-578; 78 Stat. 897).
- /b/ Includes two Bureau of Reclamation and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service grants totaling \$2,096,325 of donated value.
- /c/ Funding from various sources, including highway and fire mitigations, habitat compensation, and Wester Oregon receipts (timber sale access).
- /d/ Reciprocal right access easement acquisition with private property owner, no purchase cost.
- /e/ Funding from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /f/ Includes significant surface and underground water rights.
- /g/ Value includes an unapportioned fee and easement cost.
- /h/ Easement value included in the \$40,000,000 value of the base donation.

Table 5-9.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2014**

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY

Allowable Expenditure Categories /a/	Projects Completed in FY 2014 /b/	New Projects Approved in FY 2014 /c/	Budget Authority Approved in FY 2014
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	41	3	\$1,383,805
Capital Improvements	19	2	475,916
Conservation Initiatives /d/	21	4	1,608,376
Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisitions	4	1	381,350
Hazardous Fuels and Fire Prevention	7	6	1,646,902
Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration	5	3	1,262,450
Multispecies Habitat Conservation Plan	3	2	473,150
Lake Tahoe Restoration Act Projects /e/	64	0	0
Total /f/	164	21	\$7,231,949
Special Account Reserve (SAR)			\$1,500,000
Grand Total Approved			\$8,731,949

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 2014–continued

- /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 in 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 2014 received approval and budget authority in Rounds 3–12. A round is a cycle or period of time for consideration and approval of projects.
- /c/ Round 14 projects were approved for funding by the Secretary on November 12, 2013.
- /d/ Owing to the interagency nature of many of the Conservation Initiatives, separate “subprojects” were set up with the eligible Federal agencies to implement 14 of the projects completed in Fiscal Year 2014.
- /e/ Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects were funded in Rounds 5 through 12, during which time the \$300 million authorized to be appropriated for projects at Lake Tahoe over 10 years was approved by the Secretary and allocated for that purpose. Therefore, no additional funds are being allocated to Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects.

**Table 5-9. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2014–concluded**

/f/ Pre-Proposal Planning reserves approved by the Secretary in Round 6 funded 43 projects across the categories listed above to develop feasibility studies for future nominations. Of these, 38 projects were completed in previous fiscal years, 3 were completed in Fiscal Year 2014, and 2 remain active.

Table 5-10.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2014**

Land Disposal (1999–2014) /a/

	1999–2013		1999–2014	
	Total	Average/Year	2014	Total
Acres Disposed	28,057 /b/	2,004.07	253	28,310
Number of Parcels Disposed	618	44.14	33	651
Gross Disposal Revenue	\$3,046,906,419 /c/	\$217,636,173	\$61,429,844	\$3,108,336,263

Environmentally Sensitive Lands Acquired (1999–2014)

	1999–2013	2014	Total
Acres Acquired	69,574	680 /d/	70,254

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 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.

/a/ Land Disposal includes auctions (oral, Internet, sealed bid, and modified competitive), direct sales, patented Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) lands, affordable housing sales, 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 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/ Includes the acres disposed through conveyance to Clark County for the CMA and to the City of Henderson for the LTA.

/c/ Reported gross revenue reflects revenue from all disposal methods, including that from R&PP sales, revenue from conveyances of CMA lands by Clark County, and revenue from conveyances of LTA lands by the City of Henderson. Forfeited land sale bid deposits and nominal proceeds from conveyances of “unknown” mineral rights in the early years of SNPLMA are not included in the land disposal revenue.

**Table 5-10. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2014
-concluded**

Reported gross revenue may reflect deposit amounts only (typically 20 percent of purchase price) for land sales held 6 months or less before the end of the fiscal year, in which case the balance of the purchase price will not be due, and thus not reported as revenue, until the next fiscal year. If any sale defaults, the number of acres disposed will be adjusted in the next fiscal year.

/d/ “Acres Acquired” reflects total acres of environmentally sensitive land acquired (both fee and conservation easement) using SNPLMA funds by all SNPLMA-eligible Federal land management agencies.

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 MARCH 1, 2014**

Administrative State	Horses	Burros	Total
Arizona	333	4,411	4,744
California	4,086	1,922	6,008
Colorado	1,205	0	1,205
Idaho	668	0	668
Montana	160	0	160
Nevada	23,347	1,688	25,035
New Mexico	146	0	146
Oregon	3,120	60	3,180
Utah	3,979	313	4,292
Wyoming	3,771	0	3,771
Total	40,815	8,394	49,209

Note: Wild horse and burro populations on the range typically increase an average of 20 percent per year based on the annual foaling rates.

Table 5-13a. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO ADOPTIONS, BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2014

Administrative State /a/	Animals Adopted			Animals Adopted		
	FY 1971–FY 2013 /b/			FY 2014		
	Horses	Burros	Total	Horses	Burros	Total
Arizona	3,842	3,193	7,035	54	20	74
California /a/	19,408	6,982	26,390	210	78	288
Colorado	7,607	910	8,517	129	27	156
Eastern States /a/	63,168	15,383	78,551	535	91	626
Idaho	4,567	337	4,904	84	6	90
Montana /a/	10,079	1,323	11,402	1	0	1
Nevada	4,480	336	4,816	64	7	71
New Mexico /a/	24,131	4,314	28,445	316	17	333
Oregon /a/	14,622	1,334	15,956	125	40	165
Utah	6,466	587	7,053	93	16	109
Wyoming /a/	17,114	1,177	18,291	89	8	97
National Program Office /a/	21,392	1,382	22,774	89	36	125
Total	196,876	37,258	234,134	1,789	346	2,135

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Before 1996 adoptions were reported by geographic state, including the District of Columbia. Since 1996 adoptions have been 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, plus 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.

/b/ Historical adoption numbers have *not* been adjusted downward to account for animals that have been returned or re-adopted by BLM since 2009. Adjustments that have been made from 2009 to 2014 will be reapportioned in the 2015 statistics.

Table 5-13b. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO REMOVALS, BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2014

Administrative State	Animals Removed /a/			Animals Removed /b/		
	FY 1971–FY 2013			FY 2014		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arizona	202	10,498	10,700	0	93	93
California	16,758	9,605	26,363	135	58	193
Colorado	4,221	0	4,221	3	0	3
Idaho	3,287	0	3,287	39	0	39
Montana	419	0	419	0	0	0
Nevada	126,952	7,700	134,652	132	9	141
New Mexico	708	11	719	0	0	0
Oregon	16,594	11	16,605	51	8	59
Utah	12,162	309	12,471	217	0	217
Wyoming	35,404	3	35,407	1,112	0	1,112
Total	216,707	28,137	244,844	1,689	168	1,857

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Historical Forest Service territory removal numbers are incorporated in Administrative State totals.

/b/ Removal numbers for Fiscal Year 2014 include 44 animals removed from Forest Service territories; 8 in Nevada; and 36 in Oregon.

Table 5-14. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES, FISCAL YEAR 2014

Administrative State	Acres Inventoried	Properties Recorded	Number of Study/Management Permits Issued or in Effect /a/
Alaska	8,122	135	19
Arizona	13,477	213	51
California	62,994	769	42
Colorado	34,418	1,434	87
Eastern States	0	3	0
Idaho	31,379	395	19
Montana	18,773	143	45
Nevada	63,126	1,079	150
New Mexico	41,783	652	113
Oregon	39,049	335	65
Utah	104,265	1,713	57
Wyoming	64,154	846	83
Total for Fiscal Year 2014	481,540	7,717	731
TOTAL TO DATE	23,838,941	366,232	

/a/ Does not include collecting of paleontological resources. 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) AND
RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS (RNAs) AS OF
SEPTEMBER 30, 2014**

Geographic State	Number	Acres
Alaska	52	8,682,156
Arizona	59	992,314
California	184	5,314,970
Colorado	67	632,899
Eastern States	1	54
Idaho	95	636,171
Montana	55	380,955
Nevada	51	1,356,185
New Mexico	154	1,293,630
Oregon		
–Washington	204	827,150
Utah	60	721,603
Wyoming	43	640,032
Total	1,025	21,478,119

Note: Adjustments to previously reported data are based on updated information.

Table 5-16. NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

Special Management Area	Designation Type	Number	Total Acres	Total Miles
Lake Todatonten Special Management Area	Congressional	1	37,579	
Herd Management Areas	Administrative	179	31,631,362	
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	Administrative	1,025	21,478,119	
National Natural Landmarks	Administrative	41	364,843	
Research Natural Areas	Administrative	202	1,497,438	
National Recreation Trails	Administrative	34		491.1
National Back Country Byways	Administrative	54		2,906 /a/
Globally Important Bird Areas	Administrative	34	7,625,030 /b/	
Significant Caves /c/	Administrative	1,050		

/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. The total shown does not include 15 BLM-owned Important Bird Areas with unreported acreage.

/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 stewardship role of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), 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.

Nationally, on all lands (not just those lands protected by the BLM), 2014 saw an increase in the number of wildfires but a significant decrease in the acres burned in wildfires. Although the number of fires reported nationally increased in 2014 (from 47,600 in 2013 to 63,300 in 2014), wildfire occurrence across the nation was still 13 percent below the 10-year average. In 2014, about 3.6 million acres burned nationwide, which is less than half the 10-year average.

Of particular concern, however, is that by the end of the calendar year, 461,545 acres of sage-grouse habitat had burned in eastern Oregon. While eight other States saw losses to sage-grouse habitat due to wildfire, the burned acres in Oregon represent 82 percent of the total BLM sage-grouse habitat acres burned in 2014. On a more positive note, the total amount of BLM-managed sage-grouse habitat burned in 2014 was small in comparison with other years.

Table 6-1 summarizes the number of wildland fires and the acres burned during the Fiscal Year 2014 fire season on lands protected by the BLM or lands protected under cooperative agreements between the BLM and local fire agencies. A total of 2,950 BLM fires were reported on BLM lands and adjacent acres. This reflects a decrease of about 1,000 reported fires from Fiscal Year 2013. Acres burned on BLM lands and adjacent acres plunged dramatically from 2,091,319 in Fiscal Year 2013 to 1,029,140 in Fiscal Year 2014.

Of all BLM states, Oregon had the most wildfire activity in 2014. BLM Oregon saw more than 709,000 acres burned on BLM and BLM-protected lands. The fire season in Oregon was characterized by a period of dry lightning in July. Following the lightning storms, strong winds compounded the fire situation. Idaho was the second busiest BLM state for acres burned in wildfire, with a total of 134,133 acres scorched.

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 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 have 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 have come from fuel spills, mining wastes, and military accidents. The number of drug labs has essentially leveled off and even decreased due to enforcement actions taken by both State and Federal law enforcement agencies. However, highly toxic and explosive drug lab wastes continue to be found far afield of the more expected urban locations and in regions not previously plagued by this problem until the last few years.

Table 6-1.

FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2014

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	13	0	12	1	321	0	63	82	1,252	0	1,636	82
Arizona	83	21	37	67	2	0	494	2	165	1,023	661	1,025
California	68	60	16	112	0	0	141	38	17,308	2,048	17,449	2,086
Colorado	227	12	197	42	533	68	8,306	12,133	101	0	8,940	12,201
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	90	40	35	95	0	0	5	8	41,780	12,909	41,785	12,917
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	49	22	48	23	0	25	3,246	11,719	1,150	2,292	4,396	14,036
Nevada	285	47	192	140	2	1	10,987	1,875	3,340	1,023	14,329	2,899
New Mexico	54	11	31	34	0	0	6	0	636	2,004	642	2,004
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	215	166	222	159	15,305	43,583	56,280	46,741	262,823	193,404	334,408	283,728
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	217	48	208	57	0	0	4,160	920	15,197	6,053	19,357	6,973
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	68	42	47	63	2	0	692	360	805	639	1,499	999
Total	1,369	469	1,045	793	16,165	43,677	84,380	73,878	344,557	221,395	445,102	338,950

Table 6-1.

FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—continued

Number of Fires and Acreage per State by Protection Type

Contract Protection

State	Fires Suppressed		Causes		Commercial Forest /a/		Noncommercial Forest /b/		Nonforest Watershed /c/		Total Area	
	BLM <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	2	82	33	51	0	0	2,883	9,080	0	22,619	2,883	31,699
Arizona	1	4	3	2	0	0	352	0	0	0	352	0
California	19	15	1	33	0	117	2	10	162	120	164	247
Colorado	12	30	30	12	0	0	128	602	0	15	128	617
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	158	31	17	172	593	0	20,074	57,571	342	851	21,009	58,422
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	24	32	39	17	8	0	39	524	2,228	1,935	2,275	2,459
Nevada	4	69	36	37	0	0	0	23,199	0	103	0	23,302
New Mexico	13	29	20	22	0	0	8	38	0	22	8	60
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	327	52	165	214	16,923	57,437	15,505	94	252	1,081	32,680	58,612
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	26	112	104	34	0	58	17	2,126	1,133	6,666	1,150	8,850
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1	69	14	56	0	1	18	14	6	132	24	147
Total	587	525	462	650	17,524	57,613	39,026	93,258	4,123	33,544	60,673	184,415
Grand Total	1,956	994	1,507	1,443	33,689	101,290	123,406	167,136	348,680	254,939	505,775	523,365

Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2014—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 NOVEMBER 13, 2014

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	377	52	106	28	1,246	16
Arizona	287	99	285	1,688	742	2
California	631	74	396	4,550	2,256	207
Colorado	302	53	376	4,063	1,165	23
Eastern States	15 /b/	3	1	0	0	0
Idaho	381	41	265	8,207	3,804	50
Montana	283	33 /a/	264	3,758	322	33
National Interagency Fire Center	30	2	0	0	0	0
Nevada	305	73	112	9,976	800	10
New Mexico	165	20 /a/	90	5,177	313	0
Eastern Oregon	375	63	271	8,996	789	30
Western Oregon	518	67	191	14,303	556	428
Utah	523	61	395	7,669	2,433	18
Wyoming	149	30	85	3,888	47	35
Total	4,341	671	2,837	72,303	14,473	852

/a/ Change/correction of ownership.

/b/ Construction or acquisition of new inventory.

Table 6-3.

**RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014**

Geographic State	Total as of September 30, 2014 /a/		Activities During Fiscal Year 2014 /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	293	120	267	3	0
Arizona	771	725	85	33	0
California /h/	1,342	902	3	82	2
Colorado	264	151	25	149	16
Eastern States	2	1	0	0	0
Idaho	528	552	124	25	17
Montana	113	62	2	2	0
Nevada	958	578	0	0	0
New Mexico	188	184	0	0	0
Oregon	490	484	35	14	1
Utah	698	327	25	1	0
Washington	29	26	1	1	0
Wyoming	300	238	0	2	0
Total	5,976	4,350	567	312	36

**Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2014—concluded**

- /a/ Includes sites reported and sites archived in previous years and during Fiscal Year 2014.
- /b/ Includes work done by the BLM, other Federal and State agencies, and responsible parties during Fiscal Year 2014 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 the State.

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.)

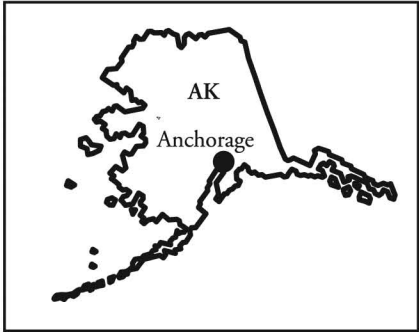
Woodlands:

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.

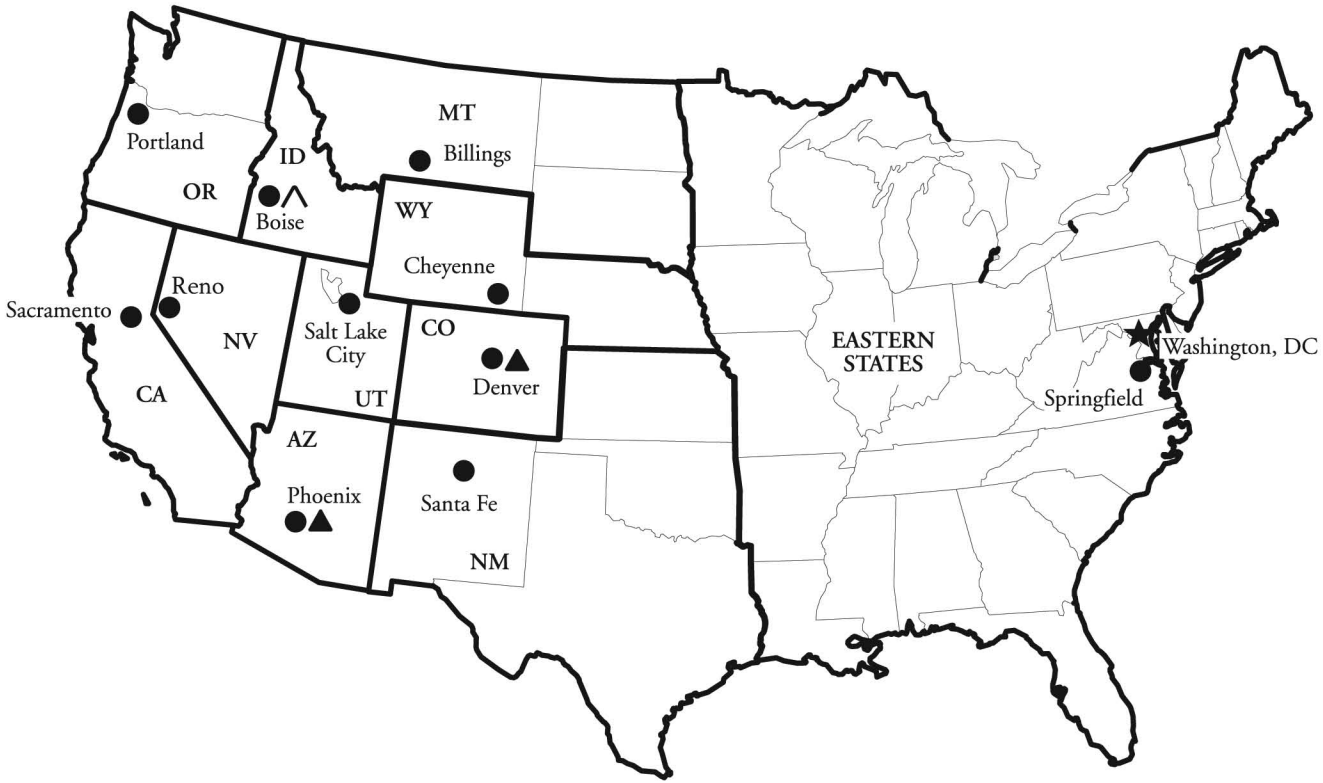
WSA (Wilderness Study Area):

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	—



Note: The tables presented in this report provide summary statistics at the geographic State level, in most cases, for all Bureau of Land Management lands. For additional information, contact the Office of External/Public Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, at the address or telephone number below.

Office	Area of Responsibility	Address and Telephone
Headquarters	National	U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management 20 M Street, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20003 (202) 452-5125
Alaska State Office	Alaska	222 West 7th Avenue, #13 Anchorage, AK 99513-7504 (907) 271-5555
Arizona State Office	Arizona	One North Central Avenue Suite 800 Phoenix, AZ 85004-4427 (602) 417-9504
California State Office	California	2800 Cottage Way, Suite W-1623 Sacramento, CA 95825-1886 (916) 978-4610
Colorado State Office	Colorado	2850 Youngfield Street Lakewood, CO 80215-7093 (303) 239-3672
Eastern States Office	All States bordering on and east of the Mississippi River	7450 Boston Blvd. Springfield, VA 22153-3121 (703) 440-1713
Idaho State Office	Idaho	1387 S. Vinnell Way Boise, ID 83709-1657 (208) 373-4016
Montana State Office	Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota	5001 Southgate Drive Billings, MT 59101 (406) 896-5011
Nevada State Office	Nevada	1340 Financial Boulevard P.O. Box 12000 Reno, NV 89520 (775) 861-6586
New Mexico State Office	New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas	301 Dinosaur Trail P.O. Box 27115 Santa Fe, NM 87502 (505) 954-2000
Oregon State Office	Oregon and Washington	333 S.W. 1st Avenue P.O. Box 2965 Portland, OR 97208 (503) 808-6027
Utah State Office	Utah	440 W. 200 S., Suite 500 P.O. Box 45155 Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0155 (801) 539-4020
Wyoming State Office	Wyoming and Nebraska	5353 Yellowstone Road P.O. Box 1828 Cheyenne, WY 82003-1828 (307) 775-6015
National Interagency Fire Center	National	3833 South Development Ave. Boise, ID 83705-5354 (208) 387-5458

