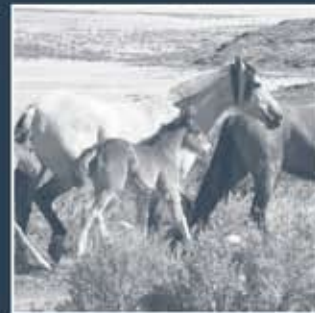


Public Land Statistics



2011



U.S. Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management

The Bureau of Land Management

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

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

Main cover photo: Oregon Trail, Wyoming (by Bob Wick, BLM)

PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS

2011

Volume 196

BLM/OC/ST-12/001+1165

P-108-1

May 2012

WELCOME TO *PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2011*

Welcome to the 2011 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 2011 *Public Land Statistics* tables may not exactly match data in other BLM publications covering Fiscal Year 2011 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. Various public land laws were enacted by Congress to accomplish these disposals. The land disposals built the country's economic foundation, opened the West to settlement, and united the vast expanses of land into one Nation. To raise money to repay Revolutionary War debts and encourage settlement of new territories, the Federal Government sold or granted vast tracts of public lands to settlers, homesteaders, veterans, towns, new States entering the Union, railroads, agricultural and mechanical colleges and universities, and private companies. To date, almost 1.3 billion acres of public lands have been transferred out of Federal Government ownership.

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

The Nation's expanding population and mobile society created a demand for a variety of public land uses. Changes in public attitudes and a concern for environmental values and open space began to compete with the need for development and increased production. Congress, recognizing the value of the remaining public domain lands, enacted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976. This act declares that, with the exception of individual tracts that may be disposed of in the national interest, it is the policy of the United States to retain its public lands in Federal ownership. FLPMA mandates that the BLM administer the public lands under the concept of multiple use, while protecting the long-term health of the land. Today, the BLM administers about 247.5 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, 1781–2011, 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 the 548 acres of lands in Maryland and 805 acres of land in Virginia in separate acquisitions under Sec. 205 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1715, as amended. The BLM also acquired 11,833 acres of land in the State of Texas by Secretarial Order 3198, dated March 12, 1996.

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

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

Table 1-7, Cadastral Survey Actions Completed, contains a summary of cadastral surveys completed on public lands managed by the BLM during the past year. To manage the public lands effectively, the BLM must identify areas both by graphic representation and by monumentation on the ground. This is accomplished by cadastral surveys, an exclusive and significant responsibility of the BLM. Cadastral surveys create and establish on-the-ground boundaries of public land subdivisions in units suitable for management and for identification in official field notes and plats. This table also summarizes cadastral surveys that the BLM has completed on lands managed by other Federal agencies.

Table 1-8, Obligations of Appropriations Received, contains a summary of obligations of appropriations made to the BLM during Fiscal Year 2011 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.

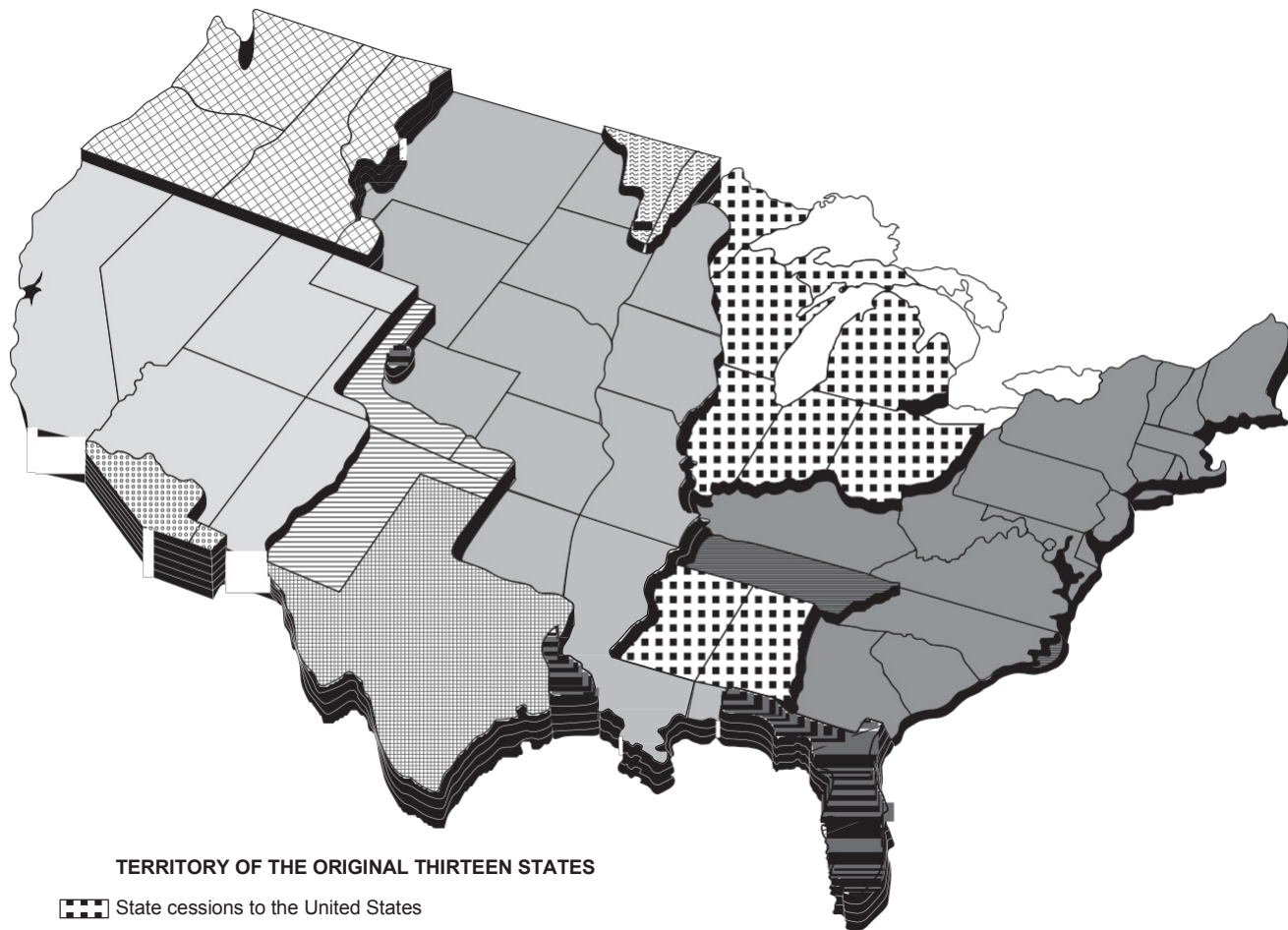
/b/ Cost data for all except "State Cessions" obtained from U.S. Geological Survey, *Boundaries, Area, Geographic Centers* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939), 249–51.

/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

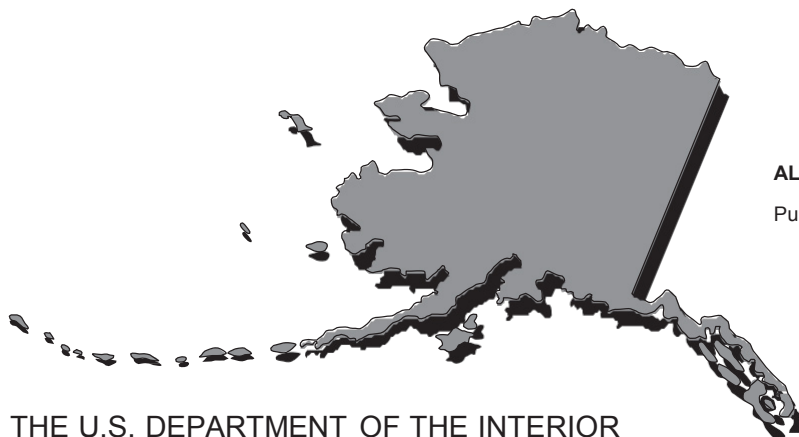
-  State cessions to the United States
-  North Carolina cession to the United States, 1790
United States cession to Tennessee, 1806 and 1846
-  The Original Thirteen States (present area) plus the District of Columbia

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
-  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, 1781–2011

Type	Acres
Disposition by methods not classified elsewhere /a/	303,500,000
Granted or sold to homesteaders /b/	287,500,000
Total Unclassified and Homestead Dispositions	591,000,000
<hr/>	
Granted to States for:	
Support of common schools	77,630,000
Reclamation of swampland	64,920,000
Construction of railroads	37,130,000
Support of miscellaneous institutions /c/	21,700,000
Purposes not classified elsewhere /d/	117,600,000
Canals and rivers	6,100,000
Construction of wagon roads	3,400,000
Total Granted to States	328,480,000
<hr/>	
Granted to railroad corporations	94,400,000
Granted to veterans as military bounties	61,000,000
Confirmed as private land claims /e/	34,000,000
Sold under timber and stone law /f/	13,900,000
Granted or sold under timber culture law /g/	10,900,000
Sold under desert land law /h/	10,700,000
Total Miscellaneous Dispositions	224,900,000
<hr/>	
Granted to State of Alaska and ANCSA:	
State Conveyances /i/	99,100,000
Native Conveyances /j/	43,700,000
Total Granted to State of Alaska	142,800,000
<hr/>	
Grand Total	1,287,180,000

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–2011
–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 2011 using annual reports from Fiscal Year 1993 through Fiscal Year 2011.
- /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 2011 using annual reports from Fiscal Year 1993 through Fiscal Year 2011.

Table 1-3.

**MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2011**

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	73.0	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	47.8	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	0.1	1.1
Oregon	61.60	33.9	32.4	1.5	16.1	0.8
South Dakota	48.88	3.7	2.1	1.6	0.2	5.0
Texas	168.22	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
Utah	52.70	35.2	34.0	1.2	22.8	2.3 /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	247.9	56.0

Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2011—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 2011*.

/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 2011 the BLM’s public lands comprise 247.9 million surface acres; refer to Table 1-4, *Public Land Statistics 2011*.

/e/ As part of its trust management responsibility, the BLM provides technical supervision of mineral development on 56 million acres of American Indian trust lands except for Osage lands. All minerals in Indian trust lands are “leasable.” Acreage information was obtained in 1999 from the Real Estate Services staff of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

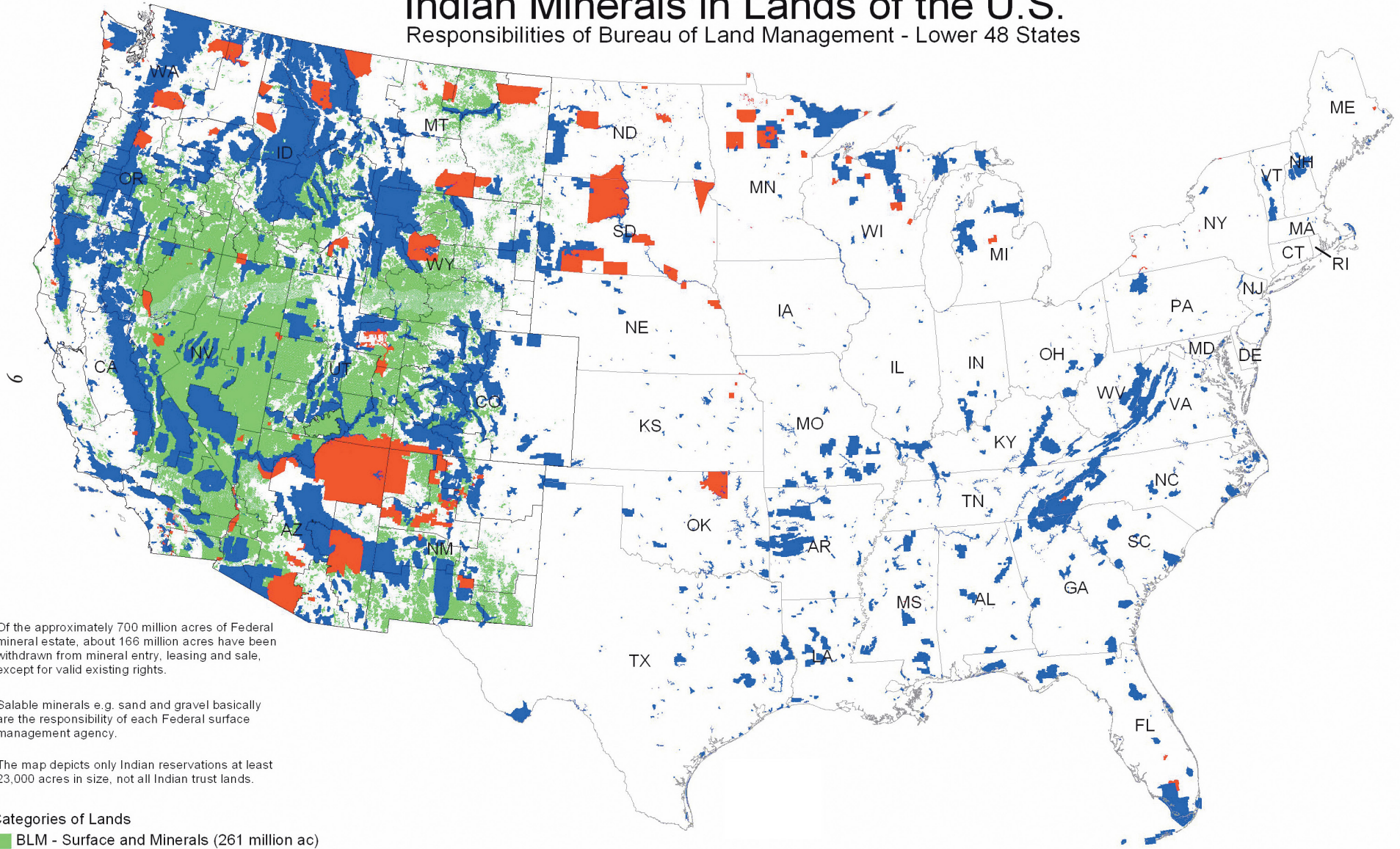
/f/ Navajo and Hopi oil and gas in Arizona and Utah are managed by New Mexico BLM.

/g/ Ute Mountain oil and gas in New Mexico and Colorado are managed by Colorado BLM.

/h/ The BLM’s Eastern States Office is responsible for Federal minerals in the 31 states east of, or bordering, the Mississippi River.

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

Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management - Lower 48 States



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

Categories of Lands

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

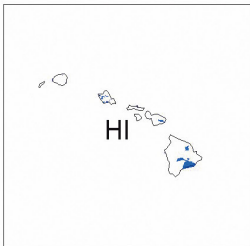
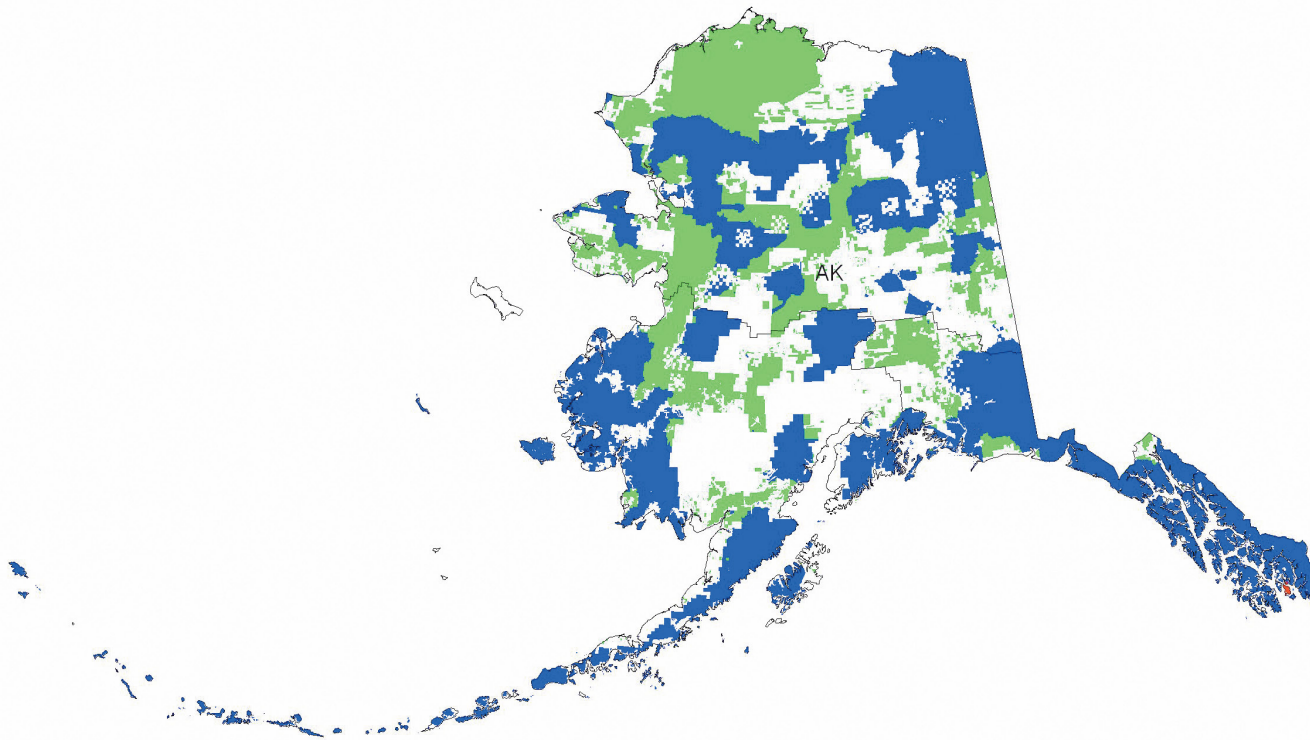
No warranty is made as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information may be updated without notification.

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

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

Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management - Alaska

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NOTE:

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

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2011

	2010	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011
State	Grand Total	Acquisitions	Restorations		Disposal	Withdrawn Reserved			Inventory	Grand Total
	<i>/a/ Acres</i>	<i>Increase /b/ Acres</i>	<i>Increase /c/ Acres</i>	<i>Total Increase /d/ Acres</i>	<i>Decrease /e/ Acres</i>	<i>Decrease /f/ Acres</i>	<i>Total Decrease /g/ Acres</i>	<i>Net Change /h/ Acres</i>	<i>Total Increase or Decrease /i/ Acres</i>	<i>Grand Total /j/ Acres</i>
Alabama	3,523	0	0	0	0	0	0	(770)	(770)	2,753
Alaska	72,958,757	0	638	638	364,656	0	364,656	(364,018)	0	72,594,739
Arizona	12,203,495	120 /k/	0	120	865	0	865	(745)	0	12,202,750
Arkansas	6,078	0	0	0	0	0	0	(5,003)	(5,003)	1,075
California	15,306,243	13,343	11,700 /l/	25,043	1,012	0	1,012	24,031	0	15,330,274
Colorado	8,332,001	889	0	889	10	0	10	879	0	8,332,880
Florida	3,134	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2,760)	(2,760)	374
Idaho	11,610,111	2,551	0	2,551	942	0	942	1,609	0	11,611,720
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	16,474	0	0	0	0	0	0	(15,736)	(15,736)	738
Maryland	548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	548
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	1,447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,447
Mississippi	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,779	4,779	5,020
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	7,981,452	1,960 /m/	0	1,960	0	0	0	1,960	0	7,983,412
Nebraska	6,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,354
Nevada	47,805,923	80	0	80	2,446	9,461	11,907	(11,827)	0	47,794,096
New Mexico	13,484,405	4,089	0	4,089	4,082	0	4,082	7	0	13,484,412
North Dakota	58,841	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,841
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	1,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,975

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

	2010	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011
State	Grand Total	Acquisitions	Restorations		Disposal	Withdrawn Reserved			Inventory	Grand Total
	/a/ Acres	Increase /b/ Acres	Increase /c/ Acres	Total Increase /d/ Acres	Decrease /e/ Acres	Decrease /f/ Acres	Total Decrease /g/ Acres	Net Change /h/ Acres	Total Increase or Decrease /i/ Acres	Grand Total /j/ Acres
Oregon	16,134,191	1,425	0	1,425	85	0	85	1,340	0	16,135,531
South Dakota	274,437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274,437
Texas	11,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,833
Utah	22,854,937	0	0	0	305	0	305	(305)	0	22,854,632
Virginia	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	805
Washington	429,156	11	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	429,167
Wisconsin	2,364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,364
Wyoming	18,370,351	3,427	0	3,427	462	0	462	2,965	0	18,373,316
Total	247,859,076	27,895	12,338	40,233	374,865	9,461	384,326	(363,583)	(19,490)	247,495,493

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

/a/ Grand Total Fiscal Year 2010: Acreage data from the Fiscal Year 2010 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 EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2011–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 2010 to Fiscal Year 2011 (difference between “Total Increase /d/”, “Total Decrease /g/”, and “Inventory/Total Increase or Decrease /h/”). Negative numbers in this column are displayed in parentheses.
- /i/ (Inventory): The following States conducted an inventory of the lands that resulted in an increase or decrease in acreage as follows: Alabama (-770 acres); Arkansas (-5,003); Florida (-2,760); Louisiana (-15,736); and Mississippi (+4,779).
- /j/ Grand Total Acres Fiscal Year 2011: 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.).
- /k/ Includes 80-acre acquisition not previously reported in FY 2010.
- /l/ Carryover from Fiscal Year 2010 included in this Fiscal Year 2011 for Shasta Trinity National Forest Administrative Jurisdiction Transfer Act of July 27, 2010, transfer to BLM from Forest Service.
- /m/ The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) and Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) donation cases completed in Fiscal Year 2011 (632.08 acres) plus “acquired other” land (1,327.92 acres) that had been previously omitted.

Table 1-5.

**AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011**

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	259,120	109,244	182	0	368,546
Klamath	46,199	20,962	0	0	67,161
Lane /e/	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	2,651,762

**Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011–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/ Lane County O&C lands are reduced by 2 acres, owing to a direct land sale to resolve an unintentional occupancy trespass.

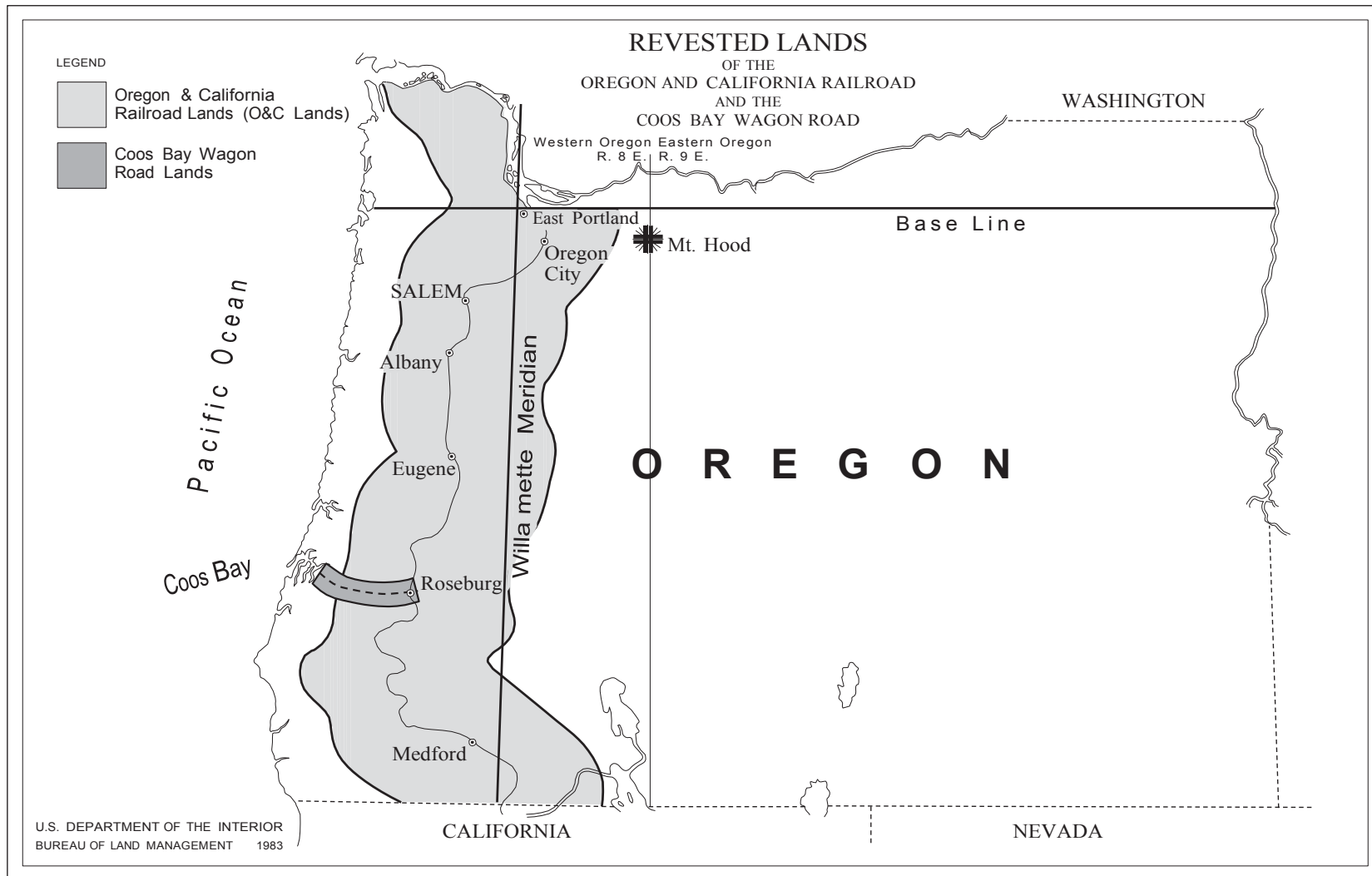


Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2011**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska				
Federal Aviation Administration	0	872.00	0	0
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	0	32.00	0	171.00
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	3,009.00
U.S. Geological Survey	0	0	0	115.00
Total Alaska	0	904.00	0	3,295.00
Arizona				
Bureau of Land Management	653,941.00	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	356,835.00	0	0	0
Total Arizona	1,010,776.00	0	0	0
Colorado				
U.S. Army	0	0	0	147,204.00
Total California	0	0	0	147,204.00
Florida				
U.S. Coast Guard	0	22.95	0	0
Total Florida	0	22.95	0	0
Idaho				
Bureau of Land Management	0	369.68	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	.21	0	0
Total Idaho	0	369.89	0	0
Montana				
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	3,550.62
U.S. Forest Service	170.00	0	0	95.00
Total Montana	170.00	0	0	3,645.62
Nevada				
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	5.00
Fish and Wildlife Service	9,460.66	0	0	457,800.00
Total Nevada	9,460.66	0	0	457,805.00
New Mexico				
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	200.00
Total New Mexico	0	0	0	200.00

Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2011–concluded**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Oregon				
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	507.50
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	20,339.89
Total Oregon	0	0	0	20,847.39
Washington				
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	1,542.90
Total Washington	0	0	0	1,542.90
Wyoming				
Bureau of Reclamation	0	27,825.00	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	21,636.29
Total Wyoming	0	27,825.00	0	21,636.29
Grand Total	1,020,406.66	29,121.84	0	656,176.20
Summary by Agency				
Bureau of Land Management	653,941.00	369.68	0	4,263.12
Bureau of Reclamation	0	27,825.00	0	0
Federal Aviation Administration	0	872.00	0	0
Fish and Wildlife Service	9,460.66	0	0	457,800.00
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	0	32.00	0	171.00
U.S. Army	0	0	0	147,204.00
U.S. Coast Guard	0	22.95	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	357,005.00	.21	0	46,623.08
U.S. Geological Survey	0	0	0	115.00
Agency Totals	1,020,406.66	29,121.84	0	656,176.20

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

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2011

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	2,484	166	150	1,671
Arizona	1	0	0	6
California	0	103	0	231
Colorado	0	18	0	39
Idaho	0	183	0	220
Montana	0	6	111	145
Nevada	0	270	0	967
New Mexico	3	1	1	17
Oregon	0	243	0	286
Utah	6	395	0	473
Washington	0	5	0	27
Wyoming	0	262	0	420
Total	2,494	1,652	262	4,502

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

Bureau of Land Management Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	1,915,976	18,444	4,686	2,798
Arizona	0	1,250	0	15
California	2,314	9,480	0	80
Colorado	100	7,840	0	106
Idaho	384	18,506	0	280
Louisiana	0	640	0	6
Montana	0	330	0	16
Nevada	0	25,659	0	215
New Mexico	4,580	9,343	0	104
Oregon	0	69,500	0	500
Utah	0	85,168	0	726
Washington	0	1,668	0	12
Wyoming	0	32,760	0	176
Total	1,923,354	280,588	4,686	5,034

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

USDA Forest Service Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Arizona	3	5	0	19
Arkansas	0	42	0	35
California	0	71	0	129
Colorado	4	74	0	141
Idaho	7	5	0	6
Kansas	3	4	0	6
Oregon	0	3	0	2
Utah	0	1	0	3
Washington	0	5	0	11
Wyoming	0	19	0	33
Total	17	229	0	385

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

USDA Forest Service Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Arizona	0	183	0	6
California	0	12,152	0	98
Colorado	0	2,437	9	75
Idaho	0	0	0	7
Kansas	3,849	10,209	0	112
Montana	0	137	0	6
Nebraska	0	5,760	0	38
Oregon	0	2,919	0	21
Utah	0	3	0	1
Washington	0	1,112	0	8
Total	3,849	34,912	9	372

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alabama	0	0	0	10
Alaska	17	9	59	848
Arizona	773	242	0	1,389
California	0	123	0	266
Colorado	4	0	0	19
Idaho	0	358	0	270
Louisiana	0	14	0	4
Maine	0	8	0	22
Michigan	0	7	0	0
Minnesota	0	76	0	80
Mississippi	0	43	0	54
Montana	0	638	0	408
Nebraska	0	70	0	203
Nevada	0	161	0	244
New Mexico	50	136	31	297
New York	0	23	0	0
North Carolina	0	6	0	20
North Dakota	0	21	0	68
Oklahoma	43	156	8	374
Oregon	0	5	0	19
South Dakota	0	54	0	117
Utah	166	264	0	337
Washington	0	40	0	131
Wisconsin	0	53	0	35
Wyoming	0	7	0	10
Total	1,053	2,514	98	5,225

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2011--continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alabama	0	480	0	8
Alaska	150	316	4	42
Arizona	98,261	46,225	0	924
California	0	31,040	0	210
Colorado	0	7,680	0	42
Idaho	0	21,440	0	178
Kansas	642	630	0	17
Minnesota	0	4,411	0	82
Montana	0	6,595	0	185
Nebraska	0	4,240	0	50
New Mexico	4,672	14,475	0	129
North Carolina	0	0	0	4
North Dakota	0	557	0	25
Oklahoma	6,420	20,996	0	341
Oregon	0	4,309	0	31
South Dakota	0	1,605	0	30
Utah	33,463	35,797	0	453
Washington	0	7,645	0	55
Wisconsin	0	330	0	41
Wyoming	0	116	0	3
Total	143,608	208,887	4	2,850

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

Other Agency Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska /c/	0	0	1	4
Arizona /d/	0	0	0	13
California /e/	0	4	0	0
California /f/	0	0	2	32
Colorado /e/	0	6	0	8
Colorado /c/	4	9	0	25
Idaho /g/	0	11	0	1
Louisiana /f/	0	0	1	6
Montana /h/	0	0	0	1
Nevada /e/	0	31	0	180
Nevada /i/	0	115	0	81
New Mexico /j/	44	98	3	96
Oregon /k/	0	7	0	20
Utah /c/	12	7	0	100
Washington /c/	0	11	0	10
Total	60	299	7	577

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

Other Agency Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	0	93	0	1
Arizona	0	0	0	3
California	160	3,031	0	45
Colorado	0	2,400	0	85
Idaho	0	40	0	6
Louisiana	0	0	1	1
Montana	0	5,440	0	66
Nevada	0	6,392	0	51
New Mexico	0	818	0	8
Utah	325	362	0	10
Total	485	18,576	1	276

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2011--continued

Grand Totals

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alabama	0	0	0	10
Alaska	2,501	175	210	2,523
Arizona	777	247	0	1,427
Arkansas	0	42	0	35
California	0	301	2	658
Colorado	12	107	0	232
Idaho	7	557	0	497
Kansas	3	4	0	6
Louisiana	0	14	1	10
Maine	0	8	0	22
Michigan	0	7	0	0
Minnesota	0	76	0	80
Mississippi	0	43	0	54
Montana	0	644	111	554
Nebraska	0	70	0	203
Nevada	0	577	0	1,472
New Mexico	97	235	35	410
New York	0	23	0	0
North Carolina	0	6	0	20
North Dakota	0	21	0	68
Oklahoma	43	156	8	374
Oregon	0	258	0	327
South Dakota	0	54	0	117
Utah	184	667	0	913
Washington	0	61	0	179
Wisconsin	0	53	0	35
Wyoming	0	288	0	463
Total	3,624	4,694	367	10,689

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2011--continued

Grand Totals

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alabama	0	480	0	8
Alaska	1,916,126	18,853	4,690	2,841
Arizona	98,261	47,658	0	948
California	2,474	55,703	0	433
Colorado	100	20,357	9	308
Idaho	384	39,986	0	471
Kansas	4,491	10,839	0	129
Louisiana	0	640	1	7
Minnesota	0	4,411	0	82
Montana	0	12,502	0	273
Nebraska	0	10,000	0	88
Nevada	0	32,051	0	266
New Mexico	9,252	24,636	0	241
North Carolina	0	0	0	4
North Dakota	0	557	0	25
Oklahoma	6,420	20,996	0	341
Oregon	0	76,728	0	552
South Dakota	0	1,605	0	30
Utah	33,788	121,330	0	1,190
Washington	0	10,425	0	75
Wisconsin	0	330	0	41
Wyoming	0	32,876	0	179
Total	2,071,296	542,963	4,700	8,532

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

Plats Accepted

Geographic State	Field Surveys	Supplemental Plats	Protraction Diagrams Approved //
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alabama	3	0	0
Alaska	219	12	0
Arizona	52	2	45
California	48	8	0
Colorado	36	5	0
Idaho	75	6	0
Kansas	4	0	0
Louisiana	2	0	0
Minnesota	3	0	0
Montana	33	3	1
Nebraska	7	0	0
Nevada	32	2	0
New Mexico	33	3	0
North Carolina	1	0	0
North Dakota	5	1	0
Oklahoma	41	0	0
Oregon	114	1	0
South Dakota	5	0	0
Utah	57	6	0
Washington	16	0	0
Wisconsin	3	0	0
Wyoming	13	2	0
Total	802	51	46

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

Geographic Coordinate Data Base /m/

All Year Accomplishments

Geographic State	Total in State	Number Planned	Number Computed /n/	GIS Validated /o/
	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>
Alaska /p/	18,656	18,656	4,887	4,307
Arizona	3,412	3,412	3,410	3,410
California	4,815	4,665	3,897	3,897
Colorado	3,059	2,959	2,959	2,933
Eastern States /q/	0	0	1,265	1,265
Idaho	2,489	2,489	2,303	2,303
Montana	4,191	4,191	4,191	4,188
Nevada	3,377	3,215	3,202	3,100
New Mexico	3,288	3,288	3,286	3,227
North Dakota	2,047	2,047	1,795	1,635
Oklahoma	2,078	2,078	1,452	1,446
Oregon	2,897	2,897	2,686	2,686
South Dakota	2,100	2,100	1,691	1,303
Utah	2,565	2,518	2,523	2,429
Washington	2,087	2,087	906	906
Wyoming	2,889	2,748	2,748	2,748
Total	59,950	59,350	43,201	41,783

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2011–continued

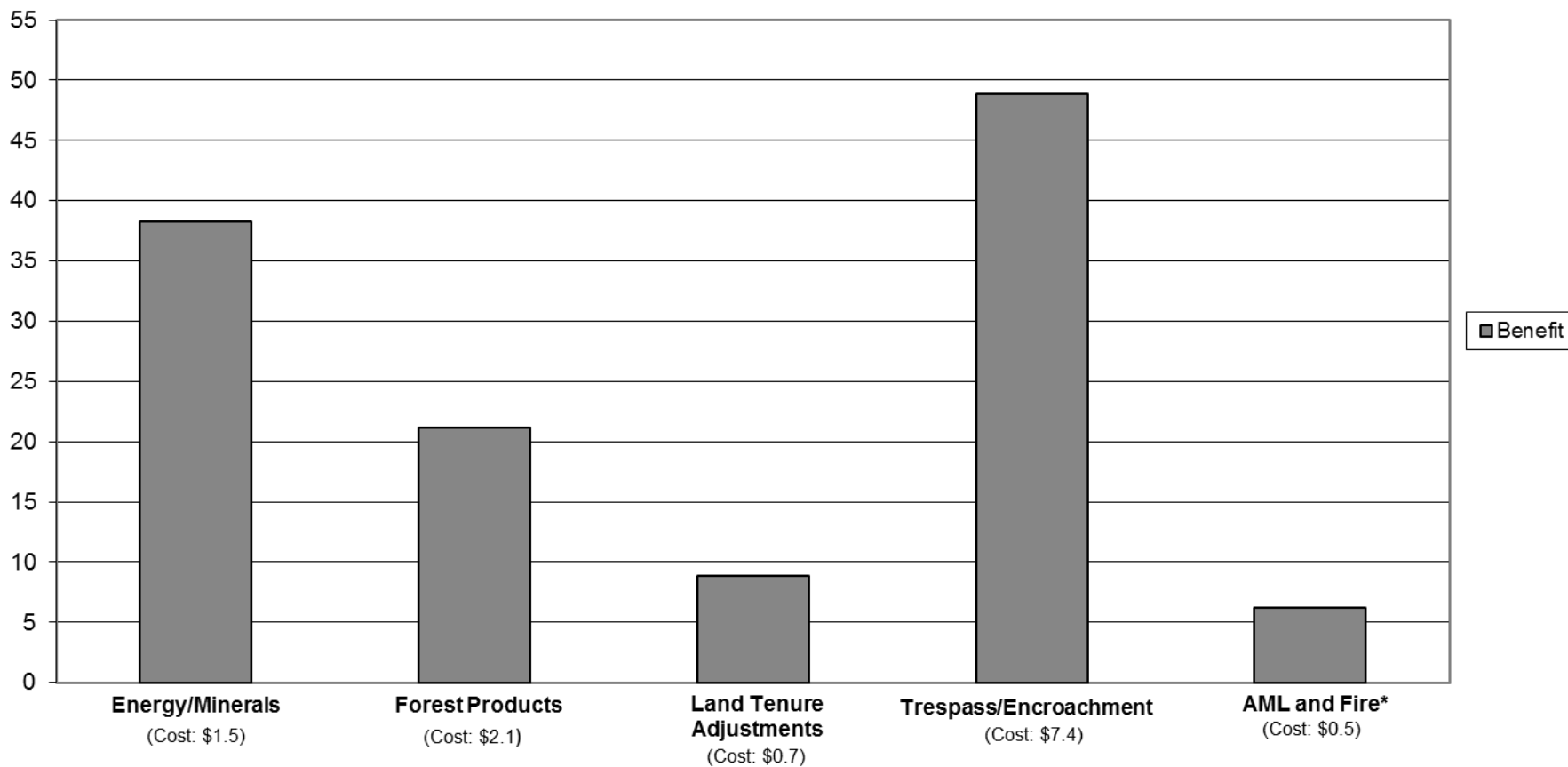
- /a/ The accomplishments reported under Field Accomplishments are those miles and monuments that were reported during the actual field survey process.
- /b/ The accomplishments reported under Office Accomplishments are those acres and miles that were reported after the approval of the survey plat and field notes.
- /c/ National Park Service.
- /d/ Federal Highway Administration.
- /e/ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- /f/ General Services Administration.
- /g/ Coeur d’Alene Tribe.
- /h/ Corps of Engineers.
- /i/ Pershing County Water Authority.
- /j/ Navajo Indian Nation.
- /k/ Bureau of Reclamation.
- /l/ Protraction Diagrams are generally produced for the U.S. Forest Service but may represent unsurveyed land managed by any agency.
- /m/ The Geographic Coordinate Date Base (GCDB) results from the computation of coordinates, in latitude and longitude, to corners of the Public Land Survey System and is intended for use in a land or Geographic Information System (GIS), not for boundary determination.
- /n/ Townships for which all coordinate data have been computed.
- /o/ GIS validated refers to townships for which the entire GCDB process has been completed; these have been submitted for posting on the Land Survey Information System National Home Page (www.geocommunicator.gov/GeoComm/lsis_home/home/index.htm).

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2011–concluded

- /p/ Alaska is collecting digital information in a different format; Alaska’s progress is included with the GCDB for reporting purposes.
- /q/ Eastern States is not included in the totals. Eastern States primarily provides training and technical assistance to other organizations in their data collection efforts.

Cadastral Survey Costs and Benefits to the BLM - FY 2011 Field Work Performed During the Fiscal Year

Reported in Millions of Dollars

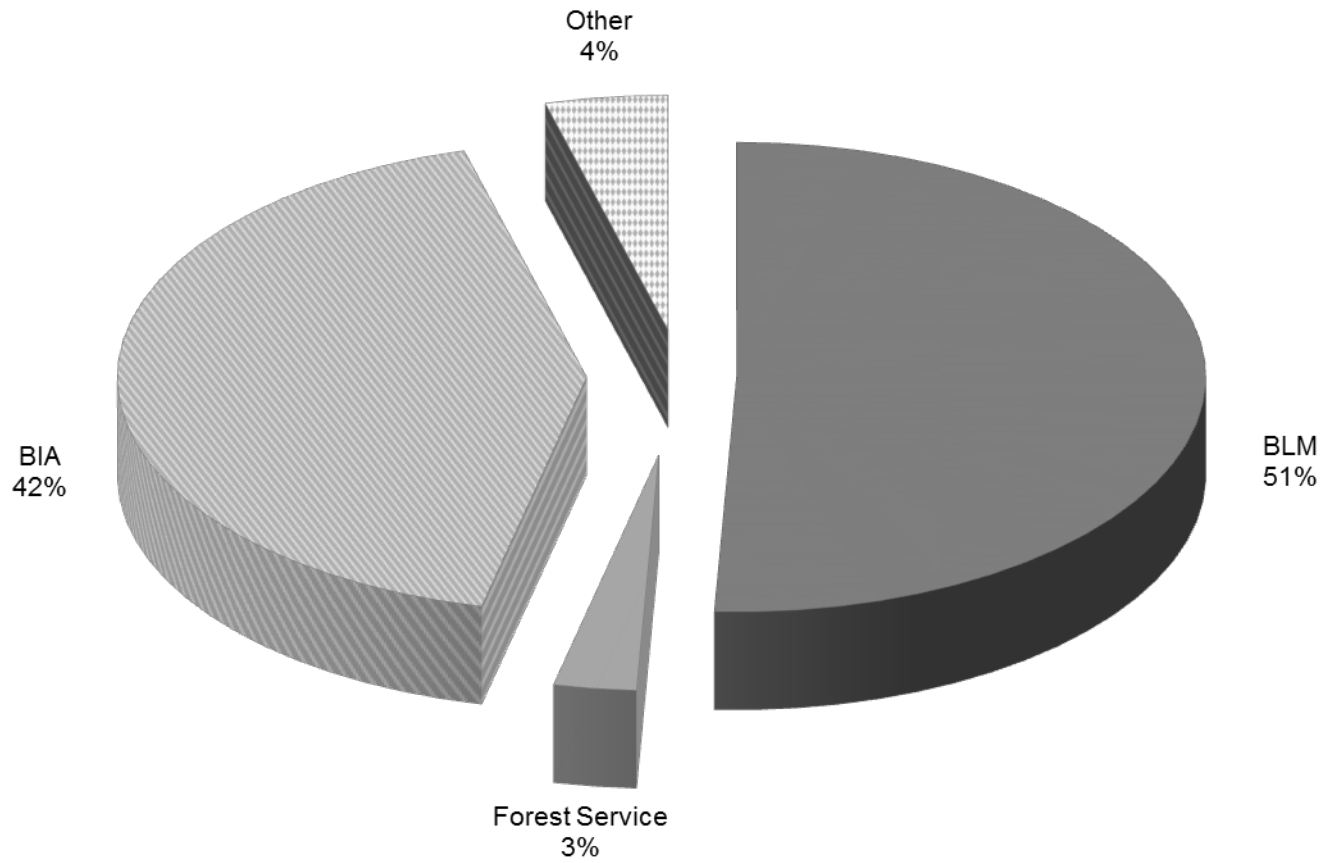


Total Cadastral Survey Services Cost: \$12 million

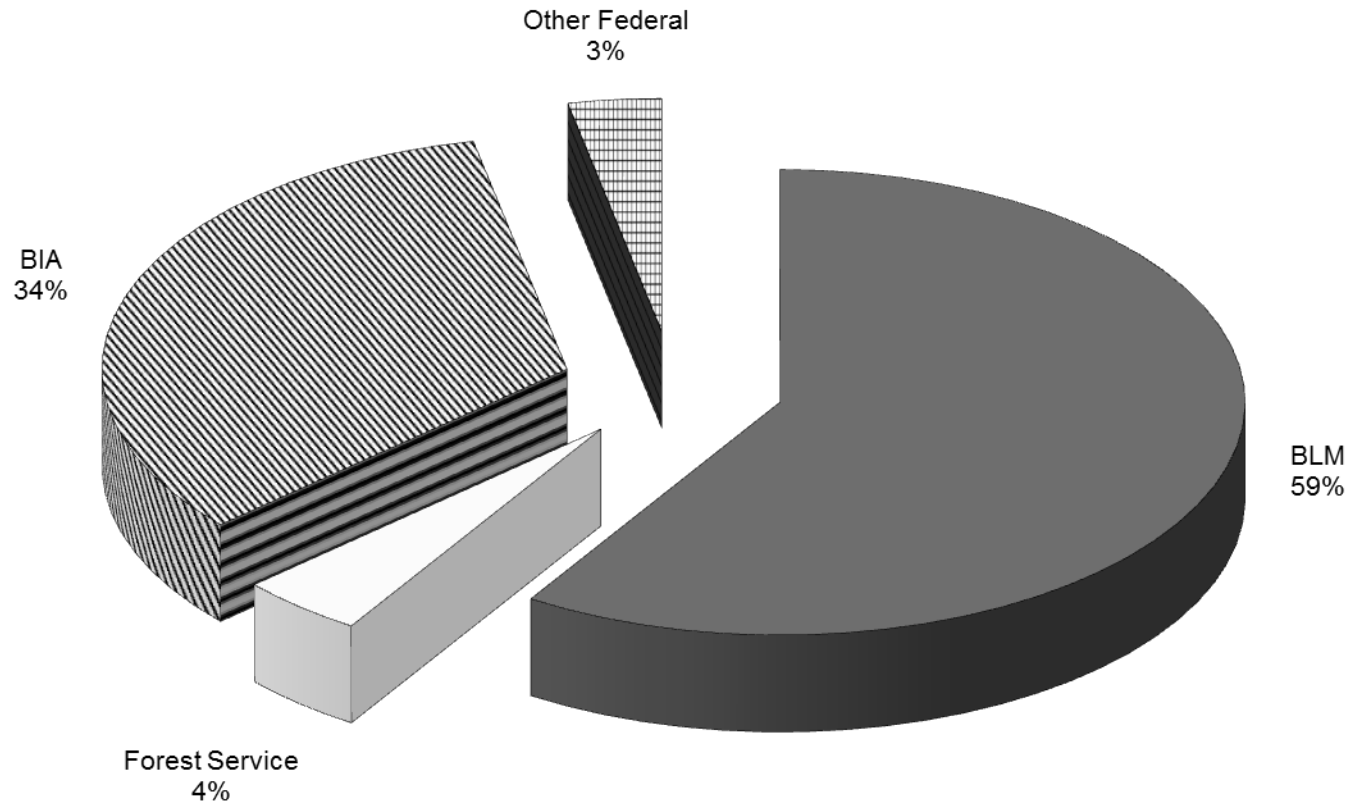
Total Benefit: \$123 million

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

FY 2011 Cadastral Survey Field Accomplishments
Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



FY 2011 Cadastral Survey Office Accomplishments
Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2011**

Obligations of Appropriations Made to the Bureau of Land Management

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Management of Lands and Resources	\$1,110,039,743
Helium	203,498,318
Oregon and California Grant Lands	112,264,259
Payments to States	91,456,646
Working Capital	49,791,234
Cost Recovery	29,323,117
Land Acquisition	24,646,201
Trust	23,296,272
Energy Act Funds /a/	23,259,705
Southern Nevada Public Land Management /b/	18,204,067
Recreation and Public Lands Support /c/	17,590,511
Range Improvements	11,603,228
Forest Recovery and Restoration	10,025,310
Construction and Access	4,283,798
Lincoln County Land Act Land Sales /d/	3,740,662
Management of Lands and Resources - Recovery Act /e/	1,751,985
Construction and Access - Recovery Act /f/	1,535,108
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act /g/	1,429,700
Road Maintenance	1,196,032
Quarters	681,042
Naval Oil Shale Reserve Restoration	422,961
Stewardship Contract Product Sales /h/	0
Total of BLM Appropriations Obligated	\$1,740,039,899

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

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Federal Firefighting /i/	\$479,529,500
Hazardous Materials	3,609,514
Forest Protection and Utilization	2,520,739
Federal Highways /j/	2,070,197
Natural Resource Damage Assessment /k/	1,086,975
Federal Firefighting - Recovery Act /l/	9,385
Total of Transferred Appropriations Obligated	\$488,826,310
Grand Total of Obligations	\$2,228,866,209

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED
FISCAL YEAR 2011–continued**

- /a/ Public Law 109-58, Energy Policy Act of 2005, established Energy Act Funds as follows: Title III, Subtitle D, Naval Petroleum Reserve; Title III, Subtitle F, Access to Federal Lands; and Title II, Subtitle B, Geothermal Energy.
- /b/ Obligations were down in such programs as land acquisition, conservation, sales preparation (Clark County), and hazardous fuels reduction.
- /c/ 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.
- /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/ Public Law 111-5, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), authorizes the BLM to expend \$125 million on BLM lands for such work as maintenance, rehabilitation, and restoration of facilities, property, trails, and lands, and for remediation of abandoned mines and wells. By the end of Fiscal Year 2010, these dollars had been substantially spent or obligated for projects targeting, for example, phosphate hazard abatement, water treatment, watershed restoration, and renewable energy. For additional information, refer to www.Recovery.gov.
- /f/ Public Law 111-5, ARRA, authorizes the BLM to expend \$180 million on BLM lands for such work as construction, reconstruction, decommissioning, and repair of roads, bridges, trails, property, and facilities, and for energy-efficient retrofits of existing facilities. By the end of Fiscal Year 2010, these dollars had been either spent or obligated. A sampling of the projects includes an administrative building at Grand Staircase–Escalante National Monument in Utah; energy savings performance contracts in Alaska; and road rehabilitation, restoration, and resurfacing in various jurisdictions. For additional information, refer to www.Recovery.gov.
- /g/ 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.
- /h/ The Fiscal Year 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Bill (Public Law 108-7), Section 323, amended Section 347 of the Fiscal Year 1999 Appropriation Omnibus (Public Law 105-277), which originally granted the U.S. Forest Service pilot stewardship contracting authority. It states, “Until September 30, 2013, the USDA Forest Service and the Bureau Land Management, via agreement or contract as appropriate, may enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities, to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.”

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED
FISCAL YEAR 2011–concluded**

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

PART 2

HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE LANDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2-4, Forest Development Accomplishments in Acres, describes the numerous reforestation and improvement projects completed during Fiscal Year 2011 for restoring forest health conditions on the BLM public lands.

Table 2-5, Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in the conterminous 48 States, describes the various types of wildlife habitats that exist on BLM-administered lands in the conterminous 48 states. These lands offer important feeding, roosting, breeding, nesting, and refuge areas for a wide variety of wildlife across the western United States. For purposes of this table, the term habitat represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) of the 2006 National Land Cover Database for the United States.

Table 2-6, Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in Alaska, describes the various types of wildlife habitat on BLM-administered lands in Alaska. These lands offer important feeding, roosting, breeding, nesting, and refuge areas for a wide variety of wildlife across Alaska. For purposes of this table, the term habitat represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) of the 2006 National Land Cover Database for the United States.

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

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

Table 2-1. PERCENTAGE OF RANGELAND ACREAGE BY ECOLOGICAL STATUS BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2011

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	16	3	21	45	31
Colorado	52	10	32	36	22
Idaho	73	2	25	41	32
Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota	79	9	66	24	1
Nevada	40	4	38	46	12
New Mexico	74	5	25	40	29
Oregon and Washington	58	1	28	58	12
Utah	63	12	31	45	13
Wyoming	59	27	38	30	5
Total Bureauwide	55	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 2011 may account for slight differences in these percentages as compared with Fiscal Year 2010 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 2011 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 2011

Condition of Riparian Areas – Miles /a/

State	Proper Functioning Condition /b/	Functioning-At-Risk /c/				Non-Functional /d/	Unknown /e/	Total /f/
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down	Total			
Alaska	107,521 100%	30 0%	0 0%	0 0%	30 0%	14 0%	0 0%	107,565
Arizona	345 40%	136 16%	229 27%	69 8%	434 50%	21 2%	64 7%	864
California	1,061 52%	372 18%	297 15%	37 2%	706 35%	57 3%	220 11%	2,044
Colorado	2,424 60%	437 11%	509 13%	154 4%	1,100 27%	431 11%	60 1%	4,015
Eastern States	5 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	5
Idaho	2,240 51%	485 11%	1,106 25%	163 4%	1,754 40%	283 7%	75 2%	4,352
Montana	2,760 65%	376 9%	762 18%	94 2%	1,232 29%	215 5%	69 2%	4,276
Nevada	884 33%	442 17%	338 13%	518 19%	1,298 49%	462 17%	20 1%	2,664
New Mexico	220 48%	132 29%	60 13%	20 4%	212 47%	21 5%	0 0%	453
Oregon	5,116 26%	2,065 10%	1,042 5%	383 2%	3,490 18%	332 2%	10,773 55%	19,711
Utah	3,130 61%	490 10%	798 16%	358 7%	1,646 32%	310 6%	55 1%	5,141
Wyoming	1,695 41%	638 15%	908 22%	572 14%	2,118 51%	235 6%	136 3%	4,184
Total Lower 48	19,880 42%	5,573 12%	6,049 13%	2,368 5%	13,990 29%	2,367 5%	11,472 24%	47,709
Total BLM	127,401 82%	5,603 4%	6,049 4%	2,368 2%	14,020 9%	2,381 2%	11,472 7%	155,274

Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS, FISCAL YEAR 2011–continued

Condition of Wetland Areas – Acres /g/

State	Proper Functioning Condition /b/	Functioning-At-Risk /c/				Non-Functional /d/	Unknown /e/	Total /f/
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down	Total			
Alaska	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	4,022 64%	431 7%	1,038 17%	220 4%	1,689 27%	299 5%	266 4%	6,276
Colorado /f/	8,260 71%	179 2%	658 6%	106 1%	943 8%	25 0%	2,396 21%	11,624
Eastern States	119 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	119
Idaho /f/	1,538 39%	638 16%	372 9%	187 5%	1,197 30%	202 5%	1,022 26%	3,959
Montana /f/	7,082 17%	424 1%	2,439 6%	797 2%	3,660 9%	372 1%	30,306 73%	41,420
Nevada	8,845 48%	611 3%	987 5%	1,829 10%	3,427 18%	312 2%	5,952 32%	18,536
New Mexico	1,905 37%	16 0%	54 1%	4 0%	74 1%	778 15%	2,365 46%	5,122
Oregon	136,090 79%	1,896 1%	1,415 1%	415 0%	3,726 2%	463 0%	32,719 19%	172,998
Utah	9,962 45%	2,825 13%	1,991 9%	590 3%	5,406 24%	2,053 9%	4,737 21%	22,158
Wyoming	4,615 35%	491 4%	2,785 21%	2,286 17%	5,562 42%	381 3%	2,564 20%	13,122
Total Lower 48	182,789 58%	25,349 8%	11,850 4%	6,534 2%	43,733 14%	7,917 2%	83,172 26%	317,611
Total BLM	12,591,845 98%	25,486 0%	11,850 0%	6,534 0%	43,870 0%	7,917 0%	226,277 1%	12,869,909

**Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011–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 (GIS) tools are used during field inventories. In Fiscal Year 2011 several states’ wetland acres substantially changed. 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 2011

Practice	Units	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon	Utah	Wyoming	Total
Soil Stabilization and Improvement												
Brush Control	Acres	12,451	1,396	3,132	266	2,617	8,826	260,636	7,082	451	25,965	322,822
Seeding/Planting	Acres	3,204	20	2,136	33,522	1,975	25,152	3,045	526	0	2,156	71,736
Soil Stabilization	Acres	0	0	400	33,296	195	6,967	0	0	0	0	40,858
Weed Control	Acres	469	704	13,435	43,476	21,760	19,440	14,853	17,232	14,079	42,864	188,312
Water Management												
Detention and Diversion	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	7
Pipelines - Waters	Quantity	5	5	7	31	16	4	89	8	1	29	195
- Length	Miles	3	2	4	33	14	3	91	6	2	28	186
Reservoirs	Quantity	0	6	11	0	23	0	5	2	10	19	76
Springs	Quantity	0	9	0	3	1	2	0	2	2	2	21
Water Catchments	Quantity	0	0	1	1	10	5	10	1	0	6	34
	Gallons	0	0	1,000	500	18,000	8,600	26,650	1,000	0	2,000	57,750
Wells	Quantity	0	0	1	1	15	2	6	2	1	22	50
Storage/Drinking	Quantity	1	4	2	0	1	21	22	52	0	5	108
	Gallons	3,000	1,600	4,700	0	1,500	21,500	101,164	1,200	0	600	135,264
Program Facilities												
Cattleguards	Quantity	3	4	1	7	29	14	3	14	13	0	88
Fences	Miles	0	27	31	288	50	20	103	65	44	28	656

Notes: 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.

Table 2-4.

FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2011

Administrative State	Reforestation <i>la/</i>			Stand Productivity <i>lb/</i>	Genetic Tree Improvement <i>lc/</i>	Stand Improvement <i>ld/</i>			Stand Conversion <i>le/</i>	Pruning <i>lf/</i>
	Planting	Site Preparation	Protection	Fertilization	Planted	Release	Pre-Commercial Thinning	Commercial Thinning		
Alaska	10	40	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	983	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	60	220	780	1,410	0	220
Colorado	74	227	66	0	0	246	1,519	488	1,185	464
Idaho	194	389	0	0	0	0	347	340	354	0
Montana	195	150	609	0	0	80	1,244	816	100	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	10	0	0	0	0	0	970	0	0	0
Oregon	1,597	557	3,653	211	261	1,985	8,155	16,736	111	1,506
–Eastern /g/	399	0	120	0	0	0	1,207	2,641	0	350
–Western /h/	1,198	557	3,533	211	261	1,985	6,948	14,095	111	1,156
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	50	500	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	880	702	26	0
Total	2,080	1,363	4,328	211	321	2,531	15,428	20,542	2,276	2,190
Group Totals	8,303 (Reforestation)					38,501 (Stand Improvement)				

**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2011
–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 2011**

Administrative State	Shrub/Scrub	Herbaceous	Deciduous Forest	Evergreen Forest	Mixed Forest	Woody Wetlands
Arizona	10,918,556	496,709	9,381	584,266	551	25,908
California	13,164,310	558,580	33,734	712,531	106,458	5,336
Colorado	4,321,624	489,007	500,584	2,795,267	14,562	30,185
Idaho	8,692,852	2,199,813	21,945	576,170	1,411	13,590
Montana	1,714,296	6,033,277	8,999	791,582	3,244	22,243
Nevada	37,896,968	2,041,274	20,592	4,425,642	7,817	21,800
New Mexico	10,587,639	1,980,206	951	689,555	303	8,040
Oregon	12,547,385	718,879	11,254	2,160,677	172,434	7,776
Utah	14,625,769	1,719,503	83,344	3,672,358	4,363	38,964
Wyoming	13,319,977	3,351,517	33,628	469,348	7,940	20,966
Total	127,789,376	19,588,765	724,412	16,877,396	319,083	194,808

Table 2-5.

**TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE
CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2011–concluded**

Administrative State	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	Barren Land	Open Water	Recently Burned	Other
Arizona	7,081	124,099	14,037	10,914	81,862
California	9,011	1,664,138	22,337	31,999	117,419
Colorado	5,228	132,655	15,054	9,507	47,076
Idaho	6,118	135,433	13,211	381,229	108,724
Montana	11,230	68,415	13,273	8,353	58,039
Nevada	12,394	1,368,715	6,762	10,378	174,637
New Mexico	3,434	158,148	8,824	86,936	55,744
Oregon	16,172	295,055	77,248	19,474	134,554
Utah	10,093	2,483,738	29,816	27,401	143,439
Wyoming	32,219	190,813	4,637	373	72,832
Total	112,980	6,621,209	205,199	586,564	994,326

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on the public lands in the coterminous 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 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 Fry, J. et al., “Completion of the 2006 National Land Cover Database for the Conterminous United States,” *Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing*, vol. 77(9): 858–64. Acres of BLM land were newly derived from the Surface Management Agency data compiled at the National Operations Center, Denver, CO (December 2011), and acres recently burned (2011 wildland fires) were derived from the National Interagency Fire Center Wildland Fire Management Information System (WFMI 2011). Geographic Information System (GIS) technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands.

Table 2-6. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA, FISCAL YEAR 2011

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

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

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

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on the public lands in Alaska. At present, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these important habitats (i.e., plant communities or land cover) in concert with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements of nongame wildlife species, as well as previously featured game species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (i.e., grassland wildlife species are generally associated with grassland habitat and plant communities, etc.). For the purposes of this table, the term “habitat” represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) reflected in Fry, J. et al., “Completion of the 2006 National Land Cover Database for the Conterminous United States,” *Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing*, vol. 77(9): 858–64. Acres of BLM land were newly derived from the Surface Management Agency data compiled at the National Operations Center, Denver, CO (December 2011), and acres recently burned (2011 wildland fires) were derived from the National Interagency Fire Center Wildland Fire Management Information System (WFMI 2011). Geographic Information System (GIS) technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands. Alaska-wide National Landcover Database was completed in March 2008.

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2011**

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	4	1,000	0	54
Arizona	0	130,195	0	6
California	10	142,562	27	26
Colorado	0	603,299	58	162
Eastern States	0	958	0	0
Idaho	3	1,534,100	0	36
Montana	2	338,269	40	124
Nevada	4	689,869	0	0
New Mexico	2	714,885	0	22
Oregon	9	452,993	260	465
Utah	2	114,407	325	44
Wyoming	12	539,901	60	16
Total	48	5,262,438	770	955

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2011–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	8	0	0	0	26
Arizona	32	26	652	0	14
California	342	62	101,069	329	26
Colorado	135	43	19,526	2,107	76
Eastern States	4	1	192	5	2
Idaho	56	44	102,450	30	36
Montana	37	94	6,006	110	28
Nevada	277	93	6,025	463	3
New Mexico	439	17	25,382	7,270	65
Oregon	124	56	14,199	3,305	209
Utah	88	15	19,925	145	32
Wyoming	54	14	375	195	87
Total	1,596	465	295,801	13,959	604

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2011—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	81	0	0	0	0
Arizona	90	20	67	8	39
California	609	28	85	24	86
Colorado	80	57	182	62	243
Eastern States	2	0	0	0	0
Idaho	369	1	162	56	107
Montana	64	14	229	18	130
Nevada	1	6	72	7	37
New Mexico	83	38	823	33	115
Oregon	723	15	121	39	125
Utah	305	22	131	4	71
Wyoming	135	0	35	6	86
Total	2,542	201	1,907	257	1,039

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2011–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	501	0	3,349,000	25,000	520
Arizona	343	20,000	925,828	0	129
California	1,864	2,150	249,844	428	317
Colorado	939	20,372	722,671	7,045	385
Eastern States	14	230	720	1	1
Idaho	1,326	200	253,126	136	580
Montana	1,491	1,072	516,009	5,553	401
Nevada	216	0	3,681,458	163	206
New Mexico	242	25,210	903,123	60	259
Oregon	2,714	10,563	551,134	2,867	528
Utah	691	63,208	685,086	16,021	216
Wyoming	2,037	23,650	1,691,628	203	635
Total	12,378	166,655	13,529,627	57,477	4,177

**Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2011–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 2011 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 2011**

	Number /a/	Acres Treated /b/	Funding /c/
Alaska	2	0	\$42,901
Arizona	6	336	388,964
California	11	904	346,180
Colorado	19	3,261	1,084,548
Idaho	53	764,486	10,177,193
Montana	0	0	12,513
Nevada	38	8,227	1,921,451
New Mexico	12	100,582	319,911
Oregon	13	2,177	542,050
Utah	13	11,189	1,478,708
Washington	3	755	140,893
Wyoming	4	10,587	95,154
Total	174	902,504	\$16,550,466

/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 2011 for treatments, monitoring, and inventory/assessment; these may include funding for treatments approved in 2008, 2009, and 2010, as well as planning costs for many of the Fiscal Year 2011 fires. Total does not include indirect support and other program oversight and development costs (approximately \$150,406) or funds expended in the Native Plant Materials Development Program (approximately \$304,014).

PART 3

COMMERCIAL USES AND REVENUES GENERATED

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

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

The BLM administers about 247.5 million surface acres of public land, about one-eighth of the land in the United States, and approximately 700 million acres of on-shore Federal mineral estate on or underlying both Federal surface ownerships and privately owned lands. The BLM also provides technical supervision of mineral development and cadastral (land) survey on 56 million acres of American Indian trust lands.

The following tables show the essential outputs of various interrelated programs that provide commercial uses as shown in Tables 3-1 through 3-24. Tables 3-25 through 3-32 display outcome-oriented information in terms of receipts or payments and the allocation of funds generated from commercial use activities on public lands. Table 3-33 presents a financial update for the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, whereas Table 3-34 presents information on the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act. Table 3-35 presents information on compliance with diligent development and continued operation of Federal coal leases.

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. The onshore Federal mineral revenues generated by the BLM and collected by the ONRR, including royalties, rents, and bonus bids, totaled \$4.1 billion for Fiscal Year 2011. Mineral operations on American Indian trust lands generated \$545 million in revenue for Indian mineral owners.

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2011

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
	_____	_____	_____
BLM LANDS PATENTED			
<u>Airport</u>			
Wyoming	1	70	\$0
Total	1	70	\$0
<u>Color-of-Title</u>			
Idaho	1	18	\$19,196
Montana	1	1	540
New Mexico	3	6	10,004
Total	5	25	\$29,740
<u>Desert Land</u>			
None			
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /a/</u>			
Eastern States	1	201	\$26,000
New Mexico	1	1,940	935,000
Total	2	2,141	\$961,000
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA and FLTFA) /b/</u>			
New Mexico	1	2,000	\$832,000
Total	1	2,000	\$832,000
<u>Exchanges (Act of Congress)</u>			
None			
<u>Exchanges (36 CFR 254.1)</u>			
None			
Grand Total Exchanges	3	4,141	\$1,793,000
<u>Homestead</u>			
None			
<u>Reclamation Homestead</u>			
None			

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
BLM LANDS PATENTED—continued			
<u>Recreation and Public Purposes</u>			
Arizona /c/	3	623	\$21,043
California /d/	1	160	100
Idaho	4	344	1,415
Nevada	10	1,102	7,420
Utah	4	225	1,946
Wyoming	4	383	450
Total	26	2,837	\$32,374
<u>Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA) /e/</u>			
California	2	14	\$42,150
Colorado	10	8	96,100
Idaho /f/	5	419	142,680
New Mexico	1	60	16,700
South Dakota	1	0	183
Wyoming	1	10	3,600
Total	20	511	\$301,413
<u>Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA and FLTFA) /g/</u>			
California	4	319	\$317,000
New Mexico	1	74	275,000
Oregon	1	2	11,150
Total	6	395	\$603,150
<u>Sales (SNPLMA) /h/</u>			
Nevada	3	508	\$457,500
Total	3	508	\$457,500
<u>Sales (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
Montana /i/	104	92	\$0
Nevada /j/	1	3	6,900
Utah /k/ /l/	2	80	363,500
Total	107	175	\$370,400
Grand Total Sales	136	1,589	\$1,732,463

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<u>State Grants</u>			
None			
<u>Land Transfers (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
Eastern States /m/	1	120	\$0
Eastern States /n/	20	3,029	0
Eastern States /o/	4	264	0
Eastern States /p/	2	142	0
Idaho /f/ /l/	2	161	0
Nevada	6	835	0
New Mexico /q/	2	1,490	0
Total	37	6,041	\$0
Total BLM Lands Patented (excluding Alaska conveyances)	208	14,703	\$3,587,577
<u>Alaska Conveyances /r/</u>			
State Selection Patents	19	79,737	\$0
State Selection Tentative Approvals	86	929,733	0
Total State Selections	105	1,009,470	\$0
Native Selection Patents	27	165,144	\$0
Native Selection Interim Conveyances	22	692,415	0
Total Native Selections	49	857,559	\$0
Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Patents	2	452	\$0
Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Interim Conveyances	0	0	0
Total Alaska Railroad Transfer Act	2	452	\$0
Native Allotment Certificates	10	941	\$0
Native Veteran Allotment Certificates	26	2,943	0
Total Certificates of Allotment	36	3,884	\$0
Homesites or Headquarters	0	0	\$0
Native Townsites	0	0	0
Non-Native Townsites	0	0	0
Railroad Townsites	0	0	0
Trade and Manufacturing Sites	0	0	0
Total Sites	0	0	\$0
Total Alaska Conveyances	192	1,871,365	\$0
Grand Total BLM Lands Patented (including Alaska Conveyances)	400	1,886,068	\$3,587,577

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2011–continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
FEDERAL MINERALS PATENTED			
<u>Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals</u>			
Oklahoma /s/	2	320	\$0
Oregon	1	83	550
Total	3	403	\$550
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /a/</u>			
None			
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA and FLTFA) /b/</u>			
None			
<u>Exchanges (Act of Congress)</u>			
Colorado /t/	1	16,171	\$0
Total	1	16,171	\$0
<u>Minerals (43 CFR 2720)</u>			
California	7	509	\$203,095
Total	7	509	\$203,095
<u>Minerals (43 CFR 3860) (Surface included in Patent)</u>			
Arizona	1	243	\$608
California	1	10	300
Total	2	253	\$908
<u>Minerals (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
None			
<u>Recreation and Public Purpose Conveyance</u>			
None			
Grand Total Federal Minerals Patented	13	17,336	\$204,553

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

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

- /a/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756). Purchase money (cash equalization payment) received from these exchanges is *not* subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613). See Table 5-8a and Table 5-8b—Land Exchanges and Acquisitions.
- /b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA. Purchase money (cash equalization payment) is subject to Title II of FLTFA. See Table 5-8a and Table 5-8b—Land Exchanges and Acquisitions.
- /c/ Includes two Recreation and Public Purpose (R&PP) Certificates of Transfer/Change of Use (acreage not counted).
- /d/ Paid only filing fee.
- /e/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of FLPMA (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713). Purchase money received from these sales is *not* subject to Title II of FLTFA.
- /f/ Minerals included in patent.
- /g/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of FLPMA. Purchase money received from these sales is subject to Title II of FLTFA. See Table 3-34, Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act Proceeds from Sales, Exchanges, and Acquisitions.
- /h/ Sales pursuant to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /i/ Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge Enhancement Act of 2000, Title VII (Public Law 106-541; 114 Stat. 2699, December 11, 2000).
- /j/ Sale pursuant to the Tax Relief and Healthcare Act of 2006, Sec. 311 of Title III, White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-432; 120 Stat. 3028–30, December 20, 2006).
- /k/ Sale pursuant to Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-68; 123 Stat. 2023–53, October 1, 2009).
- /l/ Sales pursuant to the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11; 123 Stat. 991, March 30, 2009).
- /m/ Land transfer (donation) pursuant to the First Morrill Act of July 2, 1862 (7 U.S.C. 301; 12 Stat. 503).
- /n/ Land transfer pursuant to the Land Act of 1820 (Chapter 51, 3 Stat. 566, enacted April 24, 1820).
- /o/ Land transfer pursuant to the Land Scrip Act of February 11, 1847 (9 Stat. 123).

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2011–concluded

- /p/ Issuance of patent in fee title pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. 1015).
- /q/ Patents issued pursuant to 43 CFR 1745(b) (Chapter 11(A), Part 1860, Conveyances, Disclaimers and Correction Documents).
- /r/ Alaska Conveyances: Transfer of title pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601), as amended, whether by tentative approval, interim conveyance, or patent, whichever occurs first.
- Tentative Approvals (TA): Conveyance granting to the State of Alaska legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land provided by the act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land.
- Interim Conveyances (IC): Conveyance granting to the recipient legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land provided by the act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land.
- Certificates of Allotment (COA): Document that passes title for Native allotments. These are issued in a restricted status. The BLM issues the COA to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), which holds the title in trust for the allottee. While the allotment title is held in trust status, the lands are inalienable, meaning that they cannot be seized for debt and are not subject to taxation. They also cannot be sold or encumbered without BIA approval.
- /s/ Bureau of Indian Affairs mineral patent pursuant to 25 CFR 152.6 (Chapter 1(H), Part 152, Issuance of Patents in Fee, Certificates of Competency, Removal of Restrictions, and Sale of Certain Indian Lands).
- /t/ Conveyance of minerals pursuant to the Act of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465), as amended, and the Act of February 8, 1925 (43 Stat. 1090).

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2011

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 2011—continued

Type of Mineral Reservation

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Mineral & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
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
Total 1949–2011	10,267,385	178,159	2,433,382	8,604	1,111,390	348,376	14,347,296

Table 3-2.

**PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES
THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2011—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>	<i>Acres</i>
Grand Total	45,539,893	16,253,543	4,524,762	415,575	1,490,100	2,547,522	70,771,395 /c/

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 (FLPMA) of 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701).

Table 3-3. RIGHTS-OF-WAY WORKLOAD, FISCAL YEAR 2011

Administrative State	Actions Processed /a/	Grants Issued /b/	Total Workload /c/
Alaska	13	37	50
Arizona	118	84	202
California	251	160	411
Colorado	463	212	675
Eastern States	1	3	4
Idaho	106	108	214
Montana	66	62	128
Nevada	306	278	584
New Mexico	1,730	833	2,563
Oregon	141	112	253
Utah	271	204	475
Wyoming	3,352	603	3,955
Total	6,818	2,696	9,514

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

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

/c/ Includes both actions processed and grants issued.

Table 3-4. NUMBER OF EXISTING RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND RENTAL RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2011

Administrative State	FLPMA/Other <i>/a/</i>		Mineral Leasing Act <i>/b/</i>		Total <i>/c/</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipts</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipts</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rental Receipts</i>
Alaska	1,089	\$50,667.00	204	\$177,137.00	1,293	\$227,804.00
Arizona	4,446	4,639,254.24	287	162,693.37	4,733	4,801,947.61
California	7,013	16,049,106.95	276	1,436,618.36	7,289	17,485,725.31
Colorado	5,385	1,265,324.26	1,458	1,028,499.71	6,843	2,293,823.97
Eastern States	45	1,888.40	18	431.48	63	2,319.88
Idaho	5,055	2,008,967.19	124	48,152.74	5,179	2,057,119.93
Montana	3,759	221,522.61	337	56,447.52	4,096	278,000.13
Nevada	8,046	7,551,410.11	177	86,264.36	8,223	7,637,674.47
New Mexico	10,180	2,572,264.39	21,019	2,640,820.85	31,199	5,213,085.24
Oregon	9,874	1,741,114.28	24	94,487.79	9,898	1,835,602.07
Utah	4,885	3,454,362.46	1,251	1,388,011.79	6,136	4,842,374.25
Wyoming	11,325	3,805,709.61	7,590	2,049,976.31	18,915	5,855,685.92
Total	71,102	\$43,361,591.50	32,765	\$9,169,541.28	103,867	\$52,531,162.78

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

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

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

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

Table 3-5.

NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2011

Geographic State	Type	FY 2011 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2010		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2011	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Alaska	Permits /a/	48	96,457	21	2,554	\$38,304	23	95,315	46	3,696
	Leases /a/	17	96	6	4	18,719	0	0	23	100
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	Permits /a/	41	2,837	6	31	41,882	6	77	41	2,791
	Leases	27	1,092	0	0	108,944	0	0	27	1,092
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	Permits /a/	521	16,878	25	255	15,184	20	523	526	16,610
	Leases	221	5,417	5	17	14,502	1	1	225	5,433
	Easements	0	0	0	0	742	0	0	0	0
Colorado	Permits	21	111	4	7	9,245	10	15	15	103
	Leases	9	2,157	0	0	38,344	1	1	8	2,156
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	Permits	112	1,267	5	53	20,819	5	204	112	1,116
	Leases	11	140	0	0	17,948	0	0	11	140
	Easements	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0
Montana	Permits	79	85,455	3	1,088	9,912	3	87	79	86,456
	Leases	23	1,077	0	0	50,461	0	0	23	1,077
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3-5.

NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2011--continued

Geographic State	Type	FY 2011 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2010		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2011	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Nebraska /a/	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/	34	158	13	1,464	13,596	12	1,600	35	22
	Leases /a/	7	100	0	0	1,008	0	0	7	100
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	Permits	97	26,022	0	0	537	1	1	96	26,021
	Leases	11	1,545	0	0	4,000	0	0	11	1,545
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	Permits	7	48	0	0	0	0	0	7	48
	Leases	1	25	0	0	152	0	0	1	25
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	Permits /a/	75	4,293	8	56,983	6,987	20	60,266	63	1,010
	Leases	49	44,133	0	0	45,491	0	0	49	44,133
	Easements	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
South Dakota	Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2011—concluded

Geographic State	Type	FY 2011 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2010		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2011	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Utah	Permits /a/	61	7,708	92	2,039	\$69,015	96	3,396	57	6,351
	Leases	12	292	0	0	13,165	0	0	12	292
	Easements	1	543	0	0	0	0	0	1	543
Washington	Permits	7	303	0	0	4,019	2	288	5	15
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Permits /a/	21	527	7	1,975	9,358	4	4	24	2,498
	Leases /b/	18	1,075	0	0	25,465	0	0	18	1,075
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Permits /a/	1,124	242,064	184	66,449	\$238,858	202	161,776	1,106	146,737
	Leases /a/	406	57,149	11	21	\$338,199	2	2	415	57,168
	Easements	2	548	1	2	\$742	1	2	2	548
Grand Total /a/		1,532	299,761	196	66,472	\$577,799	205	161,780	1,523	204,453

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, 2010, 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 2011

	FY 2011 Authorizations									
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2010		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2011		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres	
<u>Airport Lease</u>										
Alaska	7	1,386	0	0	\$3,050	0	0	7	1,386	
Arizona	5	708	0	0	582	1	8	4	700	
California	15	15,613	0	0	1,110	0	0	15	15,613	
Idaho	9	574	0	0	1,082	0	0	9	574	
Nebraska /a/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nevada /b/	10	4,567	0	0	692,351	0	0	10	4,567	
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	2	170	0	0	350	0	0	2	170	
Total	64	24,909	0	0	\$701,834	1	8	63	24,901	
<u>County Road</u>										
Colorado	1	310	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	310	
Total	1	310	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	310	
<u>FLPMA–Film Permit /c/</u>										
California	230	6,947	210	980	\$179,919	188	882	252	7,045	
Nevada /b/	8	129	25	88	17,885	30	213	3	4	
New Mexico	0	0	8	2,643	7,619	8	2,643	0	0	
Total	238	7,076	243	3,711	\$205,423	226	3,738	255	7,049	

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

	FY 2011 Authorizations									
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2010		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2011		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres	
<u>Hot Springs</u>										
Alaska	1	18	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	18	
California	1	121	0	0	0	0	0	1	121	
Total	2	139	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	139	
<u>Other Authorizations</u>										
Alaska /d/	2	68	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	68	
Total	2	68	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	68	
<u>Public Works Lease</u>										
Nebraska /a/	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0	
Nevada	1	13,767	0	0	0	0	0	1	13,767	
Oregon	1	1 /b/	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Total	3	13,769	0	0	\$0	0	0	3	13,769	
<u>Reclamation Lease, License, and Deed</u>										
Arizona	11	8,952	0	0	\$0	1	292	10	8,660	
California	6	4,424	0	0	0	1	1	5	4,423	
Wyoming /b/	3	1,210	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,210	
Total	20	14,586	0	0	\$0	2	293	18	14,293	

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

	FY 2011 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2010		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2011	
	<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>Reconveyed Permit/Lease</u>									
Arizona	2	2	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	2
California	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Total	3	7	0	0	\$0	0	0	3	7
<u>Recreation Concession/Vendor</u>									
Arizona	4	630 /e/	0	0	\$191,707	1	0	3	630
California	12	680	0	0	280,284	0	0	12	680
Total	16	1,310	0	0	\$471,991	1	0	15	1,310
<u>Recreation and Public Purpose Lease</u>									
Alaska	11	156	0	0	\$604	0	0	11	156
Arizona	110	11,880	3	8,765	11,129	2	627	111	20,018
California	165	18,401	3	46	11,790	0	0	168	18,447
Colorado	22	1,598	0	0	1,555	0	0	22	1,598
Idaho	33	9,171	2	103	900	3	205	32	9,069
Montana	16	587	0	0	100	0	0	16	587
Nebraska /b/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada /b/	78	10,348	10	537	170,131	25	2,512	63	8,373
New Mexico	97	3,133	0	0	744	0	0	97	3,133
North Dakota	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	1	40
Oregon	32	7,120	0	0	630	2	244	30	6,876
South Dakota	5	642	0	0	0	0	0	5	642

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2010		FY 2010 Authorizations					Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2011	
			Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated			
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Recreation and Public Purpose Lease—concluded</u>									
Utah /f/	37	3,617	1	20	\$302	3	75	35	3,562
Washington	17	1,985	0	0	0	0	0	17	1,985
Wyoming /b/	57	4,657	0	0	4,037	0	0	57	4,657
Total	681	73,335	19	9,471	\$201,922	35	3,663	665	79,143
<u>Small Tract Lease</u>									
Nevada	1	5	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	5
Total	1	5	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	5
<u>Special Land Use Permit</u>									
Arizona	1	0 /g/	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	0
Nebraska /b/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada /b/	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	1	40
Oregon	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Wyoming /b/	2	201	0	0	0	0	0	2	201
Total	5	246	0	0	\$0	0	0	5	246
<u>Trans Alaska Pipeline System</u>									
Alaska	27 /b/	354	12	92	\$6,253	12	236	27	210
Total	27	354	12	92	\$6,253	12	236	27	210

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2011—concluded

	FY 2011 Authorizations									
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2010		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2011		
	<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>Water Well Leases</u>										
Colorado	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1	
Total	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1	
Grand Total	1,064	136,115	274	13,274	\$1,587,423	277	7,938	1,061	141,451	

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- /a/ Fiscal Year 2010 figures for Nebraska were reported in error.
- /b/ As a result of an audit, the Cumulative Authorization figures of September 30, 2010, were adjusted.
- /c/ Filming permits are issued under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732(b)) and in regulations in 43 CFR 2920.
- /d/ Mineral leasing permits authorized under Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185).
- /e/ This figure corrects misreported acreage for Fiscal Year 2010.
- /f/ Adjustment made for partial relinquishment of U-78585 and issuance of new lease U-78585-01 on August 2, 2010. Data were not entered timely to report in Fiscal Year 2010.
- /g/ Arizona: contains .003 acres.

Table 3-7a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING
DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2010**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	280	48	2	285
California	191	2	21	207
Colorado	855	34	73	922
Idaho	1,181	70	83	1,258
Montana	2,616	121	109	2,647
Nevada	474	39	66	526
New Mexico	1,256	362	213	1,404
Oregon	655	26	7	661
Utah	1,072	44	147	1,181
Wyoming	888	102	112	977
Total	9,468	848	833	10,068
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	288,062	3,000	302	291,364
California	120,346	32	12,126	132,504
Colorado	267,622	3,435	59,751	330,808
Idaho	875,425	4,197	70,149	949,771
Montana	1,017,612	4,798	23,036	1,045,446
Nevada	1,020,049	3,387	97,915	1,121,351
New Mexico	1,213,827	15,384	48,939	1,278,150
Oregon	693,482	1,569	4,636	699,687
Utah	611,963	1,456	145,379	758,798
Wyoming	771,606	5,514	134,041	911,161
Total /c/	6,879,994	42,772	596,274	7,519,040

/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 (AUMs) were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2010 (October 2009–September 2010).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-7b.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2010**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	303	12	2	309
California	211	10	19	235
Colorado	336	14	39	357
Idaho	342	23	23	366
Montana	1,459	49	78	1,521
Nevada	8	0	0	8
New Mexico	704	28	27	716
Oregon	575	17	6	589
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,502	145	153	1,582
Total	5,440	298	347	5,683
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	111,344	601	540	112,485
California	63,142	319	5,250	68,711
Colorado	30,559	480	4,084	35,123
Idaho	24,214	340	3,990	28,544
Montana	192,086	1,032	12,327	205,445
Nevada	6,207	0	0	6,207
New Mexico	167,482	831	30,915	199,228
Oregon	65,722	1,000	1,455	68,177
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	388,002	6,676	36,184	430,862
Total /d/	1,048,758	11,279	94,745	1,154,782

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

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

/c/ These animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2010 (October 2009–September 2010).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-7c.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT
LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2010**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	583	60	4	594
California	402	12	40	442
Colorado	1,191	48	112	1,279
Idaho	1,523	93	106	1,624
Montana	4,075	170	187	4,168
Nevada	482	39	66	534
New Mexico	1,960	390	240	2,120
Oregon	1,230	43	13	1,250
Utah	1,072	44	147	1,181
Wyoming	2,390	247	265	2,559
Total	14,908	1,146	1,180	15,751
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	399,406	3,601	842	403,849
California	183,488	351	17,376	201,215
Colorado	298,181	3,915	63,835	365,931
Idaho	899,639	4,537	74,139	978,315
Montana	1,209,698	5,830	35,363	1,250,891
Nevada	1,026,256	3,387	97,915	1,127,558
New Mexico	1,381,309	16,215	79,854	1,477,378
Oregon	759,204	2,569	6,091	767,864
Utah	611,963	1,456	145,379	758,798
Wyoming	1,159,608	12,190	170,225	1,342,023
Total /c/	7,928,752	54,051	691,019	8,673,822

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

/b/ These animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2010 (October 2009–September 2010).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-8a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2011

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	299	49	3	302
California	199	2	21	216
Colorado	866	36	74	933
Idaho	1,214	72	81	1,286
Montana	2,606	116	110	2,640
Nevada	504	36	67	562
New Mexico	1,279	365	211	1,432
Oregon	670	20	6	675
Utah	1,102	43	147	1,218
Wyoming	897	104	110	984
Total	9,636	843	830	10,248
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	299,731	3,070	443	303,244
California	133,724	32	12,182	145,938
Colorado	264,090	3,315	59,287	326,692
Idaho	905,698	3,873	70,827	980,398
Montana	1,005,693	4,472	22,934	1,033,099
Nevada	1,196,450	3,215	124,456	1,324,121
New Mexico	1,246,805	16,299	46,120	1,309,224
Oregon	742,253	1,213	4,728	748,194
Utah	667,684	1,451	144,199	813,334
Wyoming	786,532	5,967	128,977	921,476
Total /c/	7,248,660	42,907	614,153	7,905,720

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

/b/ These animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2011 (October 2010–September 2011).

/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 2011**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	303	13	2	311
California	212	10	18	235
Colorado	346	14	40	368
Idaho	350	23	22	374
Montana	1,440	47	76	1,501
Nevada	8	0	0	8
New Mexico	720	30	29	732
Oregon	573	16	6	584
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,487	145	154	1,570
Total	5,439	298	347	5,683
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	113,679	696	353	114,728
California	65,518	329	5,791	71,638
Colorado	31,604	501	4,992	37,097
Idaho	26,780	340	3,508	30,628
Montana	192,047	945	12,400	205,392
Nevada	9,225	0	0	9,225
New Mexico	164,628	869	31,773	197,270
Oregon	65,273	710	1,455	67,438
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	379,989	5,822	33,855	419,666
Total /d/	1,048,743	10,212	94,127	1,153,082

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

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

/c/ These animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2011 (October 2010–September 2011).

/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 2011**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	602	62	5	613
California	411	12	39	451
Colorado	1,212	50	114	1,301
Idaho	1,564	95	103	1,660
Montana	4,046	163	186	4,141
Nevada	512	36	67	570
New Mexico	1,999	395	240	2,164
Oregon	1,243	36	12	1,259
Utah	1,102	43	147	1,218
Wyoming	2,384	249	264	2,554
Total	15,075	1,141	1,177	15,931
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	413,410	3,766	796	417,972
California	199,242	361	17,973	217,576
Colorado	295,694	3,816	64,279	363,789
Idaho	932,478	4,213	74,335	1,011,026
Montana	1,197,740	5,417	35,334	1,238,491
Nevada	1,205,675	3,215	124,456	1,333,346
New Mexico	1,411,433	17,168	77,893	1,506,494
Oregon	807,526	1,923	6,183	815,632
Utah	667,684	1,451	144,199	813,334
Wyoming	1,166,521	11,789	162,832	1,341,142
Total /c/	8,297,403	53,119	708,280	9,058,802

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

/b/ These animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during Fiscal Year 2011 (October 2010–September 2011).

/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 3, 2011**

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	405	487,126	97,029
California	264	234,566	98,858
Colorado	1,067	540,234	93,107
Idaho	1,455	1,317,962	201,336
Montana	2,736	1,120,226	23,773
Nevada	645	2,028,169	533,601
New Mexico	1,506	1,634,401	84,013
Oregon	760	966,933	131,932
Utah	1,458	1,189,040	313,067
Wyoming	1,111	1,466,636	361,809
Total	11,407	10,985,293	1,938,525
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	406	487,143	97,048
California	236	170,155	62,738
Colorado	1,074	541,316	93,107
Idaho	1,454	1,317,240	201,336
Montana	2,736	1,120,226	23,773
Nebraska	0	0	0
Nevada	673	2,090,442	569,721
New Mexico	1,506	1,634,401	84,013
North Dakota	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	760	966,933	131,932
South Dakota	0	0	0
Utah	1,452	1,190,920	313,099
Washington	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,110	1,466,517	361,758
Total	11,407	10,985,293	1,938,525

/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 3, 2011**

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	364	155,145	7,013
California	289	144,223	10,465
Colorado	397	43,585	4,346
Idaho	412	35,541	1,322
Montana	1,579	231,437	18,208
Nevada	11	29,932	385
New Mexico	770	213,691	4,122
Oregon	737	89,244	4,082
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,728	459,658	7,232
Total	6,287	1,402,456	57,175
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	364	155,145	7,013
California	290	144,287	10,465
Colorado	397	43,585	4,346
Idaho	412	35,541	1,322
Montana	1,028	148,935	18,169
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	11	29,932	385
New Mexico	766	213,559	4,119
North Dakota	79	9,279	0
Oklahoma	4	132	3
Oregon	471	56,107	3,392
South Dakota	472	73,223	39
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Washington	265	33,073	690
Wyoming	1,710	459,066	7,232
Total	6,287	1,402,456	57,175

/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 3, 2011

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	769	642,271	104,042
California	553	378,789	109,323
Colorado	1,464	583,819	97,453
Idaho	1,867	1,353,503	202,658
Montana	4,315	1,351,663	41,981
Nevada	656	2,058,101	533,986
New Mexico	2,276	1,848,092	88,135
Oregon	1,497	1,056,177	136,014
Utah	1,458	1,189,040	313,067
Wyoming	2,839	1,926,294	369,041
Total	17,694	12,387,749	1,995,700
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	770	642,288	104,061
California	526	314,442	73,203
Colorado	1,471	584,901	97,453
Idaho	1,866	1,352,781	202,658
Montana	3,764	1,269,161	41,942
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	684	2,120,374	570,106
New Mexico	2,272	1,847,960	88,132
North Dakota	79	9,279	0
Oklahoma	4	132	3
Oregon	1,231	1,023,040	135,324
South Dakota	472	73,223	39
Utah	1,452	1,190,920	313,099
Washington	265	33,073	690
Wyoming	2,820	1,925,583	368,990
Total	17,694	12,387,749	1,995,700

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

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	619	61	7	687
California	405	12	41	458
Colorado	1,271	49	112	1,432
Idaho	1,524	92	98	1,714
Montana	4,191	163	195	4,549
Nevada	501	37	229	604
New Mexico	1,969	388	33	2,613
Oregon	1,255	47	72	1,314
Utah	1,143	43	150	1,336
Wyoming	2,426	250	271	2,947
Total	15,304	1,142	1,208	17,654
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	417,646	3,482	2,102	423,230
California	177,789	400	17,943	196,132
Colorado	303,931	3,808	67,424	375,163
Idaho	908,376	4,064	74,481	986,921
Montana	1,198,404	5,293	37,026	1,240,723
Nevada	1,009,404	3,373	94,557	1,107,334
New Mexico	1,364,648	15,906	86,918	1,467,472
Oregon	755,312	2,362	5,816	763,490
Utah	599,684	1,679	147,273	748,636
Wyoming	1,126,163	11,563	161,707	1,299,433
Total /c/	7,861,357	51,930	695,247	8,608,534

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

/b/ These animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Billing Year 2009 (March 1, 2009–February 28, 2010).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System (RAS).

Table 3-10b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING YEAR 2010 (MARCH 1, 2010–FEBRUARY 28, 2011)

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	596	60	5	661
California	411	12	40	463
Colorado	1,252	52	118	1,422
Idaho	1,551	93	106	1,750
Montana	4,186	166	189	4,541
Nevada	525	38	71	634
New Mexico	1,982	389	247	2,618
Oregon	1,253	43	13	1,309
Utah	1,132	47	146	1,325
Wyoming	2,442	246	263	2,951
Total	15,330	1,146	1,198	17,674
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	397,442	3,666	1,015	402,123
California	189,268	356	16,615	206,239
Colorado	292,652	4,036	63,817	360,505
Idaho	897,032	4,160	66,206	967,398
Montana	1,189,996	5,667	34,374	1,230,037
Nevada	1,120,306	3,103	93,918	1,217,327
New Mexico	1,360,764	16,455	77,687	1,454,906
Oregon	775,956	2,176	6,586	784,718
Utah	615,338	1,572	143,141	760,051
Wyoming	1,129,738	10,894	160,719	1,301,351
Total /c/	7,968,492	52,085	664,078	8,684,655

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

/b/ These animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Billing Year 2010 (March 1, 2010–February 28, 2011).

/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 2011**

Administrative State	Timber Sales <i>/a/</i>	Wood Products <i>/b/</i>	Non-Wood Forest Product Sales <i>/c/</i>	Total
Alaska	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Arizona	0.00	499.50	776.88	1,276.38
California	118,921.00	14,232.46	7,449.08	140,602.54
Colorado	38,484.85	22,974.41	25,220.10	86,679.36
Idaho	236,447.62	13,448.50	3,719.00	253,615.12
Montana	365,525.05	12,599.50	3,147.00	381,271.55
Nevada	0.00	47,226.00	47,924.75	95,150.75
New Mexico	0.00	55,017.00	2,818.85	57,835.85
Oregon	22,639,070.10	52,174.20	138,213.13	22,829,457.43
–Eastern <i>/d/</i>	354,516.00	14,908.02	11,044.20	380,468.22
–Western <i>/e/</i>	22,284,554.10	37,266.18	127,168.93	22,448,989.21
Utah	0.00	32,482.90	35,085.77	67,568.67
Wyoming	7,168.11	15,451.20	5,944.51	28,563.82
Total	\$23,405,616.73	\$266,105.67	\$270,299.07	\$23,942,021.47
Total Wood Products	\$23,671,722.40			

**Table 3-11. TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NON-WOOD PRODUCT SALES,
FISCAL YEAR 2011–concluded**

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

/a/ Includes original (parent) sale volume offered and small sales (sawtimber) offered during Fiscal Year 2011; it does not include contract modifications that were approved during the fiscal year. This column includes only sales offered using Form 5450-4 (Contract for the Sale of Timber, Scale Sale) and Form 5450-3 (Contract for the Sale of Timber, Lump Sum Sale), along with the sawtimber portion of sales offered or negotiated using Form 5450-5 (Vegetative or Mineral Material Negotiated Cash Sale Contract) or Form 5450-24 (Forest Products Removal Permit and Cash Receipt).

/b/ Includes fuelwood, posts, poles, and other wood products.

/c/ Includes Christmas trees, cactus, seeds, yucca, pinyon nuts, mushrooms, yew bark, transplants, and other non-wood forest products or vegetal materials.

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/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 2011

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	1,751	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	177	0	0
California	5	1,461	118,921.00	80.40	1	1,462	7,402	2,099	29,236
Colorado	5	5,697	38,484.85	6.76	133	5,830	5,166	122	1,725
Idaho	8	3,110	236,447.62	76.03	46	3,156	7,401	1,048	6,871
Montana	12	9,374	365,525.05	38.99	30	9,405	4,047	298	3,687
Nevada	0	0	0.00	0.00	69	69	13,145	0	1,253
New Mexico	0	0	0.00	0.00	44	44	9,161	0	0
Oregon	211	205,902	22,639,070.10	109.95	645	206,547	11,674	1,805	10,853
–Eastern /g/	5	3,458	354,516.00	102.52	478	3,936	4,827	760	6,613
–Western /h/	206	202,444	22,284,554.10	110.08	167	202,611	6,847	1,045	4,240
Utah	0	0	0.00	0.00	215	215	8,336	0	1,679
Wyoming	3	1,519	7,168.11	4.72	106	1,625	3,633	0	1,350
Totals	244	227,063	\$23,405,616.73	\$103.08	1,289	228,353	71,893	5,372	56,654

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2011–concluded

Notes: 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/ Includes original (parent) sale volume offered and small sales (sawtimber) offered during Fiscal Year 2011; it does not include contract modifications that were approved during the fiscal year. These sales were offered using BLM Form 5450-4 (Contract for the Sale of Timber, Scale Sale) and Form 5450-3 (Contract for the Sale of Timber, Lump Sum Sale), along with the sawtimber portion of sales offered or negotiated using Form 5450-5 (Vegetative or Mineral Material Negotiated Cash Sale Contract) or Form 5450-24 (Forest Products Removal Permit and Cash Receipt). It does not include volumes and values associated with the BLM’s stewardship contracting.
- /b/ This column includes volumes that incorporate all other special forest product (SFP) sales converted into MBF for the fiscal year (excluding sawtimber and fuelwood), such as fence posts 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 re-vested 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 2011

	Leases as of September 30, 2011 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain					
Alabama	2	121			
Arkansas	19	2,682			
California	25	2,326			
Colorado	241	73,068			
Kansas	52	10,795			
Louisiana	20	1,493			
Michigan	2	200			
Mississippi	2	53			
Montana	249	72,810			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	769	201,230			
North Dakota	34	6,593			
Oklahoma	200	14,119			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Utah	158	55,584			
Wyoming	607	132,467			
Total	2,393	574,858	None	None	None
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	69	28,094			
Colorado	4	897			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	10	1,755			
Kentucky	3	671			
Louisiana	2	151			
Michigan	4	337			
Mississippi	14	5,089			
Montana	5	1,323			
New Mexico	1	160			
New York	2	750			
North Dakota	28	4,448			
Ohio	13	2,425			
Oklahoma	41	8,975			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
Texas	11	4,070			
Utah	1	40			
Virginia	2	693			

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2011 /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	228	62,584	None	None	None
<u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alabama	4	212			
Arkansas	88	30,776			
California	25	2,326			
Colorado	245	73,965			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	62	12,550			
Kentucky	3	671			
Louisiana	22	1,644			
Michigan	6	537			
Mississippi	16	5,142			
Montana	254	74,133			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	770	201,390			
New York	2	750			
North Dakota	62	11,041			
Ohio	13	2,425			
Oklahoma	241	23,094			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Texas	11	4,070			
Utah	159	55,624			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	619	133,987			
Total	2,621	637,442	None	None	None

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2011 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	1	151			
Colorado	1	320			
Kansas	205	42,909			
Louisiana	1	40			
Michigan	1	200			
Ohio	1	68			
Oklahoma	4	561			
Texas	1	106			
Wyoming	4	995			
Total	219	45,350	None	None	None
Total Pre-Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /b/ /c/	2,840	682,792	None	None	None
<u>Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain					
Alabama	39	4,555	9	600	\$1,284
Arizona	9	10,285	0	0	0
Arkansas	278	184,280	13	2,782	1,803,978
California	245	142,228	25	10,299	5,579,660
Colorado	2,844	2,627,497	9	5,368	885,892
Idaho	4	7,356	0	0	0
Kansas	20	4,637	0	0	0
Louisiana	87	8,589	21	1,628	4,804,692
Michigan	2	428	0	0	0
Mississippi	30	3,130	5	216	16,132
Montana	1,219	996,636	68	42,232	5,147,623
Nevada	809	1,229,211	47	90,111	900,496
New Mexico	2,659	1,656,899	79	22,654	22,787,646
North Dakota	540	177,622	72	13,232	38,396,396
Oklahoma	307	29,589	7	495	1,320,650
Oregon	137	211,701	0	0	0
South Dakota	89	79,946	23	12,279	296,346
Utah	2,052	2,576,079	17	13,258	1,240,849
Washington	24	27,255	0	0	0
Wyoming	9,220	7,762,814	985	982,693	117,771,302
Total	20,614	17,740,737	1,380	1,197,847	\$200,952,946

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2011 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Reform Act Leases—continued</u>					
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	130	93,842	26	19,859	\$525,764
Arkansas	630	405,990	18	3,734	31,318
California	3	205	0	0	0
Colorado	121	53,531	0	0	0
Florida	1	1,600	0	0	0
Illinois	9	6,381	0	0	0
Indiana	5	8,392	0	0	0
Kansas	43	12,938	2	134	2,495
Kentucky	18	12,978	5	3,834	7,672
Louisiana	273	131,292	99	53,189	5,015,547
Michigan	92	59,139	4	651	11,880
Mississippi	644	345,401	222	156,518	1,672,390
Montana	224	152,807	8	4,486	126,890
New Mexico	24	14,279	0	0	0
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	897	545,085	135	65,709	61,607,147
Ohio	62	15,818	1	39	78
Oklahoma	272	178,819	4	487	\$1,956,560
Oregon	3	1,703	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2	108	0	0	0
South Dakota	4	1,224	2	584	67,800
Texas	519	310,955	26	8,982	13,858,233
Utah	7	1,010	1	80	44,800
Virginia	32	19,056	0	0	0
Washington	66	122,812	0	0	0
West Virginia	30	47,940	0	0	0
Wyoming	56	21,559	7	1,778	46,657
Total	4,169	2,565,138	560	320,064	\$84,975,231
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alabama	169	98,397	35	20,459	\$527,048
Arizona	9	10,285	0	0	0
Arkansas	908	590,270	31	6,516	1,835,296
California	248	142,433	25	10,299	5,579,660
Colorado	2,965	2,681,028	9	5,368	885,892
Florida	1	1,600	0	0	0
Idaho	4	7,356	0	0	0

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2011 /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	9	6,381	0	0	\$0
Indiana	5	8,392	0	0	0
Kansas	63	17,575	2	134	2,495
Kentucky	18	12,978	5	3,834	7,672
Louisiana	360	139,881	120	54,817	9,820,239
Michigan	94	59,567	4	651	11,880
Mississippi	674	348,531	227	156,734	1,688,522
Montana	1,443	1,149,443	76	46,718	5,274,513
Nevada	809	1,229,211	47	90,111	900,496
New Mexico	2,683	1,671,178	79	22,654	22,787,646
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	1,437	722,707	207	78,941	100,003,543
Ohio	62	15,818	1	39	78
Oklahoma	579	208,408	11	982	3,277,210
Oregon	140	213,404	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2	108	0	0	0
South Dakota	93	81,170	25	12,863	364,146
Texas	519	310,955	26	8,982	13,858,233
Utah	2,059	2,577,089	18	13,338	1,285,649
Virginia	32	19,056	0	0	0
Washington	90	150,067	0	0	0
West Virginia	30	47,940	0	0	0
Wyoming	9,276	7,784,373	992	984,471	117,817,959
Total	24,783	20,305,875	1,940	1,517,911	\$285,928,177
<u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	10	915	1	80	\$640
Colorado	1	160	0	0	0
Kansas	39	9,672	0	0	0
Louisiana	1	73	0	0	0
North Dakota	1	40	0	0	0
Oklahoma	16	2,110	0	0	0
Texas	37	6,863	0	0	0
Total	105	19,833	1	80	\$640

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2011 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Total Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /d/ /e/	24,888	20,325,708	1,941	1,517,991	\$285,928,817
<u>Competitive General Services Administration (GSA) Oil and Gas Leases /f/</u>					
Public Domain					
California	2	712			
Nebraska	9	7,361			
Total	11	8,073	None	None	None
<u>Competitive Protective Leases /g/</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alaska	0	0	0	0	\$0
Arkansas	2	690	0	0	0
California	2	72	0	0	0
Colorado	1	320	0	0	0
Louisiana	7	12,894	1	203	408
Nebraska	2	950	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	27	0	0	0
North Dakota	10	1,367	0	0	0
Ohio	1	113	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	2,768	0	0	0
Texas	6	2,258	0	0	0
Utah	3	143	0	0	0
Wyoming	1	80	0	0	0
Total	38	21,682	1	203	\$408
<u>Competitive National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska Leases /h/</u>					
Public Domain					
Alaska	169	1,361,105			
Total	169	1,361,105	None	None	None
<u>Competitive Naval Oil Shale Reserve Leases /i/</u>					
Public Domain					
Colorado	4	8,388			
Total	4	8,388	None	None	None
Total Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /j/	27,950	22,407,748	1,942	1,518,194	\$285,929,225

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2011–continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2011 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Pre-EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases /k/</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	36	51,816			
Nevada	45	45,869			
New Mexico	2	2,941			
Oregon	10	6,463			
Utah	7	6,058			
Total	100	113,147	None	None	None
<u>EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases //</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	46	45,302	0	0	\$0
Colorado	0	0	1	799	29,600
Idaho	21	54,899	8	26,728	53,464
Nevada	236	639,024	18	44,226	373,504
New Mexico	1	2,501	0	0	0
Oregon	11	41,392	0	0	0
Utah	51	154,402	0	0	0
Total	366	937,520	27	71,753	\$456,568
Total Competitive Geothermal Leases	466	1,050,667	27	71,753	\$456,568
<u>Grand Total of All Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>					
	28,416	23,458,415	1,969	1,589,947	\$286,385,793

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.

/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.

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2011—concluded**

- /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 2011**

	Total as of September 30, 2011 /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	598	0	0
Alaska	30	54,590	0	0
Arkansas	10	2,282	0	0
California	82	21,847	0	0
Colorado	741	596,077	0	0
Kansas	27	7,968	0	0
Louisiana	30	6,025	0	0
Michigan	1	142	0	0
Mississippi	3	192	0	0
Montana	814	1,071,882	0	0
Nebraska	3	159	0	0
Nevada	15	11,980	0	0
New Mexico	3,023	2,040,508	0	0
North Dakota	30	7,617	0	0
Oklahoma	177	28,307	1	295
South Dakota	11	5,745	0	0
Utah	720	565,116	1	1,120
Wyoming	1,967	959,307	0	0
Total	7,688	5,380,342	2	1,415
Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	27	22,908	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	7	5,290	0	0
Maryland	3	1,663	0	0
Michigan	19	6,156	8	2,377
Mississippi	17	12,171	0	0
Montana	42	17,455	0	0
Nebraska	3	136	0	0
New Mexico	2	766	1	160
North Dakota	48	28,187	0	0
Ohio	8	8,005	0	0
Oklahoma	36	11,330	1	508
Texas	28	55,911	0	0
Utah	8	1,493	0	0
Virginia	3	9,400	0	0
West Virginia	26	37,756	0	0
Wyoming	17	3,994	0	0
Total	320	235,696	10	3,045

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2011 /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	4	598	0	0
Alaska	30	54,590	0	0
Arkansas	37	25,190	0	0
California	90	23,264	0	0
Colorado	752	600,035	0	0
Kansas	29	8,964	0	0
Kentucky	5	6,704	0	0
Louisiana	37	11,315	0	0
Maryland	3	1,663	0	0
Michigan	20	6,298	8	2,377
Mississippi	20	12,363	0	0
Montana	856	1,089,337	0	0
Nebraska	6	295	0	0
Nevada	15	11,980	0	0
New Mexico	3,025	2,041,274	1	160
North Dakota	78	35,804	0	0
Ohio	8	8,005	0	0
Oklahoma	213	39,637	2	803
South Dakota	11	5,745	0	0
Texas	28	55,911	0	0
Utah	728	566,609	1	1,120
Virginia	3	9,400	0	0
West Virginia	26	37,756	0	0
Wyoming	1,984	963,301	0	0
Total	8,008	5,616,038	12	4,460
<u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	3	1,525	0	0
Arkansas	2	160	0	0
California	30	7,653	0	0
Colorado	779	459,427	0	0
Florida	1	120	0	0
Kansas	2	880	0	0
Louisiana	5	323	0	0
Michigan	11	13,915	0	0
Mississippi	1	142	0	0

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2011 /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	222,989	0	0
Nevada	20	7,998	0	0
New Mexico	1,365	852,787	0	0
North Dakota	102	59,748	0	0
Oklahoma	124	17,301	0	0
South Dakota	37	17,673	0	0
Utah	451	374,990	0	0
Wyoming	3,130	1,537,390	1	40
Total	6,379	3,575,021	1	40
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	3	3,001	0	0
Arkansas	5	2,843	0	0
California	1	42	0	0
Colorado	30	18,174	0	0
Kentucky	3	7,045	0	0
Louisiana	12	5,175	0	0
Michigan	14	6,938	1	520
Mississippi	11	6,455	0	0
Montana	48	44,916	0	0
Nebraska	1	9	0	0
New Mexico	4	834	0	0
North Dakota	153	139,494	0	0
Ohio	1	1,670	0	0
Oklahoma	40	13,144	0	0
South Dakota	2	840	0	0
Texas	21	20,139	0	0
Utah	3	324	0	0
West Virginia	1	1,850	0	0
Wyoming	41	15,951	0	0
Total	394	288,844	1	520

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2011–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2011 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	6	4,526	0	0
Arkansas	7	3,003	0	0
California	31	7,695	0	0
Colorado	809	477,601	0	0
Florida	1	120	0	0
Kansas	2	880	0	0
Kentucky	3	7,045	0	0
Louisiana	17	5,498	0	0
Michigan	25	20,853	1	520
Mississippi	12	6,597	0	0
Montana	364	267,905	0	0
Nebraska	1	9	0	0
Nevada	20	7,998	0	0
New Mexico	1,369	853,621	0	0
North Dakota	255	199,242	0	0
Ohio	1	1,670	0	0
Oklahoma	164	30,445	0	0
South Dakota	39	18,513	0	0
Texas	21	20,139	0	0
Utah	454	375,314	0	0
West Virginia	1	1,850	0	0
Wyoming	3,171	1,553,341	1	40
Total	6,773	3,863,865	2	560
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	5	843		
Colorado	6	860		
Kansas	2	400		
Louisiana	2	9,026		
Michigan	3	1,241		
North Dakota	5	1,110		
Texas	2	4,615		
Wyoming	3	511		
Total	28	18,606	None	None
Total Pre-Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /b/				
	14,809	9,498,509	14	5,020

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2011 /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	14	22,098	0	0
Arkansas	54	71,934	0	0
California	31	33,347	0	0
Colorado	323	396,127	1	39
Idaho	1	1,754	0	0
Kansas	5	4,731	0	0
Louisiana	2	132	0	0
Michigan	2	200	0	0
Mississippi	1	685	0	0
Montana	273	328,713	20	20,734
Nebraska	2	240	0	0
Nevada	999	2,451,365	139	390,749
New Mexico	102	164,830	0	0
North Dakota	36	12,528	0	0
Oklahoma	10	1,923	0	0
Oregon	18	31,417	0	0
South Dakota	16	14,384	0	0
Utah	531	866,861	9	10,942
Washington	6	7,607	0	0
Wyoming	1,054	1,046,908	45	50,230
Total	3,481	5,458,065	214	472,694
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	8	6,874	0	0
Arkansas	45	50,569	0	0
Colorado	29	17,559	0	0
Kansas	1	1,120	0	0
Louisiana	10	18,306	2	15,980
Michigan	12	6,987	6	2,932
Mississippi	45	26,768	0	0
Montana	95	104,607	0	0
New Mexico	1	160	1	160
North Dakota	45	24,555	0	0
Ohio	29	10,110	0	0
Oklahoma	13	13,940	1	508
Oregon	7	15,867	0	0

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2011 /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	35	40,018	0	0
Utah	1	400	0	0
Virginia	1	1,038	0	0
Washington	5	11,134	0	0
West Virginia	8	8,341	0	0
Wyoming	5	3,992	0	0
Total	395	362,345	10	19,580
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	9	7,155	0	0
Arizona	14	22,098	0	0
Arkansas	99	122,503	0	0
California	31	33,347	0	0
Colorado	352	413,686	1	39
Idaho	1	1,754	0	0
Kansas	6	5,851	0	0
Louisiana	12	18,438	2	15,980
Michigan	14	7,187	6	2,932
Mississippi	46	27,453	0	0
Montana	368	433,320	20	20,734
Nebraska	2	240	0	0
Nevada	999	2,451,365	139	390,749
New Mexico	103	164,990	1	160
North Dakota	81	37,083	0	0
Ohio	29	10,110	0	0
Oklahoma	23	15,863	1	508
Oregon	25	47,284	0	0
South Dakota	16	14,384	0	0
Texas	35	40,018	0	0
Utah	532	867,261	9	10,942
Virginia	1	1,038	0	0
Washington	11	18,741	0	0
West Virginia	8	8,341	0	0
Wyoming	1,059	1,050,900	45	50,230
Total	3,876	5,820,410	224	492,274

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2011–concluded

	Total as of September 30, 2011 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	1	547		
Total	1	547	None	None
Total Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /c/				
	3,877	5,820,957	224	492,274
Total Oil and Gas Noncompetitive Leases /d/				
	18,686	15,319,466	238	497,294
<u>Geothermal Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Arizona	1	2,084	0	0
California	22	23,013	0	0
Idaho	5	4,646	2	2,840
Nevada	259	435,959	13	45,162
New Mexico	1	640	0	0
Oregon	59	57,138	5	8,110
Utah	1	1,744	0	0
Washington	4	8,436	4	8,436
Total	352	533,660	24	64,548
<u>Grand Total of All Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>				
	19,038	15,853,126	262	561,842

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 2011**

	Total as of September 30, 2011 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Private Leases /b/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	1	60	0	0
Arkansas	1	40	0	0
Colorado	2	328	0	0
Indiana	2	68	0	0
Kansas	4	1,480	0	0
Kentucky	34	9,084	0	0
Louisiana	2	48	0	0
Mississippi	1	482	0	0
Nebraska	1	210	0	0
New York	1	158	0	0
North Dakota	4	585	0	0
Ohio	134	15,928	1	139
Oklahoma	7	924	0	0
Pennsylvania	64	4,295	0	0
Tennessee	2	736	0	0
Texas	4	1,135	0	0
Utah	3	1,063	0	0
West Virginia	185	19,503	0	0
Total Private Leases /c/	452	56,127	1	139
<u>Exchange Leases /d/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	66	11,851		
Colorado	19	9,422		
Kansas	21	18,027		
Montana	91	27,200		
New Mexico	309	123,621		
North Dakota	9	4,226		
Wyoming	72	20,794		
Total Exchange Leases	587	215,141	None	None
<u>Renewal Leases /e/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	133	38,036		
Colorado	129	111,052		
Louisiana	1	103		
Montana	117	37,725		

Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2011 /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	419	99,771		
North Dakota	9	8,982		
Oklahoma	8	283		
Utah	6	5,435		
Wyoming	386	106,132		
Total Renewal Leases /c/	1,208	407,519	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	3	17,591		
Total Renewal Leases without Discovery NPR- Alaska	3	17,591	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	56	2,399	1	120
Montana	6	76	0	0
Nebraska	3	119	0	0
New Mexico	3	705	0	0
North Dakota	7	583	0	0
Utah	3	457	0	0

Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2011 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Rights-of-Way of 1930 /h/—continued</u>				
Public Domain—continued				
Wyoming	44	1,994	0	0
Total Rights-of-Way Act of 1930 Leases	122	6,333	1	120
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act of 1934 /i/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
California	1	160	0	0
Colorado	1	711	0	0
Kansas	50	11,068	0	0
North Dakota	11	2,232	0	0
Oklahoma	27	5,165	0	0
Texas	70	9,948	6	429
Total FFMC Act Leases	160	29,284	6	429
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Texas Relinquishment Act of 1919 /j/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	0	0		
Total Texas Relinquishment	0	0	None	None
Grand Total Other Oil and Gas Leases	2,538	736,338	8	688

/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 2011–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 2011**

OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES				
Geographic State	APDs /a/ Approved	Wells Started	Wells Completed	Wells Plugged
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Alabama	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	5
Arizona	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	12	7	6	1
California	369	414	52	0
Colorado	509	453	218	5
Kansas	0	1	1	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	3	2	2	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	1	1	0	1
Montana	26	23	12	2
Nebraska	0	0	0	0
Nevada	3	3	2	5
North Dakota	135	118	78	0
New Mexico	883	709	643	77
New York	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	2	0	0
Oklahoma	7	1	6	3
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	3	3	1	0
Texas	31	43	33	17
Utah	602	431	280	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,660	1,049	1,011	206
Total	4,244	3,260	2,345	322
GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES				
Geographic State	GDPs /b/ Approved	Wells Started	Wells Completed	Wells Pugged
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Arizona	0	0	0	0
California	2	1	1	0
Idaho	4	0	0	0
Nevada	25	8	3	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	2	0
Utah	0	1	0	0
Total	31	10	6	0

**Table 3-16. NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2011–concluded**

/a/ APDs = Applications for Permit to Drill.

/b/ GDPs = Geothermal Drilling Permits.

Source for oil and gas data: Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS).

Table 3-17.

**CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011**

CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units in Effect /a/	Producibile and Service Holes /b/	Producibile and Service Completions /b/	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Alabama	1	30	30	25	8,470
Alaska	8	170	205	31	36,046
Arizona	0	2	2	0	0
Arkansas	3	192	205	250	133,957
California	31	7,827	7,845	322	81,315
Colorado	187	6,396	6,482	2,174	1,467,839
Florida	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	2	15	16	8	1,581
Indiana	0	2	2	2	68
Kansas	9	432	435	434	110,400
Kentucky	0	161	161	53	32,758
Louisiana	5	459	479	151	63,225
Maryland	0	9	9	0	0
Michigan	5	91	94	66	29,703
Mississippi	7	117	120	82	40,823
Montana	40	2,773	2,780	1,419	759,468
Nebraska	0	32	32	18	8,615
Nevada	3	90	93	26	23,637
New Mexico	234	29,180	34,018	6,556	3,688,759
New York	0	5	5	5	1,182
North Dakota	33	1,301	1,340	864	447,592
Ohio	1	585	587	232	44,942
Oklahoma	17	383	387	894	132,658
Pennsylvania	0	167	167	68	4,758
South Dakota	4	80	82	78	42,591
Tennessee	0	10	10	2	736

Table 3-17.

**CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011—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	14	443	445	251	154,266
Utah	121	7,490	7,542	1,460	1,107,185
Virginia	0	18	20	13	13,513
Washington	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	301	302	156	56,150
Wyoming	570	31,691	32,711	7,042	3,823,996
Total	1,296	90,452	96,606	22,682	12,316,233

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	104	233	31	51,667
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	2	28	27	29	22,499
New Mexico	0	0	0	2	2,781
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	4	4	5	4,928
Total	32	136	264	67	81,875

**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011–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 2011**

	Total as of September 30, 2011 <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					
Colorado <i>/b/</i>	17	24,229	0	40	\$0
Montana	3	2,699	0	0	0
New Mexico	2	6,448	0	0	0
North Dakota	10	7,986	0	0	0
Oklahoma	7	14,555	0	0	0
Utah <i>/c/</i>	12	30,093	0	(1,869)	0
Wyoming <i>/d//e/</i>	35	64,914	4	4,766	347,034,728
Total	86	150,924	4	2,937	\$347,034,728
Competitive Pre-Federal Coal Leasing Amendment Act (FCLAA) Leases					
Montana <i>/e/</i>	17	25,744	4	0	\$0
North Dakota	4	3,075	0	0	0
Utah <i>/f/</i>	49	51,021	1	5,502	0
Washington	1	241	0	0	0
Wyoming	31	62,653	0	0	0
Total	102	142,734	5	5,502	\$0
Competitive Regional Emergency/Bypass Leases					
Alabama	2	120	0	0	\$0
Colorado	4	2,197	0	0	0
Kentucky	1	1,430	0	0	0
Montana <i>/e/</i>	5	1,638	1	0	0
New Mexico	1	4,016	0	0	0
North Dakota	2	400	0	0	0
Utah	6	7,202	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	3,260	0	0	0
Total	24	20,263	1	0	\$0

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2011 <i>/a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year <i>/a/</i>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
Competitive Regional Leases					
Alabama	2	4,497	0	0	\$0
Colorado /g//h/	15	25,665	(2)	(716)	40,000
Kentucky	5	3,758	0	0	0
Montana	7	4,825	0	0	0
Utah /c/	4	1,863	0	(1,820)	0
Wyoming	6	14,792	0	0	0
Total	39	55,400	(2)	(2,536)	\$40,000
Exchange Leases					
Kentucky	1	1,653	0	0	\$0
Montana	1	9,445	0	0	0
Wyoming	5	4,625	0	0	0
Total	7	15,723	0	0	\$0
Preference Right Leases					
Colorado	14	28,482	0	0	\$0
Montana	2	1,446	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	14,968	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	2,129	0	0	0
Utah	6	4,716	0	0	0
Washington	1	280	0	0	0
Wyoming /g/	15	35,806	0	560	382,000
Total	48	87,827	0	560	\$382,000
All Leases Combined					
Alabama	4	4,617	0	0	\$0
Colorado /g//h/	50	80,573	(2)	(676)	40,000
Kentucky	7	6,841	0	0	0
Montana /e/	35	45,797	5	0	0
New Mexico	11	25,432	0	0	0
North Dakota	16	11,461	0	0	0
Oklahoma	9	16,684	0	0	0
Utah /c/	77	94,895	1	1,813	0
Washington	2	521	0	0	0
Wyoming /d//e//g/	95	186,050	4	5,326	347,416,728
Total	306	472,871	8	6,463	\$347,456,728

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2011–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2011 <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 /d//h/	2	10,890	(3)	(4,743)	N/A
Montana /h/	2	8,586	(2)	(5,510)	N/A
New Mexico /d/	1	5,802	1	5,802	N/A
Utah /d/	6	5,595	2	3,167	N/A
Wyoming /h/	7	29,392	(7)	(16,917)	N/A
Total	18	60,265	(9)	(18,201)	N/A
Licenses To Mine					
Montana /d//h/	4	160	3	80	N/A
Total	4	160	3	80	N/A
<u>Logical Mining Units</u>					
Colorado /c/	8	60,640	0	(1,137)	N/A
Montana /c/	4	55,765	0	(6,472)	N/A
New Mexico	2	34,700	0	0	N/A
North Dakota	3	12,753	0	0	N/A
Oklahoma	1	293	0	0	N/A
Utah /d/	10	95,538	2	28,867	N/A
Wyoming /g/	16	139,147	0	14,797	N/A
Total	44	398,836	2	36,055	N/A

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2011–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, 2011. 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/ Reflects a coding correction made in Fiscal Year 2011.
- /c/ The value reflects a partial relinquishment of a lease, license, or LMU that was completed during Fiscal Year 2011 and is reflected by a decrease in the lease, license, or LMU acreage but not the quantity of leases or LMUs.
- /d/ Values reflect the issuance of new Federal coal licenses, leases, or LMU during Fiscal Year 2011. These leases have been offered for lease through a competitive sale process. The total bonus bid for the lease is shown.
- /e/ An increase in the number of leases or LMUs during Fiscal Year 2011, 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/ The value reflects the reversion of a lease issued by the State of Utah, School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) under an agreement with the United States, Department of the Interior, to settle issues related to establishment of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. The agreement provides that lands transferred and leases under the agreement will revert to Federal ownership after a specified amount of royalties are paid to SITLA.
- /g/ An increase in acreage for Fiscal Year 2011, 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.
- /h/ Values reflect the termination, cancellation, expiration, or relinquishment of a lease, license, or LMU that was completed during Fiscal Year 2011 and are reflected by a decrease in the lease, license, or LMU acreage and quantity.

N/A = Not applicable.

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2011

	Total as of September 30, 2011 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Combined Hydrocarbon Leases</u>					
Utah	19	13,853	0	0	N/A
Total	19	13,853	0	0	N/A
<u>Phosphate Leases</u>					
Phosphate Competitive Leases					
Florida	4	883	0	0	N/A
Idaho	48	31,368	0	0	N/A
Montana	1	1,409	0	0	N/A
Total	53	33,660	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	29	10,362	0	0	N/A
Utah	3	7,472	0	0	N/A
Total	32	17,834	0	0	N/A
Total Phosphate Leases	96	54,937	0	0	N/A
<u>Phosphate Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
California	1	2,434	0	0	N/A
Idaho	1	720	0	0	N/A
Total	2	3,154	0	0	N/A
<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 2011—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2011 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year			
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid	
<u>Sodium Leases</u>						
Sodium Competitive Leases						
California	3	4,644	0	0		N/A
Wyoming	36	43,253	0	0		N/A
Total	39	47,897	0	0		N/A
Sodium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases						
Arizona	1	4	0	0		N/A
California	1	1,298	0	0		N/A
Wyoming	1	317	0	0		N/A
Total	3	1,619	0	0		N/A
Sodium Preference Right Leases						
California	9	15,324	0	0		N/A
Colorado	8	16,675	0	0		N/A
New Mexico	2	280	(1)	(1,280)		N/A
Wyoming	24	30,270	0	0		N/A
Total	43	62,549	1	1,280		N/A
Total Sodium Leases	85	112,065	(1)	(1,280)		N/A
<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	1	1,921	1	1,921		N/A
Total		1	1,921	1		1,921 N/A

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011–continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2011 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Potassium Leases</u>					
Potassium Competitive Leases					
California	3	5,970	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	12	15,432	0	0	N/A
Utah	69	141,883	59	117,183	\$20,962,777
Total	84	163,285	59	117,183	\$20,962,777
Potassium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
California	1	1,332	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	37	39,988	0	0	N/A
Utah	2	702	0	0	N/A
Total	40	42,022	0	0	N/A
Potassium Preference Right Leases					
California	2	2,984	0	0	N/A
Nevada	1	2,500	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	68	88,413	0	0	N/A
Utah	6	9,210	0	0	N/A
Total	77	103,107	0	0	N/A
Total Potassium Leases	201	308,414	59	117,183	\$20,962,777
<u>Potassium Prospecting Permits</u>					
New Mexico	34	76,063	13	27,919	N/A
Total	34	76,063	13	27,919	N/A
<u>Potassium Exploration Licenses</u>					
New Mexico	1	80	(1)	(21,885)	N/A
Total	1	80	(1)	(21,885)	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2011–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2011 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<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 /b/	4	303	0	0	N/A
Total	4	303	0	0	N/A
Total Gilsonite Leases	18	3,983	0	0	N/A
<u>Oil Shale RD&D Leases /c/</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 /c/ /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 2011–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2011 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Leases /e/</u>					
Hardrock Preference Right Leases					
Alabama	1	40	0	0	N/A
Arkansas	6	457	0	0	N/A
California	2	800	0	0	N/A
Idaho	1	41	0	0	N/A
Illinois	1	183	0	0	N/A
Minnesota	2	4,865	0	0	N/A
Missouri	36	33,623	0	0	N/A
North Carolina	1	158	0	0	N/A
South Carolina	1	1,109	0	0	N/A
Virginia	1	355	0	0	N/A
Total	52	41,631	0	0	N/A
Hardrock Mineral Lease Exchanges					
Utah /b/	2	314	0	0	N/A
Total	2	314	0	0	N/A
Total Hardrock Leases	54	41,945	0	0	N/A
<u>Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /e/</u>					
California	2	121	0	0	N/A
Total	2	121	0	0	N/A
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Prospecting Permits /e/</u>					
Idaho	2	109	0	0	N/A
Michigan	2	1,930	2	1,930	N/A
Montana /b/	3	242	1	102	N/A
North Dakota	9	16,811	0	0	N/A
South Carolina	1	92	1	92	N/A
Total	17	19,184	4	2,124	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2011–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2011 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Public Domain – Minnesota USDA National Forest – Preference Right Lease Applications /e/</u>					
Minnesota	1	14	0	0	N/A
Total	1	14	0	0	N/A
<u>Public Domain – Minnesota USDA National Forest – Prospecting Permits /e/</u>					
Minnesota	5	3,927	0	0	N/A
Total	5	3,927	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

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011–concluded**

Note: Some sections of this table that appeared in *Public Land Statistics 2010* do not appear this year because no permits, leases, licenses, or applications were authorized for those sections.

- /a/ The first two columns of this table include authorized leases, licenses, and permits, and pending preference right lease applications. The last three columns include new actions during the fiscal year. New actions that increase numbers and acreage, such as leases, licenses, and permits authorized with effective dates during the fiscal year are shown without parentheses. New actions that decrease numbers and acreage, such as lease, license, or permit terminations, expirations, relinquishments, or cancellations, are in parentheses, and the totals are an arithmetic sum of the increases and decreases.
- /b/ 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.
- /c/ Acreage revised, with no change in the corresponding number of leases.
- /d/ The research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) oil shale leases have terms and conditions that if met, may allow them a preference to additional identified acres for commercial development.
- /e/ Hardrock-Acquired Lands leases, lease applications, and permits include bentonite, calcium, chromite, clay, cobalt, copper, corundum, fluorite, galena, garnet, gold, iron, jade, jadite, lead, limestone, nephrite, nickel, olivine, platinum, quartz crystals, semiprecious gemstones, silicates, silicon, silver, sphalerite, titanium, tripoli, tungsten, vermiculite, zinc, or other minerals.

N/A = Not applicable.

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2011

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits /b/			Production Reports /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales							
Arizona	Sand and Gravel	35	18,764	\$14,075	35	18,764	\$14,075
	Stone	81	278	1,882	81	278	1,882
	State Total	116	19,042	\$15,957	116	19,042	\$15,957
California	Sand and Gravel	14	2,384	\$880	14	2,384	\$880
	Soil - Other	7	1,501	600	7	1,501	600
	Stone	14	721	710	15	722	711
	State Total	35	4,606	\$2,190	36	4,607	\$2,191
Colorado	Clay	1	25	\$17	1	25	\$17
	Sand and Gravel	14	554	925	14	554	925
	Stone	171	200	3,062	173	4,700	6,482
	State Total	186	779	\$4,004	188	5,279	\$7,424
Idaho	Calcium	1	1,200	\$900	1	1,200	\$900
	Pumice	14	138	268	14	138	268
	Sand and Gravel	116	133,244	170,652	115	43,244	38,352
	Soil - Other	1	70	67	1	70	67
	Stone	195	1,444	6,283	195	1,444	6,283
	State Total	327	136,096	\$178,170	326	46,096	\$45,870
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	8	1,490	\$14,900	8	1,490	\$14,900
	Stone	8	744	4,093	8	744	4,093
	State Total	16	2,234	\$18,993	16	2,234	\$18,993
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	114	93,024	\$56,604	109	89,874	\$54,556
	Soil - Other	5	243	135	5	243	135
	Stone	14	316	347	14	316	347
	State Total	133	93,583	\$57,086	128	90,433	\$55,038

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits /b/			Production Reports /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales—concluded							
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	326	1,208,968	\$3,926,716	326	1,223,421	\$3,977,304
	Pumice	5	14	14	5	14	14
	Sand and Gravel	28	509,500	556,054	27	9,500	16,054
	Stone	110	430	1,132	110	430	1,132
	State Total	469	1,718,912	\$4,483,916	468	1,233,365	\$3,994,504
Oregon /g/	Pumice	7	612	\$460	7	612	\$460
	Sand and Gravel	37	4,769	3,287	37	4,769	3,287
	Stone	92	48,772	26,881	92	48,779	26,860
	State Total	136	54,153	\$30,628	136	54,160	\$30,607
Utah	Clay	4	1,401	\$536	4	1,401	\$536
	Pumice	73	7,626	3,878	73	7,626	3,878
	Sand and Gravel	90	415,110	227,636	91	378,472	209,318
	Soil - Other	10	1,530	2,520	10	1,530	2,520
	Stone	441	2,738	31,716	442	4,432	33,189
	State Total	618	428,405	\$266,286	620	393,461	\$249,441
Wyoming /h/	Sand and Gravel	29	9,223	\$6,972	29	9,223	\$6,972
	Stone	28	205	3,624	28	205	3,624
	State Total	57	9,428	\$10,596	57	9,428	\$10,596
Total Non-Exclusive Sales		2,093	2,467,238	\$5,067,826	2,091	1,858,105	\$4,430,621
Exclusive Sales							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	13	26,046	\$47,663	8	22,626	\$96,356
	Stone	4	26,000	72,460	0	0	0
	State Total	17	52,046	\$120,123	8	22,626	\$96,356

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits /b/			Production Reports /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Exclusive Sales—continued							
Arizona	Sand and Gravel	5	207,922	\$225,595	124	55,259	\$56,001
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	12	0	0
	Stone	7	304,703	506,475	151	412,281	842,403
	State Total	12	512,625	\$732,070	287	467,540	\$898,404
California	Clay	0	0	\$0	1	50,000	\$37,500
	Pumice	0	0	0	10	0	0
	Sand and Gravel	7	314,366	334,803	129	386,031	410,525
	Soil - Other	1	94,894	269,326	1	94,894	269,326
	State Total	8	409,260	\$604,129	141	530,925	\$717,351
Colorado	Calcium	1	17,571	\$15,000	0	0	\$0
	Clay	0	0	0	11	2,720	1,924
	Sand and Gravel	1	400	452	21	210,541	340,935
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	17	20,321	5,351
	Stone	7	31,188	103,529	24	8,299	25,853
	State Total	9	49,159	\$118,981	73	241,881	\$374,063
Idaho	Pumice	1	192	\$192	0	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	13	218,992	216,920	7	18,674	26,230
	Stone	5	58,637	61,363	12	33,695	36,146
	State Total	19	277,821	\$278,475	19	52,369	\$62,376
Nevada	Calcium	1	5,857	\$15,000	7	27,950	\$41,232
	Clay	1	749	600	0	0	0
	Sand and Gravel	49	4,700,814	4,379,402	586	1,968,691	2,054,675
	Soil - Other	4	79,800	59,130	24	8,150	6,012
	Stone	8	174,820	286,828	69	55,684	67,584
	State Total	63	4,962,040	\$4,740,960	686	2,060,475	\$2,169,503

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits /b/			Production Reports /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Exclusive Sales—concluded							
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	293	649,008	\$1,781,946	293	473,506	\$1,632,124
	Clay	10	8,484	12,855	10	8,484	12,855
	Pumice	1	458,010	501,000	36	135,726	120,152
	Sand and Gravel	16	239,048	166,017	108	214,410	217,060
	Soil - Other	22	371,251	328,602	46	385,271	338,697
	Stone	4	31,449	37,688	45	13,202	15,751
	State Total	346	1,757,250	\$2,828,108	538	1,230,599	\$2,336,639
Oregon /g/	Sand and Gravel	2	1,235,346	\$1,047,500	0	0	\$0
	State Total	2	1,235,346	\$1,047,500	0	0	\$0
Utah	Calcium	1	2,929	\$1,250	0	0	\$0
	Pumice	1	76,335	37,500	2	22,909	11,254
	Sand and Gravel	3	230,000	198,000	55	176,959	98,496
	Stone	1	1	9	8	72,502	62,706
	State Total	6	309,265	\$236,759	65	272,370	\$172,456
Wyoming /h/	Calcium	2	31,042	\$33,390	3	31,042	\$33,390
	Sand and Gravel	31	504,600	436,512	136	621,494	457,117
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	2	2,992	3,804
	Stone	8	344,958	953,220	101	2,078,539	915,394
	State Total	41	880,600	\$1,423,122	242	2,734,067	\$1,409,705
Total Exclusive Sales	523	10,445,412	\$12,130,227	2,059	7,612,852	\$8,236,853	
Free Use Permits							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	7	950,000	\$960,000	6	377,219	\$660,133
	Stone	0	0	0	3	8,410	\$30,027
	State Total	7	950,000	\$960,000	9	385,629	\$690,160

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits /b/			Production Reports /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Free Use Permits—continued							
Arizona	Sand and Gravel	11	969,379	\$672,175	6	100,553	\$77,280
	Stone	1	287	3,750	1	4,391	3,819
	State Total	12	969,666	\$675,925	7	104,944	\$81,099
California	Sand and Gravel	4	81,040	\$80,790	3	1,380	\$1,109
	Soil - Other	1	12,000	4,800	2	12,250	4,970
	Stone	2	10,999	8,499	1	350	158
	State Total	7	104,039	\$94,089	6	13,980	\$6,237
Colorado	Clay	0	0	\$0	2	2,233	\$2,121
	Sand and Gravel	4	307,990	169,020	17	16,563	12,624
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	1	354	220
	Stone	3	5,020	3,013	2	0	0
	State Total	7	313,010	\$172,033	22	19,150	\$14,965
Idaho	Calcium	0	0	\$0	1	7,000	\$7,000
	Pumice	1	250,000	875,000	9	29,191	72,978
	Sand and Gravel	28	1,305,561	1,248,958	105	55,489	46,471
	Soil - Other	1	25,000	17,500	3	100	80
	Stone	7	138,160	234,120	37	145,417	113,585
	State Total	37	1,718,721	\$2,375,578	155	237,197	\$240,114
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	0	0	\$0	2	196	\$147
	State Total	0	0	\$0	2	196	\$147
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	9	459,912	\$354,250	64	214,112	\$180,581
	Soil - Other	2	510	255	6	32,540	16,358
	Stone	2	20,015	28,009	3	15	9
	State Total	13	480,437	\$382,514	73	246,667	\$196,948

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits /b/			Production Reports /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Free Use Permits—concluded							
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	28	227,047	\$838,171	27	225,717	\$775,902
	Sand and Gravel	9	186,646	142,225	51	4,410	3,837
	Soil - Other	4	35,000	26,950	8	0	0
	Stone	5	152,703	139,366	1	32	448
	State Total	46	601,396	\$1,146,712	87	230,159	\$780,187
Oregon /g/	Sand and Gravel	8	177,650	\$131,840	4	3,471	\$5,447
	Stone	8	421,111	490,960	10	17,080	12,430
	State Total	16	598,761	\$622,800	14	20,551	\$17,877
Utah	Pumice	5	34,809	\$14,250	10	27,759	\$14,363
	Sand and Gravel	7	244,000	126,360	19	73,585	39,760
	Stone	4	50,488	31,675	8	10,091	9,628
	State Total	16	329,297	\$172,285	37	111,435	\$63,751
Wyoming /h/	Calcium	2	1,100	\$1,045	1	100	\$95
	Sand and Gravel	7	147,095	143,200	36	153,564	144,510
	Stone	1	50	48	3	964	21,634
	State Total	10	148,245	\$144,293	40	154,628	\$166,239
Total Free Use		171	6,213,572	\$6,746,229	452	1,524,536	\$2,257,724
Grand Total		2,787	19,126,222	\$23,944,282	4,602	10,995,493	\$14,925,198

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2011—concluded

Note: Materials were disposed of under the Materials Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601), as amended by the Multiple Surface Use Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 367).

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

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

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

/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.

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

Table 3-21.

MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2011

State	Patents Issued		Lode Claims				Placer Claims				Mill Sites			
	<i>BLM</i> No.	<i>USFS</i> No.	<i>BLM</i> No.	<i>BLM</i> Acres	<i>USFS</i> No.	<i>USFS</i> Acres	<i>BLM</i> No.	<i>BLM</i> Acres	<i>USFS</i> No.	<i>USFS</i> Acres	<i>BLM</i> No.	<i>BLM</i> Acres	<i>USFS</i> No.	<i>USFS</i> Acres
Arizona	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	243	0	0	0	0
California	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	1	0	1	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	1	83	0	0	1	10	1	243	0	0	0	0

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

Table 3-22.

**ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579,
FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2011**

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
Alaska	122,257	360	122,617	8,548	3,368	10	8,759
Arizona	154,980	8,972	163,952	36,676	6,521	61	41,914
California	300,809	2,703	303,512	19,411	2,527	135	20,148
Colorado	278,326	3,657	281,983	10,208	11,014	30	12,880
Eastern States <i>/d/</i>	10,998	0	10,998	0	24	0	4
Idaho	201,287	4,567	205,854	17,283	1,317	13	21,018
Montana <i>/e/</i>	223,187	2,024	225,211	15,108	1,546	10	16,244
Nevada	1,033,062	26,659	1,059,721	175,000	19,923	2	195,991
New Mexico <i>/f/</i>	188,847	1,881	190,728	12,329	2,213	15	11,922
Oregon <i>/g/</i>	166,231	1,526	167,757	7,628	1,164	16	8,465
Utah	401,828	3,904	405,732	18,265	3,275	0	20,142
Wyoming <i>/h/</i>	306,588	2,522	309,110	41,018	4,745	49	42,694
Total	3,388,400	58,775	3,447,175	361,474	57,637	341	400,181

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. Therefore, Active Claims at Year End cannot be derived mathematically from the table data presented. Additionally, the number of claims in this column may increase, as some of the States are still in the process of updating the automated database with annual maintenance fee payments and waiver information.

Table 3-22.

**ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579,
FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2011—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 FILED WITH
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2004 THROUGH 2011**

Administrative State	Notices Reviewed /a/							
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Alaska	200	10	87	5	46	30	5	5
Arizona	35	41	51	84	70	72	85	130
California	23	26	5	13	14	24	35	21
Colorado	13	0	85	154	35	16	24	16
Idaho	10	8	7	8	11	25	18	18
Montana /b/	6	31	5	7	12	12	6	8
Nevada	182	146	207	136	149	233	217	318
New Mexico /c/	4	16	5	4	5	14	19	20
Oregon /d/	17	0	17	22	30	53	60	56
Utah	38	25	37	40	37	29	20	26
Wyoming /e/	8	5	30	35	34	19	33	39
Total	536	308	536	508	443	527	522	657

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2004
THROUGH 2011—continued**

Administrative State	Plans of Operations Reviewed <i>/f/</i>							
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Alaska	4	6	83	9	27	13	1	3
Arizona	5	14	27	8	5	3	8	6
California	20	6	12	5	13	19	9	14
Colorado	0	0	0	2	0	3	4	3
Idaho	18	6	15	5	4	3	5	3
Montana <i>/b/</i>	7	4	12	0	4	2	1	0
Nevada	42	22	11	11	16	37	46	50
New Mexico <i>/c/</i>	3	3	6	0	3	2	3	3
Oregon <i>/d/</i>	5	0	5	3	6	7	3	6
Utah	6	8	4	6	13	7	3	3
Wyoming <i>/e/</i>	4	2	80	3	4	4	12	9
Total	114	71	255	52	95	100	95	100

Table 3-23. NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2004 THROUGH 2011—concluded

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

Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2011

Fiscal Year	Federal Helium		Storage and Transmission of Private Helium		Helium Produce 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/
2007	2,318	\$133,795	1,343	\$5,646	1,221	\$7,361	3,483	\$20,971
2008	1,871	111,375	1,129	6,034	1,310	8,130	3,710	28,350
2009	1,116	68,269	670	5,995	1,194	7,562	3,317	11,158
2010	2,305	146,877	466	6,121	1,270	8,428	3,642	15,576
2011	2,300	168,150	403	6,676	1,373	10,423	3,350	15,834

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

/a/ Figures represent in-kind helium sales plus open-market sales of helium. Fiscal Year 2011 open market sales of helium were 2,135 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$157,500,000, whereas in-kind sales were 165 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$10,650,000.

/b/ This is the balance of *private* helium remaining in storage at the end of each fiscal year. Depending on helium demand, this volume can increase or decrease. *Government* helium in storage as of the end of September 2011 was 13.7 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 2011 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 2011**

Fiscal Year <i>/a/</i>	Public Land and Materials Sales	Timber Sales	Fees and Commissions	Mineral Leases <i>/b/</i>	Mining Law Holding Fees and Service Charges	Miscellaneous <i>/c/</i>	Total
May 20, 1785– June 30, 1880	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$208,059,657	\$208,059,657
1881–1890	76,923,581	0	13,471,437	0	0	8,873,661	99,268,679
1891–1900	21,312,029	0	9,152,920	0	0	3,027,577	33,492,526
1901–1910	64,777,706	0	16,074,789	0	0	13,242,241	94,094,736
1911–1920	27,940,144	767,589	14,734,586	0	0	23,580,948	67,023,267
1921–1930	6,734,345	7,537,400	7,173,853	76,371,588	0	6,636,922	104,454,108
1931–1940	1,334,320	4,289,226	1,944,753	44,602,550	0	5,813,130	57,983,979
1941–1950	2,197,428	24,711,054	1,228,873	146,207,799	0	25,548,418	199,893,572
1951–1960	23,462,798	208,631,073	9,075,890	1,050,400,101	0	107,926,288	1,399,496,150
1961–1970	28,799,311	478,508,666	36,265,491	4,011,486,592	0	214,394,232	4,769,454,292
1971–1980	56,763,803	1,557,613,025	199,418,739	33,531,838,736	0	509,994,006	35,855,628,309
1981–1990	112,271,638	1,744,202,105	65,496,865	19,193,623,086	0	1,046,408,043	22,162,001,737
1991–2000	150,624,870	974,066,791	11,686,793	114,884,624 <i>/d/</i>	263,059,652	425,745,635	1,940,068,365
2001–2010	3,358,495,651 <i>/e/</i>	235,171,573	3,263,957	364,994,746	429,539,231	1,092,712,260 <i>/f/</i>	5,484,177,418
2011	20,817,020 <i>/e/</i>	19,397,187	53,281	11,182,677	64,138,991	129,089,541 <i>/f/</i>	244,678,697
Total	\$3,952,454,644	\$5,254,895,689	\$389,042,227	\$58,545,592,499	\$756,737,874	\$3,821,052,559	\$72,719,775,492

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**Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES
MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2011—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. 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, National Petroleum Reserve–Alaska, and Naval Oil Shale Reserves (NOSR) lands; and royalties from South Half of Red River, Oklahoma. Other mineral and oil and gas receipts are collected and reported by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, 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/ 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; and \$6,833,475 in Fiscal Year 2011.
- /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; and \$31,227,184 in Fiscal Year 2011.

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2011

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	Mineral Leases and Permits /a/	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Alaska	\$177,048	\$0	\$147,412	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	164,145	30	1,148,015	437,536	153,124	0
California	1,150,461	375,327	1,519,999	120,813	115,303	0
Colorado	1,150,587	18,324	544,930	487,524	58,943	0
Florida	0	0	50	0	0	0
Idaho	48,153	669,386	437,872	1,385,869	42,077	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	2,275,206	573,232	122,619	1,083,067	210,657	481,105
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	1,665	0
Nevada	(174,777)	26,581	9,702,808	1,925,134	12,620	0
New Mexico	2,640,656	53,824	3,815,706 /b/	1,758,920	273,150	32,802
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	3,397	0	712	0	14,353	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	128	0
Oregon	53,499	16,959,414	297,646	1,055,315	43,249	9,063
South Dakota	0	7,753	744	178	160,305	0
Utah	1,392,958	15,714	1,234,071	1,060,156	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	607,096	82,390	0	44,903	0
Wisconsin	0	0	73,658	0	0	0
Wyoming	2,301,344	90,506	1,688,388	1,318,435	643,226	0
Total Operating Revenue	\$11,182,677	\$19,397,187	\$20,817,020	\$10,632,947	\$1,773,703	\$522,970

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2011—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	8.87%	15.38%	16.51%	8.43%	1.41%	0.41%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/	64,138,991					
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	31,227,184					
Non-Operating Revenue /d/	23,192,834					
Grand Total	\$129,741,686	\$19,397,187	\$20,817,020	\$10,632,947	\$1,773,703	\$522,970

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Alaska	\$300	\$156,119	\$85,454	\$297,636	\$2,327	\$866,296
Arizona	2,193	4,883,467	280,804	1,558,148	8,451	8,635,913
California	2,860	15,267,752	186,524	3,919,741	6,683	22,665,463
Colorado	844	1,151,509	42,848	525,830	2,555	3,983,894
Florida	50	0	0	0	0	100
Idaho	25,619	1,943,122	31,357	905,063	12,616	5,501,134
Illinois	50	0	0	0	0	50
Louisiana	250	1,840	0	0	0	2,090
Minnesota	0	0	1,300	0	0	1,300
Mississippi	10	0	0	0	0	10
Missouri	30	0	0	0	0	30
Montana	1,930	189,054	56,821	392,321	(16,483)	5,369,529 /e/
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	1,665
Nevada	2,314	7,461,663	1,034,525	3,874,883	16,667	23,882,418
New Mexico	2,070	2,343,059	20,831	422,656	3,235	11,366,909 /e/
North Carolina	50	0	0	0	0	50
North Dakota	0	4,125	0	0	0	22,587
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	128
Oregon	710	1,683,032	41,816	2,441,837	249,801	22,835,382 /f/
South Dakota	140	3,360	0	0	0	172,480
Utah	1,975	3,413,346	25,578	2,863,376	33,892	10,041,066
Virginia	0	0	0	27,976	0	27,976
Washington	110	25,305	5,680	0	166	765,650
Wisconsin	120	322	0	0	40	74,140
Wyoming	11,656	3,605,785	72,335	168,434	3,319	9,903,428
Total Operating Revenue	\$53,281	\$42,132,860	\$1,885,873	\$17,397,901	\$323,269	\$126,119,688

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

	<u>Fees and Commissions</u>	<u>Rights-of-Way Rent</u>	<u>Rent of Land</u>	<u>Recreation Fees</u>	<u>Other Sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
Percent	0.04%	33.41%	1.49%	13.79%	0.26%	100.00%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/						64,138,991
Application for Permit To Drill Fees						31,227,184
Non-Operating Revenue /d/						23,192,834
Grand Total	\$53,281	\$42,132,860	\$1,885,873	\$17,397,901	\$323,269	\$244,678,697

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2011–concluded

- /a/ Includes bonus bids and first year rentals. All subsequent rents and royalties are collected by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the Minerals Management Service (MMS). Information on revenue collected by the ONRR or the MMS may be found on the ONRR’s website at <http://www.onrr.gov/>.
- /b/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) collections of \$6,833,475.
- /c/ Includes mining claim collections of \$1,492,754 and mining claim holding fee collections of \$62,646,237.
- /d/ Includes receipts from fines, penalties, forfeitures, recovery fees, service charges, and road maintenance of \$20,576,030; interest received from delinquent debt of \$31,504; interest from investments under SNPLMA of \$2,499,928; and interest from the Lincoln County Land Act of \$85,372.
- /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 \$2,753,807.
- /f/ Includes Oregon & California receipts of \$18,128,635, Coos Bay Wagon Road receipts of \$5,853, and receipts from public domain sales and other categories of \$4,700,894.

Table 3-27. RECEIPTS FROM OIL AND GAS RIGHT-OF-WAY RENTALS, RENTS, BONUSES, AND ROYALTIES, FISCAL YEAR 2011

	Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rentals	Oil and Gas Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties	Total
Alaska	\$177,048	\$0	\$177,048
Arizona	164,145	0	164,145
California	1,150,461	0	1,150,461
Colorado	1,030,594	119,993	1,150,587
Idaho	48,153	0	48,153
Montana	53,023	2,222,183	2,275,206
Nevada	(174,777)	0	(174,777)
New Mexico	2,639,311	1,345	2,640,656
North Dakota	3,397	0	3,397
Oregon	53,499	0	53,499
Utah	1,392,958	0	1,392,958
Wyoming	2,122,496	178,848	2,301,344
Total	\$8,660,308	\$2,522,369	\$11,182,677

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 2011

	Taylor Grazing Act					Total
	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Alaska	\$1,969	(\$788)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,181
Arizona	45,922	82,073	54,692	76,562	0	259,249
California	75,813	575,230	15,102	57,651	0	723,796
Colorado	22,530	530,386	60,941	29,472	0	643,329
Florida	2	0	0	0	0	2
Idaho	44,290	24,076	173,234	21,039	0	262,639
Montana	27,834	578,611	135,383	105,329	122,163 /a/	969,320
Nebraska	0	0	0	833	0	833
Nevada	1,141,158 /b/	(87,388)	240,642	6,310	0	1,300,722
New Mexico	154,981	1,319,992	219,865	136,575	6,950 /a/	1,838,363
North Dakota	28	1,698	0	7,177	0	8,903
Oklahoma	0	0	0	64	0	64
Oregon	5,537	26,749	131,914	21,624	36,310,245 /c/	36,496,069
South Dakota	340	0	22	80,152	0	80,514
Utah	49,990	696,480	132,519	0	10	878,999
Washington	27,579	0	0	22,451	0	50,030
Wisconsin	2,946	0	0	0	0	2,946
Wyoming	71,156	1,149,565	164,804	321,613	0	1,707,138
Total	\$1,672,075	\$4,896,684	\$1,329,118	\$886,852	\$36,439,368	\$45,224,097

**Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2011—concluded**

Note: This table and Table 3-29 show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2011 have been allocated. These amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2012. Some amounts may appear incorrect owing to rounding.

- /a/ Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), and Executive Order 10787, November 6, 1958, from Land Utilization land grazing and the sale of other resources.
- /b/ There were no Clark County land sales in Fiscal Year 2011 under the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980. Allocation from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of October 19, 1998, amounted to \$1,025,321, 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 2011; 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 2011 full amount Oregon and California (O&C) grant land payment (\$35,991,766), and Fiscal Year 2011 full amount Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payment (\$318,478), as required by Public Law 110-343 (122 Stat. 3900) dated October 3, 2008. This amount does not include the Title II money for O&C (\$3,699,223) and for CBWR (\$27,694) that was retained by the Bureau of Land Management for county projects.

Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2011

Source of Receipts	Reclamation Fund	BLM Funds /a/	States and Counties /b/	U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds	Total
Mineral Leases and Permits /c/	\$3,386,905	\$1,268,076	\$4,896,684	\$1,631,012	\$11,182,677
Mining Claim and Holding Fees	0	64,138,991	0	0	\$64,138,991
Sales of Public Land /d/	1,424,986	0	77,610	437,656	\$1,940,252
Sales of Public Timber and Materials	9,280,221	1,881,718	569,144	2,595,706	\$14,326,789
Fees and Commissions	0	0	0	53,281	\$53,281
Oregon and California Grant Lands /e/	0	10,253,355 /f/	35,991,766	(28,116,486)	\$18,128,635
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands /e/	0	78,710 /f/	318,478	(391,335)	\$5,853
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	0	5,808,154	1,025,321	0	\$6,833,475
Grazing Leases (Section 15)	0	886,852	886,852	0	\$1,773,704
Grazing District Fees (Section 3)	0	5,316,474	1,329,118	3,987,355	\$10,632,947
Rights-of-Way /g/	0	6,702,897	1,366	34,690,912	\$41,395,175
Recreation Fees	0	17,397,901	0	0	\$17,397,901
Miscellaneous Leases and Permits /g/ /h/	0	254,474	127,237	127,237	\$508,948
Non-Operating Revenue /i/	0	20,613,464	0	2,579,370	\$23,192,834
Rent of Land /g/	0	1,043	521	1,840,475	\$1,842,039
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	0	31,227,184	0	0	\$31,227,184
Other /g/	0	0	0	98,012	\$98,012
Total	\$14,092,112	\$165,829,293	\$45,224,097	\$19,533,195	\$244,678,697

**Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2011
–concluded**

Notes: This table and Table 3-28 show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2011 have been allocated. These amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2012.

The Indian Trust Funds column has been removed because the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) administers the collection and distribution of the Indian Trust Funds receipts.

- /a/ BLM funds include range improvement, forest ecosystem health and recovery, cost recovery, and management of land and resources (e.g., communication site rent, recreation fees, and mining claim/mining claim holding fees).
- /b/ Compare with Table 3-28, Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program.
- /c/ Includes \$2,237,311 from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands; \$8,945,366 from other lands.
- /d/ Excludes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /e/ Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343, dated October 3, 2008, requires special payments to counties funded from the general fund of U.S. Treasury. Payments and distribution exceeded Fiscal Year 2011 receipts, resulting in a negative amounts as shown in “U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds” column.
- /f/ These amounts include the Title II money for Oregon & California (O&C) lands (\$3,699,223) and for Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands (\$27,694) that was retained by the BLM for county projects, according to Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343, October 3, 2008.
- /g/ Excludes O&C and CBWR receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /h/ Includes Rent of Land and receipts from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) Land Utilization lands; excludes Rights-of-Way rent, as well as Mineral Leases and Permits.
- /i/ Non-Operating Revenue includes receipts from fines, penalties, service charges, recovery fees, and interest.

Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2011

	Mineral Leasing Act	TAYLOR GRAZING ACT			Proceeds of Sales	Other	Total Payments
		Sec. 15	Sec. 3	Other			
Alaska	\$4,064	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,064
Arizona	82,124	77,642	48,912	0	49,480	0	258,158
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	18,130	0	18,130
California	598,526	48,225	13,018	0	113,620	0	773,389
Colorado	514,788	29,612	63,511	18,632	29,940	0	656,483
Idaho	26,452	19,350	167,378	0	123,674	0	336,854
Montana	21,204	103,597	133,026	0	8,526	596,776 /a/	863,129
Nebraska	0	812	0	0	0	0	812
Nevada	105,787	3,168	213,384	0	118,288	1,025,321 /b/	1,465,948
New Mexico	1,240,210	138,216	214,208	15	105,467	10,025 /a/	1,708,141
North Dakota	1,562	7,314	0	0	6	0	8,882
Oklahoma	0	65	0	0	0	0	65
Oregon	26,823	28,766	126,848	0	9,614	85,486,761 /c/	85,678,812
South Dakota	0	96,226	22	0	(95)	0	96,153
Utah	694,786	0	132,435	0	27,200	0	854,421
Washington	0	22,651	0	0	11,505	0	34,156
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	736	0	736
Wyoming	1,084,182	332,280	160,744	31,313	86,234	0	1,694,753
Total	\$4,400,508	\$907,924	\$1,273,486	\$49,960	\$702,325	\$87,118,883	\$94,453,086

**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS)
AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2011–concluded**

Note: This table is based on amounts actually paid in Fiscal Year 2011. 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 2011 (October 2010 through September 2011) have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in Fiscal Year 2012.

- /a/ Land Utilization lands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012).
- /b/ Land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) resulted in direct payments at the time of sale totaling \$1,025,321. Calendar year payments to Clark County, Nevada, and the State of Nevada under the Santini-Burton Act totaled \$0.
- /c/ The timing of the payments for Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant land counties was changed from “on or before September 30” to “as soon as practicable after the end of the fiscal year,” according to Public Law 106-393, October 30, 2000. This change was effective for the Fiscal Year 2001 payments, which were made in Fiscal Year 2002. For Fiscal Year 2011, a total of \$7,457,433 of the \$85,486,761 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 2011**

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 2011—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 /a/	10.0		40.0			
Choctaw–Chickasaw Lands, Oklahoma							
Act of June 28, 1944, ch. 298, relating to purchase of lands and establishment of trust fund on deposit to credit of both tribes, 58 Stat. 484–5; 16 U.S.C. 151			100.0				
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 2011—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 2011—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 2011—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<u>LAND and MATERIALS (INCLUDING TIMBER)</u>							
Oregon and California Grant Lands							
Act of Aug. 28, 1937, relating to distribution of monies from O&C Land Grant Fund, 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f, 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Solicitor’s Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000; Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007; Public Law 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000, as amended by Public Law 110-343, Oct. 3, 2008	100.0						
	<i>/c/</i>					<i>/d/</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 2011—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 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))	4.0						96.0

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011—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 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))	4.0						96.0

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011—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 2011—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
Owyhee Land							
2009 Omnibus Public Land Management Act, Public Law 111-11 (Section 1505), 123 Stat. 1039	4.0						96.0

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011—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 3)</u>	12.5	37.5			50.0		
Public Domain Lands (Grazing Fee Only)							
Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, 48 Stat. 1269; 43 U.S.C. 315i							
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		
Public Domain and LU Lands (Range Improvement Fee)							
(Same as public domain and LU lands above)					100.0		
					/1/		

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011—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 (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/					
<u>GRAZING (SECTION 15)</u>							
Public Domain Lands (Total Receipts) /f/							
Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, 48 Stat. 1269; 43 U.S.C. 315i	50.0				50.0		

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011—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 (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		
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/ /e/</i>						

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands							
Act of May 24, 1939, ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq., 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134, Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; Public Law 106-248, July 25, 2000; Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007; Public Law 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000, as amended by Public Law 110-343, Oct. 3, 2008	100.0						
	<i>/e/</i>					<i>/d/</i>	
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project)							
Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 394 (and) Cooperative Agreement, Mar. 8, 1972				100.0			
<u>OTHER RECEIPTS</u>							
(Not specifically designated by law)		100.0					

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued**

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

/a/ Washington, D.C., Solicitor Opinion, December 9, 1985, states that Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191) distribution applies to the Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant land revenues from oil, gas, and minerals.

/b/ Distributed by the agency having jurisdiction over the lands in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the same lands.

/c/ For fiscal years 2008 through 2011, Public Law 110-343, dated October 3, 2008, reauthorized and amended the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 as originally enacted in Public Law 106-393. Payments are made from “any revenues, fees, penalties, or miscellaneous receipts, exclusive of deposits to any relevant trust fund, special account, or permanent operating funds, received by the Federal Government from activities by the Bureau of Land Management...on the applicable Federal land; and...to the extent of any shortfall, out of any amounts in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.” Before Public Law 106-393 was enacted, “special payments” to counties for fiscal years 1994 through 2000 were made as required by Public Law 103-66, dated August 10, 1993. Payments were a declining percentage of the annual average of payments to counties made during the 5-year period consisting of fiscal years 1986 through 1990. Before that, payments were made under authority of the acts of 1937 and 1939. Under those acts, O&C counties were entitled to 75 percent of receipts collected from O&C grant lands. However, in 1953 the counties offered to return one-third of their share (or 25 percent of total receipts) to the United States for the development and management of the O&C lands. From 1953 until 1960, Congress appropriated some or all of these subsection (b) receipts for development, protection, and management of the O&C lands. From 1961 through 1981, an amount equal to the full 25 percent of receipts collected was appropriated by Congress for management and development of the O&C lands under the “Oregon and California Grant Lands” appropriation.

/d/ The Federal share of the monies received from the disposal of salvage timber from lands under BLM jurisdiction is available without further appropriation in the BLM’s Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (43 U.S.C. 1736a, Public Law 102-381, October 5, 1992, 106 Stat. 1376). A share of revenues from the sale of timber released under Section 2001(k) of the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act is available to the BLM in the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration fund, which was established by Public Law 104-134, dated April 26, 1996.

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011–concluded**

- /e/ Amount to counties is available for payment on receipt of tax bills. Any surplus after each 10-year period is paid into the General Fund. Special payments to counties for fiscal years 1994 through 2003 are required by Public Law 103-66, dated August 10, 1993, as amended by Public Law 103-443, dated November 2, 1994. The previously mentioned laws were superseded by Public Law 106-393; for fiscal years 2001 through 2006, counties were required to make a one-time election to receive either a regular distribution or “full payment amount.” The “full payment amount” was equal to the average of the three highest regular distribution payments and special payments from Fiscal Year 1986 through Fiscal Year 1999. Public Law 110-28, dated May 25, 2007, extended payments for Fiscal Year 2007. For fiscal years 2008 through 2011, Public Law 110-343, dated October 3, 2008, reauthorized and amended the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 as originally enacted in Public Law 106-393.
- /f/ Includes revenues from reclamation lands outside reclamation projects per Cooperative Agreement of March 8, 1972.
- /g/ Payment to States represents 5 percent of net receipts (which equals 4 percent of gross receipts).
- /h/ Distribution is the same as shown for Land Utilization (LU) lands mineral leases and permits.
- /i/ Payment to the Reclamation Fund is made after deducting sale costs or 10 percent of revenue, whichever is less, to reimburse the BLM for sale expenses.
- /j/ The Bureau of Reclamation may pay sale costs from the Reclamation Fund, or expenses may be paid and deducted by the BLM before transfer to the Reclamation Fund.
- /k/ Public Law 105-263 authorizes the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands through sale in Clark County, Nevada, and provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands within the State of Nevada and other specified purposes. The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 includes the authority for the Secretary of the Interior to invest receipts (85 percent) in U.S. Treasury securities.
- /l/ Range improvement fees are appropriated and available to the BLM for constructing, purchasing, or maintaining range improvements.
- /m/ The payment to Alaska represents receipts in excess of the actual cost of administering the grazing program in the State.
- /n/ Appropriated and available to the BLM to lease lands for grazing purposes.

Table 3-32. RECEIPTS FROM MINING FEES, FISCAL YEAR 2011

Administrative State	Mining Law Holding Fees	Mining Law Non-Holding Fees	Total
Alaska	\$1,064,472	\$17,635	\$1,082,107
Arizona	7,153,818	233,295	7,387,113
California	2,827,117	108,385	2,935,502
Colorado	2,150,733	85,485	2,236,218
Eastern States	(139)	615	476
Idaho	3,155,307	99,755	3,255,062
Montana	2,284,249	63,290	2,347,539
Nevada	31,378,619	608,459	31,987,078
New Mexico	2,004,481	48,560	2,053,041
Oregon	1,010,018	62,792	1,072,810
Utah	3,297,335	107,108	3,404,443
Wyoming	6,320,227	57,375	6,377,602
Total	\$62,646,237	\$1,492,754	\$64,138,991

Note: Public Law 112-10, Section 1101 authorizes the BLM to retain collections under the authority and conditions provided in applicable appropriations acts for Fiscal Year 2010. The Interior Department and Further Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal Year 2010 (Public Law 111-88, October 30, 2009), authorized the BLM to retain collections, up to a maximum limit of \$36,696,000 for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program. Collections in excess of \$36,696,000 are deposited to the General Fund.

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011**

Description of Revenue Activity	Acres Conveyed	Receipts						
		Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	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 2009 and Prior Years' Activity:								
Auction Sales	13,018.81	\$2,787,832,611.00	\$—	\$2,784,140,111.00	\$139,178,380.55	\$271,706,761.10	\$—	\$2,373,254,969.35
Direct Sales	15,427.90	118,942,879.40	—	118,942,879.40	4,369,737.72	8,739,475.40	—	105,833,666.28
Clark County CMA	5,067.98	92,261,384.51	—	92,261,384.51	4,612,848.18	—	9,225,696.45	78,422,839.88
Exchanges	5,117.17	83,166,750.00	71,897,170.00	12,131,750.00	3,594,859.00	7,189,717.00	—	1,347,174.00
Mineral Conveyances and Forfeitures	—	(200.00)	—	2,158,900.02	—	—	—	2,158,900.02
FY 2009 and Prior Years' Totals	38,631.86	\$3,082,203,424.91	\$71,897,170.00	\$3,009,635,024.93	\$151,755,825.45	\$287,635,953.50	\$9,225,696.45	\$2,561,017,549.53
FY 2010 Activity:								
Direct Sales	16.91	\$—	\$—	\$517.80	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$517.80
Clark County CMA Sale – June 2009	—	9,386,760.58	—	9,386,760.58	469,338.03	—	938,676.05	7,978,746.50
On-Line	—	—	—	190,000.00	11,875.00	23,750.00	—	154,375.00
Sale – November 2009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On-Line	22.50	2,290,000.00	—	2,290,000.00	140,750.00	281,500.00	—	1,867,750.00
FY 2010 Totals	39.41	\$11,676,760.58	\$—	\$11,867,278.38	\$621,963.03	\$305,250.00	\$938,676.05	\$10,001,389.30
FY 2011 Activity:								
Clark County CMA (7/10–9/10)	—	\$1,188,795.46	\$—	\$1,188,795.46	\$59,439.76	\$—	\$118,879.55	\$1,010,476.15
Clark County CMA (10/10–12/10)	—	1,560,960.35	—	1,560,960.35	78,048.00	—	156,096.02	1,326,816.33
Clark County CMA (1/11–3/11)	—	1,151,762.33	—	1,151,762.33	57,588.12	—	115,176.23	978,997.98
Clark County CMA (4/11–6/11)	—	1,808,369.43	—	1,808,369.43	90,418.47	—	180,836.94	1,537,114.02
Sale – August 2010	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On-Line	5.00	457,500.00	—	457,500.00	22,875.00	45,750.00	—	388,875.00
Direct Sales	917.47	666,087.61	—	666,087.61	33,404.46	66,808.92	—	565,874.23
FY 2011 Totals	922.47	\$6,833,475.15	\$—	\$6,833,475.15	\$341,773.81	\$112,558.92	\$570,988.74	\$5,808,153.71
Inception to Date Totals	39,593.74	\$3,100,713,660.64	\$71,897,170.00	\$3,028,335,778.46	\$152,719,562.29	\$288,053,762.42	\$10,735,361.24	\$2,576,827,092.54
Plus: Interest Redeemed—Inception to Date								\$321,999,194.59
Total Receipts for Special Account								\$2,898,826,287.13

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011—continued**

Expenditures

	Bureau of Land Management	USDA Forest Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	National Park Service	Bureau of Reclamation	Totals	Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements
Land							
Original Obligation	\$188,559,523.00	\$97,400,033.54	\$2,344,600.00	\$1,859,644.00	\$—	\$290,163,800.54	
Disbursements Inception to Date	110,119,038.65	38,781,206.07	1,860,585.50	539,260.40	—	151,300,090.62	\$151,300,090.62
De-obligation of Funds	76,798,569.71	58,618,827.47	484,014.50	1,320,383.60	—	137,221,795.28	
Transfer of Funds	—	100,356,933.41	65,335.00	338,689.20	—	100,760,957.61	100,760,957.61
Outstanding Obligations	1,641,914.64	—	—	—	—	1,641,914.64	1,641,914.64
Capital Improvements							
Original Obligation	\$116,527,028.06	\$51,736,772.00	\$26,855,310.00	\$133,675,729.47	\$2,857,826.00	\$331,652,665.53	
Disbursements Inception to Date	51,751,637.54	5,519,814.95	4,339,676.60	65,315,631.54	—	126,926,760.63	\$126,926,760.63
De-obligation of Funds	24,624,725.52	18,897,342.71	21,359,012.05	20,623,235.00	2,857,826.00	88,362,141.28	
Transfer of Funds	—	43,531,447.38	57,698,393.46	59,827,187.00	13,849,502.90	174,906,530.74	174,906,530.74
Outstanding Obligations	40,150,665.00	27,319,614.34	1,156,621.35	47,736,862.93	—	116,363,763.62	116,363,763.62
Conservation Initiatives							
Original Obligation	\$96,185,523.11	\$13,922,362.55	\$6,699,343.00	\$33,324,912.26	\$1,465,533.00	\$151,597,673.92	
Disbursements Inception to Date	48,373,703.04	4,129,454.63	1,242,072.94	13,862,379.04	870,416.66	68,478,026.31	\$68,478,026.31
De-obligation of Funds	12,352,371.67	6,386,250.90	3,493,007.43	2,338,656.54	—	24,570,286.54	
Transfer of Funds	—	31,445,741.30	11,612,596.45	23,833,728.06	11,480.00	66,903,545.81	66,903,545.81
Outstanding Obligations	35,459,448.40	3,406,657.02	1,964,262.63	17,123,876.68	595,116.34	58,549,361.07	58,549,361.07
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas							
	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	N. Las Vegas	Boulder City		
Original Obligation	\$327,254,653.11	\$236,993,924.76	\$251,412,380.04	\$230,616,482.32	\$2,745,365.12	\$1,049,022,805.35	
Disbursements Inception to Date	182,416,076.22	67,983,710.73	182,995,580.68	116,311,975.25	2,596,564.26	552,303,907.14	\$552,303,907.14
De-obligation of Funds	47,872,328.71	874,067.67	7,348,850.29	42,846,081.03	148,800.86	99,090,128.56	
Outstanding Obligations	96,966,248.18	168,136,146.36	61,067,949.07	71,458,426.04	—	397,628,769.65	397,628,769.65
Parks, Trails and Natural Areas							
	Water Authority	Lincoln County	White Pine	Washoe County	Carson City		
Original Obligation	\$124,901,920.00	\$23,313,729.00	\$4,055,210.00	\$12,210,407.00	\$721,820.00	\$165,203,086.00	
Disbursements Inception to Date	90,411,531.93	13,332,344.70	—	—	—	103,743,876.63	\$103,743,876.63
De-obligation of Funds	3,165,335.07	2,354,454.99	—	—	—	5,519,790.06	
Outstanding Obligations	31,325,053.00	7,626,929.31	4,055,210.00	12,210,407.00	721,820.00	55,939,419.31	55,939,419.31
Multispecies Habitat Plans							
	Clark County						
Original Obligation	\$59,885,754.37					\$59,885,754.37	
Disbursements Inception to Date	38,373,639.28					38,373,639.28	\$38,373,639.28
De-obligation of Funds	10,859,329.06					10,859,329.06	
Outstanding Obligations	10,652,786.03					10,652,786.03	10,652,786.03

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011—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	\$44,612,867.75		\$2,135,381.43		\$19,781,189.48	\$66,529,438.66	
Disbursements Inception to Date	29,182,642.11		1,152,483.61		11,730,279.25	42,065,404.97	\$42,065,404.97
De-obligation of Funds	12,214,441.56		3,785.99		—	12,218,227.55	
Transfer of Funds	188,320,655.74		4,205,490.37		9,867,291.80	202,393,437.91	202,393,437.91
Outstanding Obligations	3,215,784.08		979,111.83		8,050,910.23	12,245,806.14	12,245,806.14
Reserves	<u>PPP Reserve</u>						
Original Obligation	\$7,533,877.86					\$7,533,877.86	
Disbursements Inception to Date	6,268,235.56					6,268,235.56	\$6,268,235.56
De-obligation of Funds	892,264.39					892,264.39	
Transfer of Funds	13,268,422.40					13,268,422.40	\$13,268,422.40
Outstanding Obligations/ Task Orders	373,377.91					373,377.91	373,377.91
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	\$84,505,518.43	\$12,188,215.02	\$73,409,574.88	\$24,020,091.40		\$194,123,399.73	
Disbursements Inception to Date	34,210,789.60	2,296,011.55	7,990,132.64	—		44,496,933.79	\$44,496,933.79
Transfer of Funds	7,871,463.77	4,897,039.00	—	—		12,768,502.77	12,768,502.77
Outstanding Obligations/ Task Orders	—	6,898.37	617,883.86	—		624,782.23	624,782.23
Balance Available for Task Orders	\$42,423,265.06	\$4,988,266.10	\$64,801,558.38	\$24,020,091.40		\$136,233,180.94	
Project Costs/Transfers—Inception to Date							\$2,358,978,252.77
BLM OPERATING COSTS							
Prior Years' Disbursements and Obligations						\$52,998,183.84	\$52,998,183.84
Disbursements and Obligations—FY 2010						6,244,669.16	6,244,669.16
Disbursements and Obligations—FY 2011						4,691,997.28	4,691,997.28
Transfer of Funds						111,814.00	111,814.00
Operating Costs—Inception to Date						\$64,046,664.28	\$64,046,664.28
Total Funds Available (from Page 1)							\$2,898,826,287.13
Less: Obligations, Disbursements, and Transfers—Inception to Date							\$(2,423,024,917.05)
Total Available							\$475,801,370.08

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011–concluded**

Note: Changes from previous years' data reflect updates or corrections.

To view the financial update at any time, go to the Internet address www.nv.blm.gov/snplma and click on Reports and Statistics.

FY = Fiscal Year (October 1 through September 30).

CMA is an abbreviation for Cooperative Management Agreement.

PPP = Pre-Proposal Planning.

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

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

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

Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT PROCEEDS FROM SALES, EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2011

	<u>Total Funds Collected /a/</u>	<u>Distribution of Funds Collected</u>		<u>Total Distribution Amount</u>
		<u>BLM Fund (96%)</u>	<u>State Fund (4%)</u>	
<u>Sales /b/</u>				
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	840,360.00	806,745.60	336,144.00	840,360.00
Colorado	30,342.04	29,128.36	12,136.82	30,342.04
Eastern States	0	0	0	0
Idaho	99,200.00	95,232.00	39,680.00	99,200.00
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0
Utah	363,500.00	348,960.00	145,400.00	363,500.00
Washington	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	4.28	4.11	1.72	4.28
Total	\$1,333,406.32	\$1,280,070.07	\$533,362.54	\$1,333,406.32
<u>Exchanges /c/</u>				
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	11,000.00	10,560.00	4,400.00	11,000.00
Colorado	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Total	\$11,000.00	\$10,560.00	\$4,400.00	\$11,000.00

Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT PROCEEDS FROM SALES, EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

	<u>Total Funds Collected /a/</u>	<u>Distribution of Funds Collected</u>		<u>Total Distribution Amount</u>
		<u>BLM Fund (96%)</u>	<u>State Fund (4%)</u>	
<u>State Total /d/</u>				
Arizona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
California	851,360.00	817,305.60	340,544.00	851,360.00
Colorado	30,342.04	29,128.36	12,136.82	30,342.04
Eastern States	0	0	0	0
Idaho	99,200.00	95,232.00	39,680.00	99,200.00
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0
Utah	363,500.00	348,960.00	145,400.00	363,500.00
Washington	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	4.28	4.11	1.72	4.28
Grand Total	\$1,344,406.32	\$1,290,630.07	\$537,762.54	\$1,344,406.32

INTEREST ACQUIRED

	<u>Fee</u>			<u>Easement</u>		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Acquisitions /e/</u>						
Total	1	\$1,200.00	400.00	0	\$0	0

Table 3-34. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT PROCEEDS FROM SALES, EXCHANGES, AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2011–concluded

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

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

/b/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713). Purchase money received from these sales is subject to Title II of FLTFA.

/c/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2756). Purchase money (case equalization payments) received from these exchanges is subject to Title II of FLTFA. See Table 5-8 series, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, for more details.

/d/ State Total includes Sales and Exchanges.

/e/ Lands acquired pursuant to Title II of FLTFA. See Table 5-8 series, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, for more details.

Table 3-35.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND
CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2011**

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	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
–Acres	40	2,887	1,610	0	80	0	0	0	4,617
Colorado									
–Leases	2	6	27	6	0	9	0	0	50
–Acres	2,927	12,341	42,873	8,575	0	13,857	0	0	80,573
Kentucky									
–Leases	2	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	7
–Acres	477	1,210	0	0	3,084	0	2,070	0	6,841
Montana									
–Leases	1	2	16	2	0	14	0	0	35
–Acres	1,118	3,153	20,192	11,134	0	10,200	0	0	45,797
New Mexico									
–Leases	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	11
–Acres	0	0	8,500	0	0	16,932	0	0	25,432
North Dakota									
–Leases	1	3	5	0	0	7	0	0	16
–Acres	5,333	1,273	3,240	0	0	1,615	0	0	11,461
Oklahoma									
–Leases	2	2	1	0	3	0	1	0	9
–Acres	2,940	6,300	260	0	5,315	0	1,869	0	16,684

Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2011—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	0	12	65	0	0	0	0	0	77
–Acres	0	26,204	68,691	0	0	0	0	0	94,895
Washington									
–Leases	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
–Acres	0	0	0	0	0	521	0	0	521
Wyoming									
–Leases	7	11	49	1	0	0	27	0	95
–Acres	14,009	42,039	101,523	5,226	0	0	23,253	0	186,050
Total									
–Leases	16	38	166	9	6	41	30	0	306
–Acres	26,844	95,407	246,889	24,935	8,479	43,125	27,192	0	472,871

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 2011–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 interpretative sites, trails, staging areas, and similar places are also provided on some BLM public lands to protect resources and to help visitors have quality recreational experiences. At many sites and areas, fees are charged to provide for maintenance and improvement. At other sites, generally those public lands without visitor accommodations, no fees are charged. Most recreational use on public lands occurs in nonfee areas. Whether the visitor chooses highly developed recreation fee sites or remote wilderness areas where neither fees nor registration is required, the BLM relies heavily on public land users to protect the land, water, and structures so that the next person can also have a quality experience. Because some visitors are unfamiliar with outdoor skills, the BLM issues special recreation permits to qualified commercial companies to guide visitors on public lands. Special recreation permits are also issued to competitive event organizers and other organized groups to conduct their activities on public lands.

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

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

Table 4-1.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM,
FISCAL YEAR 2011**

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</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor</i>
		<i>Days /g/</i>		<i>Days /g/</i>		<i>Days /g/</i>		<i>Days /g/</i>		<i>Days /g/</i>
Alaska	247	196	422	434	0	0	0	0	669	630
Arizona	2,104	9,187	1,234	1,540	2,238	3,802	12	25	5,588	14,554
California	4,354	11,523	4,478	3,907	0	0	242	56	9,074	15,486
Colorado	2,655	1,549	3,494	5,083	0	0	695	125	6,844	6,757
Eastern States	24	5	5	2	0	0	88	14	117	21
Idaho	2,311	1,337	3,568	3,177	0	0	81	28	5,960	4,542
Montana	1,036	1,081	3,314	2,965	0	0	3	0	4,353	4,046
Nevada	2,734	1,917	4,057	3,225	0	0	221	237	7,012	5,379
New Mexico	822	457	1,078	1,139	0	0	0	9	1,900	1,605
Oregon	3,473	3,387	4,459	3,853	19	25	164	146	8,115	7,411
Utah	2,622	1,835	3,012	2,939	22	8	46	40	5,702	4,822
Wyoming	1,099	674	1,277	1,003	0	0	45	20	2,421	1,697
Total	23,481	33,148	30,398	29,267	2,279	3,835	1,597	700	57,755	66,950

Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2011–concluded

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- /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 2011).

Table 4-2.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011**

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>
Land-Based Activities								
Camping and Picnicking	2,676	4.00	296	0.44	25,177	37.61	28,149	42.05
Non-Motorized Travel	540	0.81	112	0.17	6,034	9.01	6,686	9.99
Off-Highway Travel	307	0.46	107	0.16	7,296	10.90	7,710	11.52
Driving for Pleasure	98	0.15	3	0.00	2,453	3.66	2,554	3.81
Viewing Public Land Resources	272	0.41	45	0.07	2,985	4.46	3,302	4.94
Interpretation and Education	105	0.16	164	0.24	1,308	1.95	1,577	2.35
Hunting	35	0.05	21	0.03	5,347	7.99	5,403	8.07
Specialized Sports, Events, and Activities	281	0.42	169	0.25	3,740	5.59	4,190	6.26

Table 4-2.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011—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</i>
Water-Based Activities								
Boating/ Motorized	320	0.48	42	0.06	1,093	1.63	1,455	2.17
Boating/ Row/Float/Paddle	115	0.17	226	0.34	2,096	3.13	2,437	3.64
Fishing	400	0.60	19	0.03	1,887	2.82	2,306	3.45
Swimming and Other Water Activities	118	0.18	1	0.00	502	0.75	621	0.93
Snow- and Ice-Based Activities								
Snowmobile and Motorized Travel	6	0.01	1	0.00	207	0.31	214	0.32
Other Winter Activities	11	0.02	1	0.00	334	0.48	346	0.50
Total	5,284	7.92	1,207	1.79	60,459	90.29	66,950	100.00

Table 4-2.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011–concluded**

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

/a/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreation use among Federal agencies. One visitor day represents an aggregate of 12 visitor hours at a site or area.

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

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

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

Source: The BLM's Recreation Management Information System (Fiscal Year 2011).

Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS
ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT BY STATE,
FISCAL YEAR 2011**

Type of Recreation Permit, Lease, or Passport

Administrative State <i>/a/</i>	Standard Amenity Fees/No. of Permits <i>/b/</i>	Expanded Amenity Fees/No. of Permits <i>/c/</i>	Special Area Permits <i>/d/</i>	Commercial, Competitive, Group, and Event Permits <i>/e/</i>	Leases <i>/f/</i>	Federal Interagency Pass <i>/g/</i>	Reported Revenue
Alaska	0	6,668	0	102	0	26	\$298,057
Arizona	0	14,255	15,104	171	15	980	1,536,069
California	1,021	19,104	72,603	629	0	668	3,904,012
Colorado	14,217	31,317	0	481	0	617	523,298
Eastern States	0	0	0	2	0	36	27,976
Idaho	1,300	12,290	0	142	0	625	841,239
Montana	0	30,646	129	402	0	481	388,388
Nevada	375,448	12,449	3,766	280	0	7,932	3,864,555
New Mexico	8,712	43,508	672	132	0	1,494	422,344
Oregon	88,558	65,844	0	244	0	5,161	2,416,678
Utah	0	33,974	34,567	583	0	421	2,868,961
Wyoming	7,260	3,403	0	252	1	684	165,961
Total Permits	496,516	273,458	126,841	3,420	16	19,125	
Permit Revenue <i>/h/</i>	\$2,346,586	\$3,874,184	\$5,600,561	\$4,591,540	\$397,202	\$447,465	\$17,257,538
Other Revenue <i>/i/</i>							\$2,621,486
Total Revenue <i>/j/</i>							\$19,879,024

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2011—continued

- /a/ The Arizona State Office administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office administers BLM public lands in northwestern Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 States east of and bordering on the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.
- /b/ The Standard Amenity Fees column shows the number of permits issued for use of some visitor centers or interpretive centers, National Conservation Areas, and other designated recreation areas.
- /c/ The Expanded Amenity Fees column shows the number of permits issued for recreational use of facilities or services provided by the Federal Government, such as campgrounds, boat launches, cabin rentals, auto tour devices, and stock animals. Audio tour devices include CDs, iPods, radio stations, or other media that allow a visitor to go on a self-guided, 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 2010 and active permits issued in previous fiscal years that are still in effect during this reporting year. Revenues encompass both Active and Issued permits for this reporting year.
- /f/ Recreation concession leases are issued to entities conducting business on public lands to provide recreational opportunities or services associated with permanent facilities. This category also includes the remaining recreation resident leases in the Colorado River Corridor in Arizona and California. The revenues reported in this table consist of only the fees that are directed to recreation deposit accounts; they do not include the land use fees, which are accounted for in Table 3-5, Nonspecific Land Use Authorizations.
- /g/ The Federal Interagency Pass—America the Beautiful—National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass—is issued to provide discounts for certain standard amenity fees and expanded amenity fees at Federal recreation sites that charge such fees. Included in this count and revenues are the fees collected for National Park Service Holograms and the Northwest Forest Pass in Oregon.

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2011—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 2011) and the BLM’s CBS reports (Fiscal Year 2011).

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 BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2011 *1a*

State <i>1b</i>	Anglers	Hunters	Wildlife	Fishing	Hunting	Wildlife	Percentage
	<i>1c</i>	<i>1d</i>	Viewers	Expenditures	Expenditures	Viewing	of Lands
			<i>1e</i>	<i>1f</i>	<i>1f</i>	<i>1f</i>	Administered
				<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	by the BLM
							<i>1g</i>
Alaska	293,000	71,000	496,000	\$578,759	\$140,125	\$650,777	19.3
Arizona	422,000	159,000	1,277,000	898,694	361,468	938,904	16.7
California	1,730,000	281,000	6,270,000	2,710,963	910,828	4,681,133	15.1
Colorado	660,000	259,000	1,819,000	608,089	497,348	1,554,265	12.5
Idaho	350,000	187,000	754,000	316,929	290,884	297,229	21.7
Montana	291,000	197,000	755,000	253,511	347,805	421,625	8.5
Nevada	142,000	63,000	686,000	161,990	144,570	405,696	67.6
New Mexico	248,000	99,000	787,000	337,233	184,025	332,835	17.3
North Dakota	106,000	128,000	148,000	93,729	129,114	22,913	0.1
Oregon	576,000	237,000	1,484,000	556,574	418,447	869,584	26.0
South Dakota	135,000	171,000	432,000	131,089	185,258	183,204	0.6
Utah	375,000	166,000	877,000	415,617	306,636	632,176	42.1
Washington	736,000	182,000	2,331,000	904,796	313,134	1,502,311	1.0
Wyoming	203,000	102,000	643,000	584,056	153,737	442,253	29.4
Total	6,267,000	2,302,000	18,759,000	\$8,552,029	\$4,383,379	\$12,934,905	

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 2011–concluded

Note: This table differs from previous years in that only statewide numbers and expenditures are now shown. In previous years, an assumption was made that the percentage of participants and expenditures was directly proportional to the percentage of BLM managed land. Estimates of participants and expenditures on BLM lands were extrapolated using this assumption and were included in three separate tables. The percent of BLM-managed lands in the state is also shown in 2011 to allow readers to make extrapolations as they deem prudent.

/a/ All numbers except the percentage of State managed by the BLM were derived from data in the 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation.

/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 is for calendar year 2006. Anglers include both sportspersons who only fished and those who fished and hunted. The angler group includes not only licensed hook and line anglers but also those who have no license and those who use special methods, such as fishing with spears.

/d/ The estimated number of hunters 16 years old and older is for calendar year 2006. Hunters include both sportspersons who only hunted and those who hunted and fished. The hunter group includes not only licensed hunters using common hunting practices but also those who have no license and those who engaged in hunting with a bow and arrow, muzzle loader, other primitive firearms, a pistol, or handgun.

/e/ The estimated number of wildlife viewers 16 years old and older is for calendar year 2006. Wildlife watchers, including sportspersons, enjoy wildlife-related recreation other than hunting or fishing. These nonharvesting activities include observing, feeding, or photographing fish and other wildlife, as well as wildlife watching activities. Only those engaged in activities whose primary purpose was wildlife watching are included. Trips to scout, and trips to zoos, circuses, aquariums, or museums, are not considered wildlife watching activities.

/f/ The estimated expenditures (in thousands of dollars) for fishing, hunting, and wildlife viewing (2006, population 16 years old and older) are expressed in calendar year 2011 dollars where spending took place in 2006. Calendar year 2011 dollars were calculated by multiplying the expenditure values (2006 dollars) and adjusting that number for inflation using the Consumer Price Index inflation calculator from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2011).

/g/ Based on Bureau of Land Management Surface Management Area, Table 1-4, and the U.S. States dataset, Tele Atlas North America, Inc., vector digital data, 2008, ESRI Data and Maps.

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 either through 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 more than 886 BLM units encompassing more than 27 million acres of public land.

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

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

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

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 and 5-13. The BLM administers the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-195), which provides for the protection, management, and control of wild horses and burros on the public lands. A major responsibility under the act is to preserve a thriving natural ecological balance on the range. To do so, it is necessary to remove excess wild horses and burros, which are then offered to the general public through the adoption program. Tables 5-12 and 5-13 portray wild horse and burro populations, removals, and adoptions.

Table 5-14. The BLM is steward for the Federal Government's largest, most culturally diverse, and most scientifically important body of cultural resources. To carry out this stewardship responsibility, the BLM's cultural resource management program is designed to inventory, evaluate, and manage cultural and paleontological resources on public lands under its jurisdiction. The BLM has inventoried more than 21 million acres for cultural resources and has recorded more than 337,320 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, 2011**

NLCS Area	Type of Designation	Number	Total BLM Acres /a/	Total BLM Miles
National Monuments	Presidential or Congressional	16	4,828,240	0
National Conservation Areas	Congressional	16	3,663,725	0
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Congressional	1	428,242	0
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	95	0
Piedras Blancas Historic Light Station Outstanding Natural Area /b/	Congressional	1	18	0
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area /c/	Congressional	1	63	0
Wilderness Areas /d/	Congressional	223	8,700,855	0
Wilderness Study Areas	Administrative	545	12,835,035	0
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	Congressional	69	1,002,016	2,425 /e/
National Historic Trails	Congressional	11	0	5,343
National Scenic Trails	Congressional	5	0	683
Headwaters Forest Reserve	Congressional	1	7,542	0
Total		890 /f/	31,465,831	8,451

**Table 5-1. NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011–concluded**

- /a/ The total acres figure includes double-counted acres. The Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis has shown that when double-counted acres are considered (i.e., Wilderness Areas within a National Monument or National Conservation Area), the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) provides for special management prescriptions on approximately 25 million acres of public land.
- /b/ Area established by Congress in 2008 in Public Law 110-226.
- /c/ Area established by Congress in 2008 in Public Law 110-226. One hundred and twenty-six (126) total acres are owned by six Federal and non-Federal entities.
- /d/ The Tabeguache Area in Colorado is, by act of Congress, to be managed like wilderness but is not shown here because it has not been officially designated as wilderness.
- /e/ The total may appear incorrect, because the number was rounded after addition.
- /f/ 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.

Table 5-2.

**NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011**

Unit Name—State	BLM Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	Total Federal Lands in Unit	State Lands Included in Unit	Private Lands Included in Unit	Total Acreage in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Agua-Fria—Arizona	70,900	0	70,900	0	1,444	72,344
Grand Canyon-Parashant—Arizona	808,747	208,453 /a/	1,017,200	23,205	7,920	1,048,325
Ironwood Forest—Arizona	128,398	299 /b/	128,697	54,741	5,181	188,619
Vermilion Cliffs—Arizona	279,568	0	279,568	13,438	683	293,689
Sonoran Desert—Arizona	486,600	0	486,600	3,900	5,900	496,400
California Coastal—California	607	0	607	0	0	607
Carrizo Plain—California	207,237	0	207,237	9,309	30,266	246,812
Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains—California	94,055	83,073 /c/	177,128	45,889 /d/	57,054 /e/	280,071
Canyons of the Ancients—Colorado	170,965	0	170,965	0	12,164	183,129
Craters of the Moon—Idaho	274,693	462,832 /f/	737,525	7,950	6,851	752,326
Pompeys Pillar—Montana	51	0	51	0	0	51
Upper Missouri River Breaks —Montana	374,976	0	374,976	38,760	81,715	495,451
Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks —New Mexico	4,124	0	4,124	521	757	5,402
Prehistoric Trackways—New Mexico	5,255 /g/	0	5,255	0	0	5,255
Cascade-Siskiyou—Oregon	55,930	48 /h/	55,978	0	32,117	88,095
Grand Staircase-Escalante—Utah	1,866,134	0	1,866,134	0	13,977	1,880,111
Total Acres (National Monuments)	4,828,240	754,705	5,582,945	197,713	256,029	6,036,687

Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011–concluded

Notes: Some figures have changed from last year owing to Geographic Information System (GIS) recalculation of acres. The BLM has no jurisdiction over State and private lands within nationally designated areas.

/a/ National Park Service.

/b/ Department of Defense.

/c/ Forest Service (60,073 acres); Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (trust/allottee/reservation; 23,000 acres).

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

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

/f/ National Park Service.

/g/ Designated via Public Law 111-11, the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, Title 1 – Additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

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

Table 5-3a.

**NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011**

Unit Name—State	BLM- Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	Total Federal Lands in Unit	State Lands Included in Unit	Private Lands Included in Unit	Total Acreage in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Steese—Alaska	1,208,624	0	1,208,624	14,074	40	1,222,738
Gila Box Riparian—Arizona	21,767	0	21,767	0	1,720	23,487
Las Cienegas—Arizona	41,972	0	41,972	5,307	0	47,279
San Pedro Riparian—Arizona	55,495	0	55,495	0	2,505	58,000
King Range—California	56,167	0	56,167	0	6,320	62,487
Dominguez-Escalante—Colorado	212,074	0	212,074	0	8,740	220,814
Gunnison Gorge—Colorado	62,844	552	63,396	0	1,673	65,069
McInnis Canyons—Colorado/Utah	123,750	0	123,750	0	1,236	124,986
Snake River Birds of Prey—Idaho	470,840	18,263 /a/	489,103 /b/	41,355	64,610	595,068
Red Rock Canyon—Nevada	198,065	0	198,065	0	0	198,065
Sloan Canyon—Nevada	48,438	0	48,438	0	81	48,519
Black Rock Desert, High Rock Canyon, Emigrant Trails—NV/CA	799,165	0	799,165	0	16,320	815,485
El Malpais—New Mexico	231,230		231,230	0	35,765 /c/	266,995
Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave—NM	24,977	0	24,977	0	2,981	27,958
Beaver Dam Wash—Utah	63,478	0	63,478	6,492	2,127	72,097
Red Cliffs—Utah	44,839	0	44,839	13,728	2,657	61,224
Total (National Conservation Areas)	3,663,725	18,815	3,682,540	80,956	146,775	3,910,271

Table 5-3a. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011–concluded

Notes: Some figures have changed from last year owing to Geographic Information System (GIS) recalculation of acres. The BLM has no jurisdiction over State and private lands within nationally designated areas.

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

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

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

Table 5-3b.

OTHER CONSERVATION UNITS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

Unit Name—State	BLM— Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	Total Federal Lands in Unit	State Lands Included in Unit	Private Lands Included in Unit	Total Acreage in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area —Oregon	428,242	0	428,242	0	67,921	496,163
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area—Oregon	95	0	95	0	0	95
Headwaters Forest Reserve —California	7,542	0	7,542	0	0	7,542
Piedras Blancas Historic Light Station Outstanding Natural Area —California	18	0	18	0	0	18
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area—Florida	63	0	63	0	0	63
Total	435,960	0	435,960	0	67,921	503,881

Notes: 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.

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Arizona		
Aravaipa Canyon	Safford Field Office	19,700
Arrastra Mountain	Kingman Field Office	129,800
Aubrey Peak	Kingman Field Office	15,400
Baboquivari Peak	Tucson Field Office	2,040
Beaver Dam Mountains (2,600 acres in Utah)	Arizona Strip Field Office	15,000
Big Horn Mountains	Phoenix Field Office	21,000
Cottonwood Point	Arizona Strip Field Office	6,860
Coyote Mountains	Tucson Field Office	5,100
Dos Cabezas Mountains	Safford Field Office	11,700
Eagletail Mountains	Yuma Field Office	97,880
East Cactus Plain	Lake Havasu Field Office	14,630
Fishhooks	Safford Field Office	10,500
Gibraltar Mountain	Lake Havasu Field Office	18,790
Grand Wash Cliffs	Arizona Strip Field Office	37,030
Harcuvar Mountains	Lake Havasu Field Office	25,050
Harquahala Mountains	Phoenix Field Office	22,880
Hassayampa River Canyon	Phoenix Field Office	12,300
Hells Canyon	Phoenix Field Office	9,951
Hummingbird Springs	Phoenix Field Office	31,200
Kanab Creek	Arizona Strip Field Office	6,700
Mount Logan	Arizona Strip Field Office	14,650
Mount Nutt	Kingman Field Office	28,080
Mount Tipton	Kingman Field Office	31,380
Mount Trumbull	Arizona Strip Field Office	7,880
Mount Wilson	Kingman Field Office	23,900
Muggins Mountains	Yuma Field Office	7,711
Needle's Eye	Tucson Field Office	8,760

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011—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	5,790
Woolsey Peak	Phoenix Field Office	64,000
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Arizona: (47 areas)		1,397,106
California		
Agua Tibia	California Desert District	539
Argus Range	California Desert District	65,726
Beauty Mountain	Palm Springs Field Office	15,628
Big Maria Mountains	California Desert District	45,384
Bigelow Cholla Garden	California Desert District	14,645

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011–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	8,190
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
Dome Land	California Desert District	39,383
El Paso Mountains	California Desert District	23,669
Fish Creek Mountains	California Desert District	21,390
Funeral Mountains	California Desert District	25,707
Golden Valley	California Desert District	36,536
Granite Mountain	Bishop Field Office	34,159
Grass Valley	California Desert District	30,121
Hollow Hills	California Desert District	22,046
Ibex	California Desert District	28,822
Indian Pass	California Desert District	32,419
Inyo Mountains	California Desert District	125,075

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011–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	40,960
King Range	Arcata Field Office	42,695
Kingston Range	California Desert District	199,599
Little Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	28,034
Little Picacho	California Desert District	38,216
Machesna Mountains	Bakersfield District	123
Malpais Mesa	California Desert District	31,906
Manly Peak	California Desert District	12,897
Mecca Hills	California Desert District	26,243
Mesquite	California Desert District	44,804
Newberry Mountains	California Desert District	26,102
Nopah Range	California Desert District	106,623
North Algodones Dunes	California Desert District	25,895
North Mesquite Mountains	California Desert District	28,955
Old Woman Mountains	California Desert District	163,731
Orocopia Mountains	California Desert District	50,960
Otay Mountain	California Desert District	16,893
Owens Peak	California Desert District	73,796
Pahrump Valley	California Desert District	73,726
Palen/McCoy	California Desert District	236,488
Palo Verde Mountains	California Desert District	30,605
Picacho Peak	California Desert District	8,860
Pinto Mountain	Barstow Field Office	24,348
Piper Mountain	California Desert District	72,192
Piute Mountains	California Desert District	48,080

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011—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	11
Rodman Mountains	California Desert District	34,264
Sacatar Trail	California Desert District	50,451
Saddle Peak Hills	California Desert District	1,530
San Gorgonio	California Desert District	39,233
Santa Lucia	Bakersfield District	1,807
Santa Rosa	California Desert District	58,878
Sawtooth Mountains	California Desert District	33,612
Sheephole Valley	California Desert District	187,846
South Fork Eel River	Arcata Field Office	12,868
South Nopah Range	California Desert District	17,059
Stateline	California Desert District	6,964
Stepladder Mountains	California Desert District	83,195
Surprise Canyon	California Desert District	24,433
Sylvania Mountains	California Desert District	18,682
Trilobite	California Desert District	37,308
Turtle Mountains	California Desert District	177,209
Ventana Additions	California Desert District	719
Whipple Mountains	California Desert District	76,123
White Mountain	Ridgecrest/Bishop Field Office	24,162
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Ukiah District	8,433
Yuki	Arcata Field Office	17,196
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in California: (86 areas)		3,834,292
Colorado		
Black Ridge Canyons (5,120 acres in Utah)	Grand Junction Field Office	70,380

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011—continued**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>BLM Acres</u>
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	27,530
Becky Peak	Ely Field Office	18,119
Big Rocks	Ely Field Office	12,930
Black Rock Desert	Winnemucca Field Office	314,835
Bristlecone	Ely Field Office	14,095
Calico Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	64,968
Clover Mountains	Ely Field Office	85,668
Delamar Mountains	Ely Field Office	111,066

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011—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	5,700
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	10,446
Jumbo Springs	Las Vegas Field Office	4,631
La Madre Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	27,867
Lime Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	23,234
Little High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca Field Office	48,355
Meadow Valley Range	Ely Field Office	123,508
Mormon Mountains	Ely Field Office	157,716
Mount Charleston	Las Vegas Field Office	2,142
Mount Grafton	Ely Field Office	78,754
Mount Irish	Ely Field Office	28,274
Mount Moriah	Ely Field Office	8,708
Muddy Mountains	Las Vegas Field Office	44,576
North Black Rock Range	Winnemucca Field Office	30,648
North Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	23,439
North McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	14,764
Pahute Peak	Winnemucca Field Office	56,890
Parsnip Peak	Ely Field Office	43,512
Rainbow Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	20,313
South Egan Range	Ely Field Office	67,214

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Nevada—concluded		
South Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	54,536
South McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	44,244
South Pahroc Range	Ely District Office	25,671
Spirit Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	605
Tunnel Spring	Ely District Office	5,341
Wee Thump Joshua Tree	Las Vegas Field Office	6,050
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)		2,055,005
New Mexico		
Bisti/De-Na-Zin	Farmington Field Office	41,170
Cebolla	Rio Puerco Field Office	61,600
Ojito	Rio Puerco Field Office	11,183
Sabinoso	Taos Field Office	16,030
West Malpais	Rio Puerco Field Office	39,540
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in New Mexico: (5 areas)		169,523
Oregon		
Hells Canyon	Vale District Office	1,038
Lower White River	Prineville District Office	1,063
Oregon Badlands	Prineville District Office	29,537
Soda Mountain	Cascade Siskiyou NM	24,112
Spring Basin	Prineville District Office	6,382
Steens Mountain	Burns District Office	170,201
Table Rock	Salem District Office	5,500
Wild Rogue	Medford District Office	10,160
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Oregon: (8 areas)		247,993

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011–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	13,108
Black Ridge Canyons (70,319 acres in Colorado)	Moab Field Office	5,099
Canaan Mountain	St. George Field Office	44,447
Cedar Mountain	Salt Lake District Office	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	21,332
Red Butte	St. George Field Office	1,535
Red Mountain	St. George Field Office	18,689
Slaughter Creek	St. George Field Office	4,047
Taylor Creek	St. George Field Office	35
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Utah: (18 areas)		260,273
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: (223 designated areas) /b/		8,700,855

**Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011–concluded**

Notes: Some figures have changed from last year owing to Geographic Information System (GIS) recalculation of acres. Trinity Alps acres were transferred to the U.S. Forest Service per H.R. 669 Shasta-Trinity National Forest Administrative Jurisdiction Transfer Act.

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

/b/ Multiple listings are included for those areas located or affected by more than one public law, managed by more than one agency, located in more than one administrative unit, or located in more than one State.

Table 5-5.

**WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011**

State	Number of Wilderness Study Areas	Federal Acres
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Alaska	1	326,000
Arizona	2	63,930
California	67	812,566
Colorado	54	548,219
Idaho	44	655,512
Montana	39	449,963
Nevada	63	2,552,457
New Mexico	58	958,751
Oregon	88	2,653,135
Utah	86	3,234,465
Washington	1	5,636
Wyoming	42	574,401
Total	545	12,835,035

Note: The table includes changes that occurred in the fourth quarter of 2009 but that were not reported until Fiscal Year 2011.

Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

(Listed in Order of Designation)

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Rio Grande	PL 90-542; 10/02/68 PL 103-242; 05/04/94	New Mexico	49.30	12.00	2.50	63.80	20,416
Rogue	PL 90-542; 10/02/68	Oregon	20.60		26.40	47.00	15,040
Upper Missouri	PL 94-986; 10/12/76	Montana	64.00	26.00	59.00	149.00	89,300
North Fork American	PL 95-625; 11/10/78	California	12.00			12.00	3,840
Beaver Creek	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	111.00			111.00	71,040
Birch Creek	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	126.00			126.00	80,640
Delta	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	20.00	24.00	18.00	62.00	39,680
Fortymile	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	179.00	203.00	10.00	392.00	250,880
Gulkana	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	181.00			181.00	115,840
Unalakleet	PL 96-487; 12/02/80	Alaska	80.00			80.00	51,200
Eel	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California	21.00	4.50	6.50	32.00	10,240
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California			1.50	1.50	480
Trinity	Secretary of the Interior; 01/19/81	California			17.00	17.00	5,440

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011
-continued**

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Tuolumne	PL 98-425; 09/28/84	California	3.00			3.00	960
Owyhee	PL 98-494; 10/19/84	Oregon	120.00			120.00	38,400
Merced	PL 100-149; 11/02/87 PL 102-432; 10/23/92	California	3.00		9.00	12.00	3,840
Clackamas	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			0.50	0.50	160
Crooked (Middle and Lower)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			17.80	17.80	5,696
Deschutes (Middle and Lower)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		20.00	100.00	120.00	38,400
Donner und Blitzen	PL 100-557; 10/28/88 PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	87.50			87.50	25,120
Grande Ronde	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	9.00		15.90	24.90	7,968
John Day (Main Stem)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			147.50	147.50	47,200
John Day (South Fork)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			47.00	47.00	15,040
North Fork Crooked	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	11.90	2.20	4.70	18.80	6,016

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011
-continued**

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
North Fork Owyhee	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	9.60			9.60	3,072
North Umpqua	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			8.40	8.40	2,688
Powder	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		11.70		11.70	3,744
Quartzville Creek	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			9.70	9.70	3,104
Salmon	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		4.80	3.20	8.00	2,560
Sandy	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		3.80	8.70	12.50	4,000
West Little Owyhee	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	57.60			57.60	18,432
White	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		17.80	6.90	24.70	7,904
Rio Chama	PL 100-663; 11/07/88	New Mexico	7.20			7.20	2,304
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior; 09/22/94	Oregon		11.00		11.00	2,780
Wallowa	Secretary of the Interior; 07/23/96	Oregon			10.00	10.00	3,200
Elkhorn Creek	PL 104-333; 11/12/96	Oregon	2.40	0.60		3.00	960
Kiger Creek	PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	4.30			4.30	1,360

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011
-continued**

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

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011
-continued**

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

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011
-concluded**

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

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

Table 5-7.

**NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011**

National Trail Name	Type of Designation	State(s)	Total BLM Miles
Iditarod	Historic	Alaska	418
Juan Bautista de Anza	Historic	Arizona, California	103
California	Historic	California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming	1,493
Nez Perce	Historic	Idaho, Montana, Wyoming	70
Lewis and Clark	Historic	Idaho, Montana	369
Pony Express	Historic	Nevada, Utah, Wyoming	596
Oregon	Historic	Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming	848
Mormon Pioneer	Historic	Wyoming	498
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro	Historic	New Mexico	60
Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route	Historic	Virginia	1
Old Spanish	Historic	Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah	887
Subtotal—Historic Trails (11)			5,343
Arizona	Scenic	Arizona	46
Continental Divide	Scenic	Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming	389
Pacific Crest	Scenic	California, Oregon	233
Pacific Northwest	Scenic	Washington	12
Potomac Heritage	Scenic	Maryland, Virginia	3
Subtotal—Scenic Trails (5)			683
Total—Trails (16)			6,026

Notes: National Recreation Trails are shown in Table 5-16. This table is based on the best available data. The physical nature of National Scenic and Historic Trails, and the status of standard inventory, varies by BLM office.

**Table 5-8a. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011**

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 /c/ /d/	1	1,940	\$935,000	\$0
Total	1	1,940	\$935,000	\$0
<u>FLPMA and FLTFA /e/</u>				
New Mexico /f/ /d/	1	2,000	\$832,000	\$0
Total	1	2,000	\$832,000	\$0
<u>Act of Congress</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>FLPMA (Minerals Only) /b/</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>FLPMA and FLTFA (Minerals Only) /c/</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>Act of Congress (Minerals Only)</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	2	3,940	\$1,767,000	\$0

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

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

/b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA. Purchase money (cash equalization payments) received from these exchanges is *not* subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).

**Table 5-8a. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011–concluded**

- /c/ No payments were received by the BLM. The amount of \$103,000 was subtracted from the ledger account with the State of New Mexico. The Ojito Wilderness Act of 2005, Public Law 109-94, October 2005.
- /d/ New Mexico exchanges (/c/, /f/) include portions that were legislated.
- /e/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA. Purchase money (cash equalization payments) is subject to Title II of FLTFA.
- /f/ The amount of \$787,600 was subtracted from the ledger account with the State of New Mexico. The U.S. Acquisition of the State Trust Land Satisfied Section 204 of Public Law 98-603 of October 30, 1984 (as amended by Section 1022 of Public Law 104-333, dated November 12, 1996).

Table 5-8b. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011

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	1,920	\$832,000	\$0
Total	1	1,920	\$832,000	\$0
<u>FLPMA and FLTFA /c/</u>				
New Mexico	1	8,674	\$1,299,600	\$0
Total	1	8,674	\$1,299,600	\$0
<u>Act of Congress</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>FLPMA (Minerals Only) /b/</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>FLPMA and FLTFA (Minerals Only) /c/</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>Act of Congress (Minerals Only)</u>	0	0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	2	10,594	\$2,131,600	\$0

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

/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.

**Table 5-8b. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011–concluded**

- /b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA. Purchase money (cash equalization payments) received from these exchanges is *not* subject to Title II of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).
- /c/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA. Purchase money (cash equalization payments) is subject to Title II of FLTFA.

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011**

Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation

State	Interest Acquired					
	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Purchase</u>						
LWCF /a/						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	1	19,000	40.00	0	0	0
California /b/	24	7,664,322	8,155.20	0	0	0
Colorado	4	814,292	257.10	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho /c/	3	3,935,500	900.52	3	2,276,000	1,176.69
Montana /d/	3	2,977,355	624.98	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	438,285	229.00	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	3	1,512,500	1,273.55	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	1	9,000	10.91	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40	\$17,370,254	11,491.26	3	\$2,276,000	1,176.69
Non LWCF /e/						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	22	5,668,916	3,497.97	1	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	2	0	16.14
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	5	18,650	50.97
Montana	0	0	0	2	0	19.84
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	8	17,479	9.81
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	379,308	5.58	1	1,765	17.64
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23	\$6,048,224	3,503.55	19	\$37,894	114.40

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011–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 /f/ Nevada	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
FLTFA /g/ California	1	\$1,200,000	400.00	0	\$0	0
Nevada	1	14,530,000	80.00	0	0	0
Total	2	\$15,730,000	480.00	0	\$0	0
Total Purchases	65	\$39,148,478	15,474.81	22	\$2,313,894	1,291.09
	<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 /h/	0	\$0	0	1	\$192,000	159.97
Arizona	0	0	0	1	4,030,000	1,527.00
California	6	2,812,833	1,927.64	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	2	2,000	0.91
Montana	1	161,000	5.70	1	3,000	0.11
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	1	241,750	140.00	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	\$3,215,583	2,073.34	5	\$4,227,000	1,687.99
Grand Total	73	\$42,364,061	17,548.15	27	\$6,540,894	2,979.08

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011–concluded**

- /a/ Funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-578; 78 Stat. 897).
- /b/ Includes \$679,500 in donation funding.
- /c/ Includes \$5,100 in donation funding and \$248,552 of funding from the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-248; 114 Stat. 613).
- /d/ Includes \$7,500 in FLTFA funding.
- /e/ Funding from various sources, including highway and fire mitigations, habitat compensation, and Western Oregon receipts (timber sale access).
- /f/ Funding from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /g/ Funding from Title II of FLTFA.
- /h/ Value includes an unapportioned fee and easement value.

Table 5-9.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2011**

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY

Allowable Expenditure Categories /a/	Projects Completed in FY 2011 /b/	New Projects Approved in FY 2011 /c/	Budget Authority Approved in FY 2011 /d/
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	19	13	\$1,319,222
Capital Improvements	21	6	4,156,783
Conservation Initiatives	4	5	2,826,507
Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisitions	0	6	877,600
Hazardous Fuels and Fire Prevention	1	13	5,446,400
Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration	2	5	2,286,935
Multispecies Habitat Conservation Plans	15	2	92,000
Lake Tahoe Restoration Act Projects	21	42	68,819,750
Total	83	92	\$85,825,197
Special Account Reserve (SAR)			6,500,000
Pre-Proposal Planning (PPP) /e/			0
Lake Tahoe Reserve /f/			8,153,100
Budget Reallocation (BRA) /g/			32,589,646
Grand Total Approved			\$133,067,943

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 2011—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 2011 received approval and budget authority in Rounds 3–9. A round is a cycle or period of time for consideration and approval of projects.
- /c/ The Secretary approved funding for Round 11 on October 21, 2010, and for Round 12 on August 9, 2011. The number of projects, therefore, reflects the total projects approved in both Rounds 11 and 12.
- /d/ In Round 11, the Secretary approved the use of budget reallocation to fund projects in three categories: parks, trails, and natural areas; capital improvements; and environmentally sensitive land acquisitions (see footnote /g/ for details).

**Table 5-9. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2011–concluded**

- /e/ Pre-Proposal Planning (PPP) reserves approved by the Secretary in Rounds 6 and 7 funded 42 PPP projects across the categories listed in footnote /a/ to develop feasibility studies for future nomination. Of these, 15 were completed in Fiscal Year 2011. A reserve for further PPP projects has not been requested since Round 7.
- /f/ The \$8,153,100 set aside for Lake Tahoe occurred in Round 11 and was the final amount set aside to meet the \$300 million obligation to fund Lake Tahoe restoration projects from the SNPLMA Special Account. With the approval of the Round 12 Lake Tahoe projects, the full \$300 million was allocated to Lake Tahoe projects. Funds not needed to complete approved primary projects will be used by the Tahoe Regional Executive Committee to fund approved secondary projects until all allocated funds are expended.
- /g/ The Budget Reallocation total reflects Secretarial approval in Round 11 to reallocate previously approved funding not needed to complete projects approved in prior rounds to fund \$14,722,396 for 10 park, trails, and natural area projects; \$6,600,000 for 1 capital improvement project; and \$11,267,250 for 4 environmentally sensitive land acquisition projects in Round 11.

**Table 5-10. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2011**

	Land Disposal (1999–2011) /a/			
	1999–2010		1999–2011	
	Total	Average/Year	2011	Total
Acres Disposed	38,801.36 /b/	3,527.40	937.47	39,738.83
Number of Parcels Disposed	596.00 /c/	54.18	12.00	608.00
Gross Disposal Revenue	\$3,019,343,403.00 /d/	\$251,611,950.00	\$6,833,475.00	\$3,026,176,878.00

Environmentally Sensitive Lands Acquired (1999–2011)

	1999–2010	2011	Total
Acres Acquired (excluding terminated projects)	69,120	0	69,120

Note: The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) (Public Law 105-263) became law in October 1998. The act provides for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, in the Las Vegas Valley within a disposal boundary 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/ The 2010 disposal acres have been adjusted to include the acres disposed through conveyance to Clark County for the CMA pursuant to the SNPLMA legislation.

/c/ The 2010 number of parcels sold has been corrected to include the number of parcels conveyed to Clark County through the SNPLMA legislation for the CMA.

/d/ The disposal revenue figures now include all revenue, including that from R&PP leases and leases held by Clark County on CMA lands. Mineral sales are not included in the land disposal revenue.

Table 5-11.

RESERVED

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

Table 5-12.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO
POPULATIONS AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2011**

Administrative State	Horses	Burros	Total
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Arizona	434	2,761	3,195
California	2,872	1,171	4,043
Colorado	984	0	984
Idaho	500	0	500
Montana	165	0	165
Nevada	17,710	1,347	19,057
New Mexico	63	0	63
Oregon	2,456	15	2,471
Utah	2,497	189	2,686
Wyoming	5,333	0	5,333
Total	33,014	5,483	38,497

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

Table 5-13.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO REMOVAL
AND ADOPTION BY OFFICE, FISCAL YEAR 2011**

Administrative State /b/	Animals Adopted				Animals Removed /a/	
	FY 1971–FY 2010 /c/		FY 2011		FY 2011	
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>
Arizona	3,621	3,090	96	30	0	102
California /b/	18,870	6,777	186	78	88	311
Colorado	7,172	864	205	13	370	0
Eastern States /b/	61,271	15,027	810	127	0	0
Idaho	4,374	315	54	9	42	0
Montana /b/	10,018	1,316	13	7	1	0
Nevada	4,285	316	82	2	3,991	0
New Mexico /b/	22,688	4,197	511	45	86	0
Oregon /b/	14,092	1,332	164	1	1,060	0
Utah	6,204	544	135	20	359	0
Wyoming /b/	16,818	1,159	111	8	2,467	0
National Program Office /b/	21,671	1,327	120	17	0	0
Total	191,084	36,264	2,487	357	8,464	413
Total Adopted, Fiscal Years 1971 through 2010 /c/:			227,348			
Total Adopted, Fiscal Year 2011:			2,844			
Total Removed, Fiscal Year /a/:			8,877			

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Removal numbers include 92 animals removed from Forest Service territories: 67 in Arizona; 4 in California; and 21 in Oregon. Jointly managed areas are not reflected in these totals.

/b/ Before 1996, adoptions were reported by geographic State, including the District of Columbia. Beginning in 1996, adoptions were reported by the BLM Administrative State. Beginning in 1999, adoptions conducted in the national centers, Elm Creek, Nebraska, and Palomino Valley, Nevada, were reported under the National Program Office. California administers the wild horse and burro program in Hawaii; Eastern States Office administers the program in the 31 states east of and bordering on the Mississippi River and in the District of Columbia; Montana administers the program in North Dakota and South Dakota; New Mexico administers the program in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; Oregon administers the program in the State of Washington; and Wyoming administers the program in Nebraska.

/c/ Historical adoption numbers have **not** been adjusted downward to account for animals returned or re-adopted by the BLM. In 2009, 470 were returned, of which 158 were re-adopted. Adjustments that were made from 2004 to 2009 will be reapportioned in the 2012 statistics.

Table 5-14.

**CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES,
FISCAL YEAR 2011**

Administrative State	Acres Inventoried	Properties Recorded	Number of Study/Management Permits Issued or in Effect /a/
Alaska	18,973	75	13
Arizona	22,363	427	71
California	80,733	1,411	93
Colorado	59,534	1,503	75
Eastern States	0	0	0
Idaho	86,221	425	32
Montana	16,872	110	37
Nevada	91,514	1,936	68
New Mexico	39,095	634	116
Oregon	53,242	498	48
Utah	126,286	1,091	92
Wyoming	83,328	899	82
Total for Fiscal Year 2011	678,161	9,009	727
TOTAL TO DATE	21,757,156	337,320	

/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) AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

Geographic State	Number	Acres
Alaska	52	8,682,156
Arizona	58	774,124
California	185	5,320,721
Colorado	71	517,785
Eastern States	1	54
Idaho	102	591,671
Montana	54	380,795
Nevada	51	1,459,704
New Mexico	153	1,023,241
Oregon	181	810,738
–Washington	15	19,378
Utah	59	764,782
Wyoming	42	571,626
Total	1,024	20,916,775

Note: Number and acreage changes resulted from areas not being retained because “special management attention would not be required to protect the relevant and important values.”

Table 5-16. NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

Special Management Area	Designation Type	Number	Total Acres	Total Miles
Lake Todatonten Special Management Area	Congressional	1	37,579	
Herd Management Areas	Administrative	199	29,082,217	
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	Administrative	1,024	20,916,775	
National Natural Landmarks	Administrative	46	419,958	
Research Natural Areas	Administrative	192	502,748	
National Recreation Trails	Administrative	34		491.1
National Back Country Byways	Administrative	54		2,906 /a/
Globally Important Bird Areas	Administrative	34	7,625,030 /b/	
Significant Caves /c/	Administrative	741		

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

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

Table 6-1 summarizes the number of wildland fires and the acres burned during the Fiscal Year 2011 fire season on lands protected by the BLM or lands protected under cooperative agreements between the BLM and local fire agencies.

Acres burned on BLM land totaled a modest 557,612 acres in 2011. Acres burned on non-BLM land (fires that started on BLM lands but burned onto adjacent lands) amounted to 662,108 acres. The total for all BLM and BLM-protected burned acres in 2011 was 1.2 million acres. The majority of BLM fires occurred on nonforested brush lands. Although these figures equate to a moderately busy fire season, about 80 percent of the BLM's fire activity occurred in four states: New Mexico (365,000 acres), Idaho (224,000 acres), Alaska (210,000 acres), and Oregon (156,000 acres). No other state even approached 100,000 acres burned.

Nationally, 2011 saw a dramatic increase in the amount of land burned by wildland fire. After three seasons of below average fire activity, 2011 (with 8.71 million acres burned) was a busy year. Fully 70 percent of those acres burned, however, occurred in the states of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. This increase in fire activity can be attributed to 2011's strong La Niña weather pattern, which denied normal winter precipitation to the Southwest and Southern Plains states.

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

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

In recent years, about 90 percent of the hazardous substance releases found on public lands resulted from illegal dumping incidents involving debris or drums of biomedical, chemical, and petroleum wastes; pesticides; paints; batteries; asbestos; and illicit drug lab wastes. The remaining 10 percent of the hazardous substance releases came from fuel spills, mining wastes, and military accidents. The number of drug labs has essentially leveled off and even decreased 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 2011

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	20	0	19	1	0	0	5,354	0	36,129	0	41,483	0
Arizona	130	41	86	85	0	0	677	9	2,326	10,858	3,003	10,867
California	127	152	45	234	0	41	519	1,235	2,527	37,781	3,046	39,057
Colorado	286	17	249	54	43	6	1,447	306	1,783	39	3,273	351
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	167	59	104	122	1	0	30	281	168,935	37,608	168,966	37,889
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	33	15	41	7	1	0	484	1,617	11	30	496	1,647
Nevada	284	42	205	121	0	0	1,041	208	47,724	25,207	48,765	25,415
New Mexico	219	39	104	154	0	0	16	35	115,001	87,266	115,017	87,301
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	94	20	104	10	1	3,675	63,601	128	35,511	52,500	99,113	56,303
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	253	47	229	71	6	0	13,057	4,983	19,214	7,067	32,277	12,050
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	110	77	124	63	2	0	5,669	33,351	2,129	13,855	7,800	47,206
Total	1,723	509	1,310	922	54	3,722	91,895	42,153	431,290	272,211	523,239	318,086

Table 6-1.

FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2011—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	126	67	61	0	1	4,710	159,212	0	4,868	4,710	164,081
Arizona	1	12	2	11	0	0	2	1,393	0	1	2	1,394
California	53	30	12	71	0	0	5,642	2,130	1,226	2,635	6,868	4,765
Colorado	28	59	64	23	0	561	49	525	0	14	49	1,100
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	245	30	9	266	0	0	0	128	13,673	3,478	13,673	3,606
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	16	38	31	23	9	0	4	1,557	21	2,598	34	4,155
Nevada	6	56	26	36	0	0	0	720	0	2,685	0	3,405
New Mexico	13	102	41	74	0	0	11	5	8,627	154,341	8,638	154,346
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	49	36	37	48	8	270	219	196	4	209	231	675
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	17	103	80	40	54	64	109	5,568	1	180	164	5,812
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	2	68	28	42	0	1	3	123	1	559	4	683
Total	432	660	397	695	71	897	10,749	171,557	23,553	171,568	34,373	344,022
Grand Total	2,155	1,169	1,707	1,617	125	4,619	102,644	213,710	454,843	443,779	557,612	662,108

Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2011—concluded

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

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

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

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

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

Table 6-2.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, AS OF OCTOBER 07, 2011

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	513	52	106	28	1,246	16
Arizona	322	98	273	1,591	726	2
California	658	70	371	4,609	2,254	192
Colorado	336	55	375	4,008	1,161	21
Eastern States	18 /a//b/	3	1	0	0	0
Idaho	416	41	274	8,343	3,796	50
Montana	363	43	253	3,439	322	28
National Interagency Fire Center	31	1	0	0	0	0
Nevada	326	68 /a//b/	110	9,967	417	11
New Mexico	202	14	86	4,876	304 /c/	0
Eastern Oregon	456	62	275	9,261	758	27
Western Oregon	592	62	179	14,469	534 /c/	406
Utah	586	56	395 /a//b/	7,555	2,380	17
Wyoming	149 /a//b/	30	81	3,915	38 /c/	36
Total	4,968	655	2,779	72,061	13,936	806

Table 6-2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, AS OF OCTOBER 07, 2011–concluded

- /a/ Construction of new assets.
- /b/ Decommission/removal or transfer of assets.
- /c/ Reclassification and addition of miles per major condition assessment effort.

Table 6-3.

**RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2011**

Geographic State	Total as of September 30, 2011 /a/		Activities During Fiscal Year 2011 /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	137	98	8	24	4
Arizona	689	676	64	36	0
California /h/	1,261	902	45	19	16
Colorado	254	151	25	141	16
Eastern States	2	1	1	3	1
Idaho	528	552	114	52	0
Montana	107	62	50	33	0
Nevada	643	568	78	20	0
New Mexico	182	175	3	5	1
Oregon	431	427	5	30	0
Utah	337	76	54	18	1
Washington	28	25	3	4	0
Wyoming	232	172	0	2	0
Total	4,831	3,885	450	387	39

Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2011—concluded

- /a/ Includes sites reported and sites archived in previous years and during Fiscal Year 2011.
- /b/ Includes work done by the BLM, other Federal and State agencies, and responsible parties during Fiscal Year 2011 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 of Alaska.

State Office:

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

Stock raising homestead:

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

Streambank stabilization:

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

Stream with fishery potential:

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

Sustained yield:

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

Threatened species:

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

Trespass:

An unauthorized use of Federal lands or resources.

Tunnel site:

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

Unlawful enclosures or occupancy:

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

U.S.C.:

United States Code.

Vacant public land:

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

Visitor hour:

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

Waterfowl habitat:

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

Water sports (other than boating or fishing):

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

Wetland improvements:

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

Wetlands:

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

Wilderness:

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

Wild free-roaming horses and burros:

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

Winter sports:

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

Withdrawal:

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

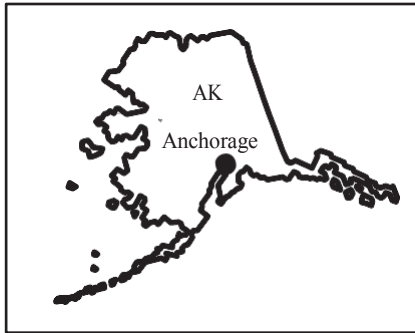
Woodlands:

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

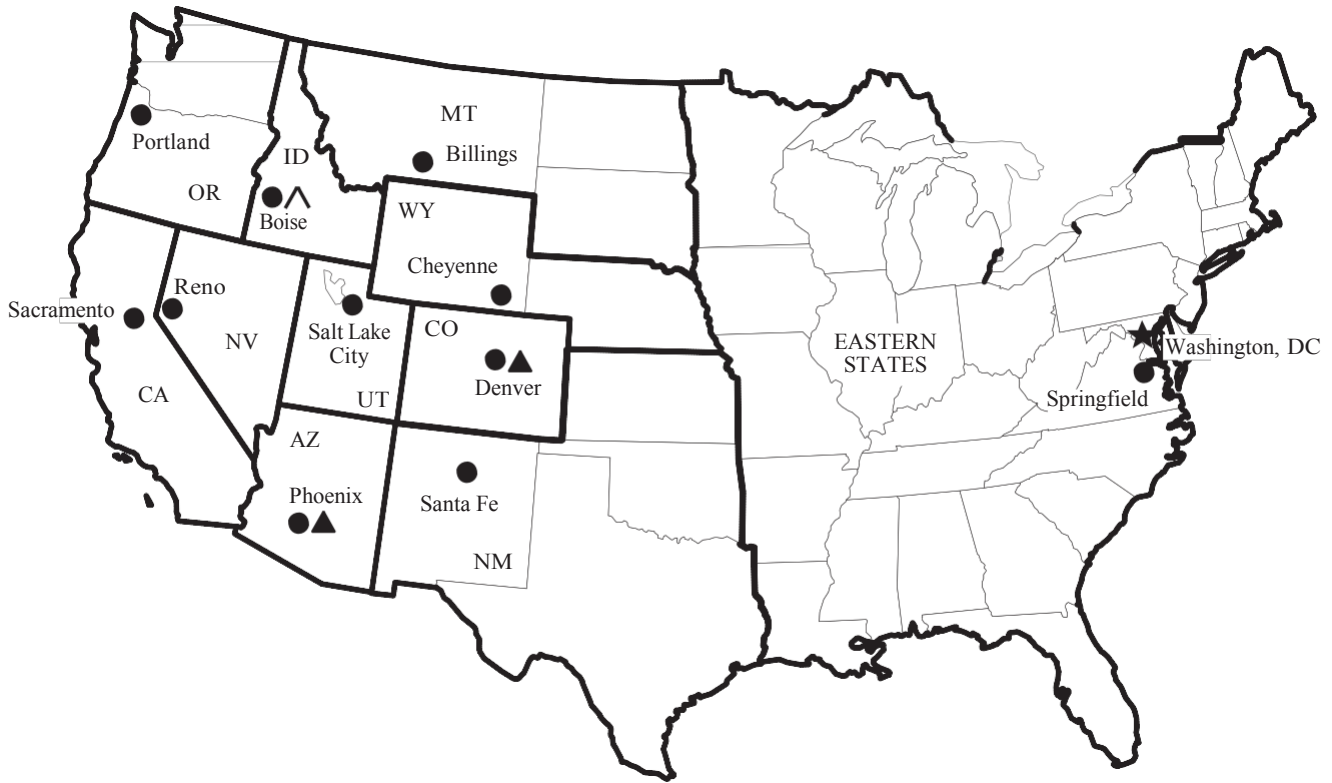
WSA (Wilderness Study Area):

An area having the following characteristics: (1) Size—roadless areas of at least 5,000 acres of public lands or of a manageable size; (2) Naturalness—generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature; and (3) Opportunities—provides outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 directed the Bureau of Land Management to inventory and study its roadless areas for wilderness characteristics.

BLM 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

