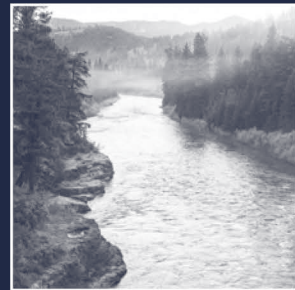
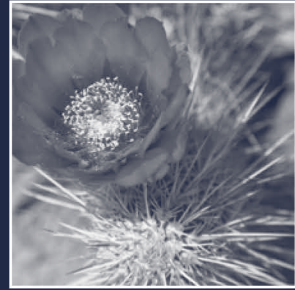


Public Land Statistics



2015



U.S. Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management

The Bureau of Land Management's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Production services were provided by the Bureau of Land Management's National Operations Center in Denver, Colorado.

All cover photos by Bob Wick, BLM.

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WELCOME TO *PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2015*

Welcome to the 2015 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. Improved GIS mapping of land boundaries has enabled the BLM to recalculate the total acres within the units.

Note that data presented in the 2015 PLS tables may not exactly match data in other BLM publications covering fiscal year (FY) 2015 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. The most current data available is presented in this edition.

The BLM remains committed to publishing a PLS report each year that is timely, complete, and as helpful as possible to readers. PLS is available online at: http://www.blm.gov/public_land_statistics/index.htm.

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PART 1

LAND RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

The total area of the 50 United States is 2.3 billion acres. The first public domain was created in 1781 when New York agreed to surrender to the Federal Government its claim to unsettled territory that extended westward to the Mississippi River. Other colonies followed New York's example, and by 1802, all of the land west of the colonies between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River belonged to the Federal Government. In the course of national expansion from 1781 to 1867, the public domain rapidly grew beyond the bounds of the Appalachian West, with the Federal Government acquiring 1.8 billion acres of public domain lands.

Accurate surveys were needed before the new public lands could be identified for sale or other disposition. In 1785, the Continental Congress adopted an ordinance setting up a survey system for the public domain lands. The General Land Office, predecessor to the present-day Bureau of Land Management (BLM), was established to oversee the surveying and disposal of the public lands. Congress enacted various public land laws to accomplish these disposals. The land disposals built the country's economic foundation, opened the West to settlement, and united the vast expanses of land into one nation. To raise money to repay Revolutionary War debts and encourage settlement of new territories, the Federal Government sold or granted vast tracts of public lands to settlers, homesteaders, veterans, towns, new states entering the Union, railroads, agricultural and mechanical colleges and universities, and private companies. To date, almost 1.3 billion acres of public lands have been transferred out of Federal Government ownership.

Congress recognized the need to protect the nation's natural, historical, and cultural resources while providing opportunities for recreation. Special acts withdrew millions of acres of public lands from settlement for national parks, national forests, national monuments, national wildlife refuges, national trails, and national wild and scenic rivers. Some of the best known congressional withdrawals include Yellowstone National Park, Grand Canyon National Park, and Death Valley National Park.

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 248.3 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, 1781–2015, includes summary data and cumulative acreage totals for public lands disposed of by the Federal Government. Among the earliest disposal actions were grants of land to veterans of the Revolutionary War. Later, grants were made to new states entering the Union, as well as for the creation of agricultural and mechanical colleges and universities. The Homestead Act permitted settlers to obtain land for agricultural purposes. Grants were also made for the construction of railroads. With the exception of the Desert Land Act of 1877 (which was amended), all of the land grant and disposal acts have been repealed or superseded by other acts. Therefore, the data contained in Table 1-2, except with respect to the State of Alaska, are subject to little or no change.

Table 1-3, Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, contains summary data of mineral estate administration by the BLM and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1-1.

ACQUISITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–1867

	Area			Percentage of Total U.S. Land /a/	Cost /b/
	Land <i>Acres</i>	Water <i>Acres</i>	Total <i>Acres</i>		
State Cessions (1781–1802)	233,415,680	3,409,920	236,825,600	10.4	\$6,200,000 /c/
Louisiana Purchase (1803) /d/	523,446,400	6,465,280	529,911,680	23.3	23,213,568
Red River Basin (1782–1817)	29,066,880	535,040	29,601,920	1.3	0
Cession from Spain (1819)	43,342,720	2,801,920	46,144,640	2.0	6,674,057
Oregon Compromise (1846)	180,644,480	2,741,760	183,386,240	8.1	0
Mexican Cession (1848)	334,479,360	4,201,600	338,680,960	14.9	16,295,149
Purchase from Texas (1850)	78,842,880	83,840	78,926,720	3.5	15,496,448
Gadsden Purchase (1853)	18,961,920	26,880	18,988,800	0.8	10,000,000
Alaska Purchase (1867)	365,333,120	12,909,440	378,242,560	16.7	7,200,000
Total Public Domain	1,807,533,440	33,175,680	1,840,709,120	81.0	\$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.

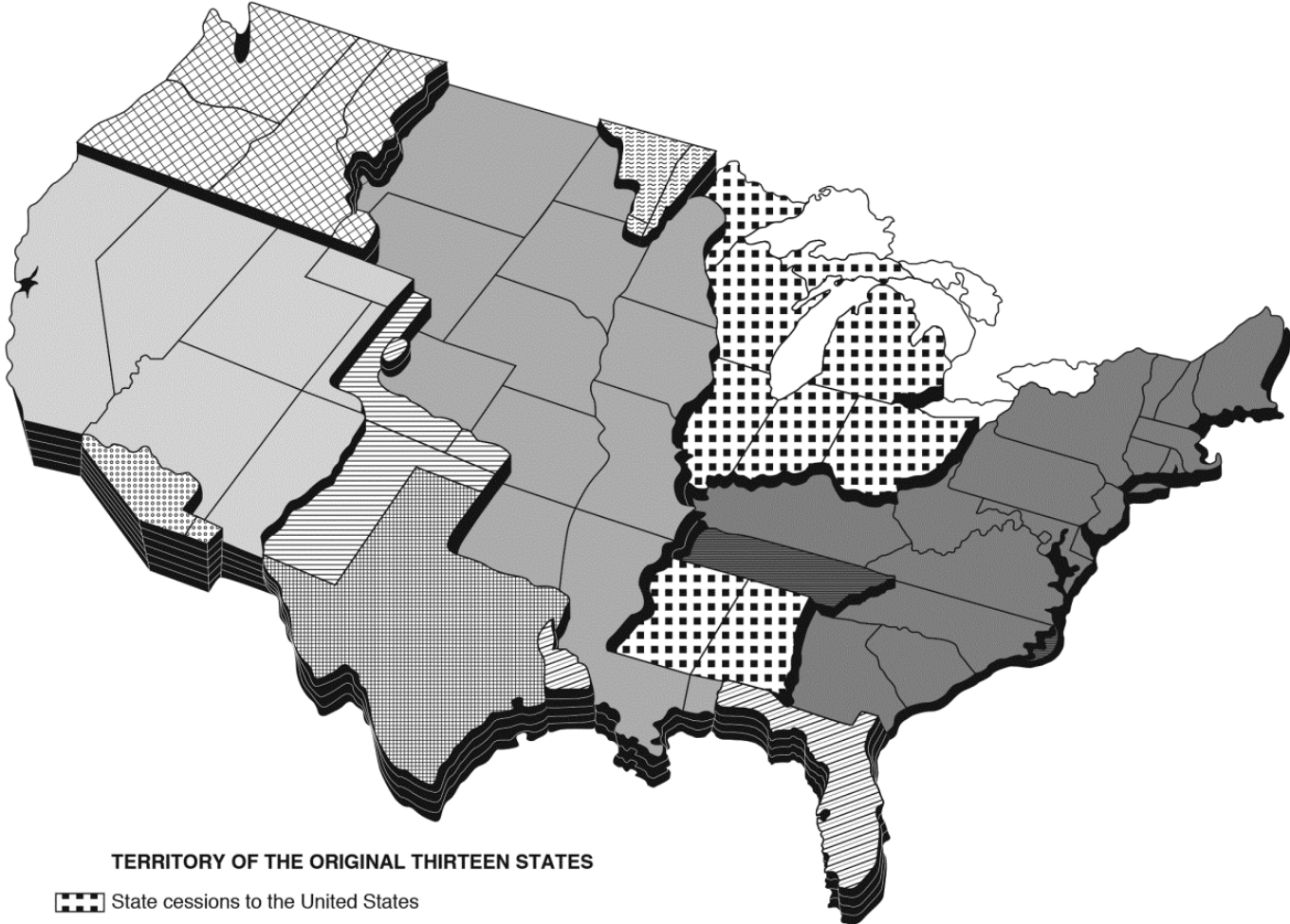
/b/ Cost data for all except “State Cessions” obtained from U.S. Geological Survey, *Boundaries, Areas, Geographic Centers and Altitudes of the United States and the Several States* (Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939), 249–51.

/c/ See Public Land Commission, *The Public Domain: Its History, with Statistics* (Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1880), 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, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992). Acreages therein are based on findings adopted February 2, 1912, by the Secretary of the Interior.



ACQUISITIONS









TERRITORY OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES

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

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

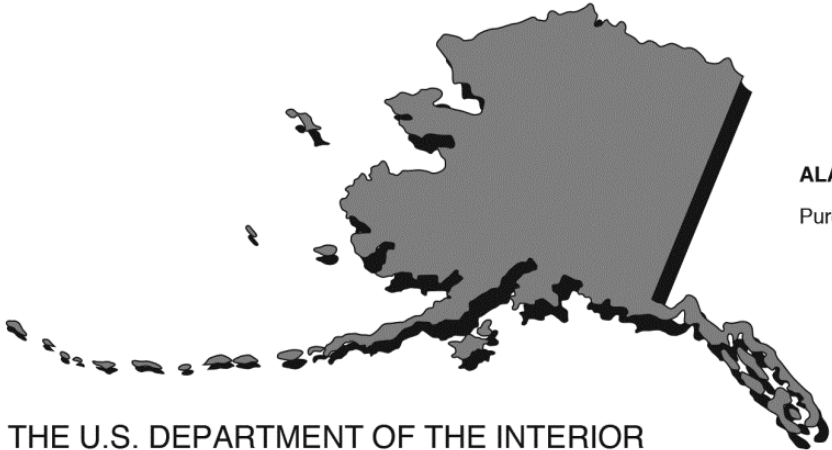
-  United States purchase from Texas, 1850
-  State of Texas (present area)

OTHER ACQUISITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

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

ALASKA

Purchased from Russia, March 30, 1867



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

Table 1-2.

DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–2015

Type	Acres
Disposition by methods not classified elsewhere /a/	303,500,000
Granted or sold to homesteaders /b/	287,500,000
Total Unclassified and Homestead Dispositions	591,000,000
Granted to states for:	
Support of common schools	77,630,000
Reclamation of swampland	64,920,000
Construction of railroads	37,130,000
Support of miscellaneous institutions /c/	21,700,000
Purposes not classified elsewhere /d/	117,600,000
Canals and rivers	6,100,000
Construction of wagon roads	3,400,000
Total Granted to States	328,480,000
Granted to railroad corporations	94,400,000
Granted to veterans as military bounties	61,000,000
Confirmed as private land claims /e/	34,000,000
Sold under timber and stone law /f/	13,900,000
Granted or sold under timber culture law /g/	10,900,000
Sold under desert land law /h/	10,700,000
Total Miscellaneous Dispositions	224,900,000
Granted to State of Alaska:	
State conveyances /i/	99,200,000
Native conveyances /j/	43,800,000
Total Granted to State of Alaska	143,000,000
Grand Total	1,287,380,000

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–2015
–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; 43 U.S.C. 1701).
- /c/ Universities, hospitals, asylums, etc.
- /d/ For construction of various public improvements (individual items not specified in the granting acts), reclamation of desert lands, construction of water reservoirs, etc.
- /e/ The Federal 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 law provided for the sale of lands valuable for timber or stone and unfit for cultivation.
- /g/ The timber culture law 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 law 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 (Public Law 85-508; 72 Stat. 339), 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 2015 using annual reports from FY 1993 through FY 2015.
- /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 2015 using annual reports from FY 1993 through FY 2015.

Table 1-3.

**MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2015**

State	Land Total	Federal Minerals /a/	Federal Surface Lands /b/	Split Estate Federal Minerals /c/	BLM Public Lands /d/	Indian Trust Minerals /e/
	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>
Alaska	365.48	237.0	237.0	0.0	72.2	1.2
Arizona	72.69	36.0	33.0	3.0	12.2	20.7 /f/
California	100.21	47.5	45.0	2.5	15.4	0.6
Colorado	66.49	29.3	24.1	5.2	8.3	0.8 /g/
Eastern States	/h/	40.3	40.0	0.3	1.1	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	0.0	0.1
Nevada	70.26	58.7	58.4	0.3	47.0	1.2
New Mexico	77.77	36.0	26.5	9.5	14.1	8.4 /g/
North Dakota	44.45	5.6	1.1	4.5	0.1	0.9
Oklahoma	44.09	2.2	1.7	0.5	0.0	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	0.3	5.0
Texas	168.22	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Utah	52.70	35.2	34.0	1.2	22.8	2.3 /f/
Washington	42.69	12.5	12.2	0.3	0.4	2.6
Wyoming	62.34	41.6	30.0	11.6	18.6	1.9
Total /i/	1,529.72	700.4	643.2	57.2	248.2	56.0

Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2015–concluded

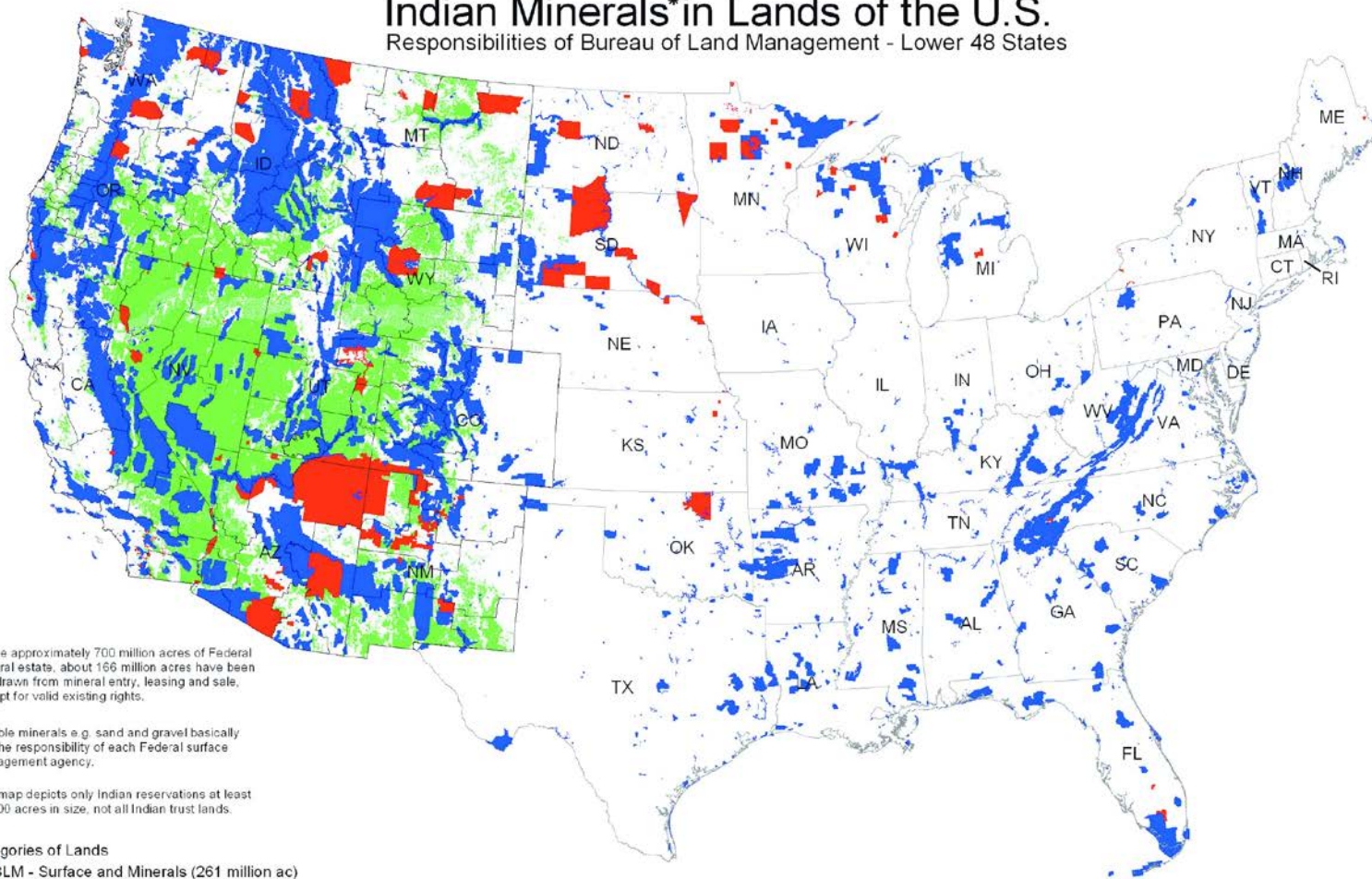
Note: This table and the accompanying maps represent 2 years of effort involved in researching, collecting, analyzing, and verifying data from numerous sources and then coordinating and consulting with BLM state staff and other agencies. It presents a “snapshot” of data as of 1999. Because of the scope 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 are 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 the BLM Washington Office in 2000. The first column, Land Total, is taken from Table 1-3, *Public Land Statistics 1999*, whereas the fifth column, BLM Public Lands, comes from Table 1-4, *Public Land Statistics 1999*.

- /a/ The term federal minerals refers to onshore federal minerals that are part of the BLM’s responsibilities. The onshore 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 American Indian 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 Colorado State Office). This results in a significantly lower acreage than that shown in Table 3-2; we hope that any future updates 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 2015, public lands managed by the BLM comprise 248.3 million surface acres; refer to Table 1-4.
- /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 BLM New Mexico.
- /g/ Ute Mountain oil and gas in New Mexico and Colorado are managed by BLM Colorado.
- /h/ The BLM Eastern States Office is responsible for federal minerals in the 31 states east of, or bordering, the Mississippi River.
- /i/ Totals may be slightly off due to rounding.

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 estates, 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

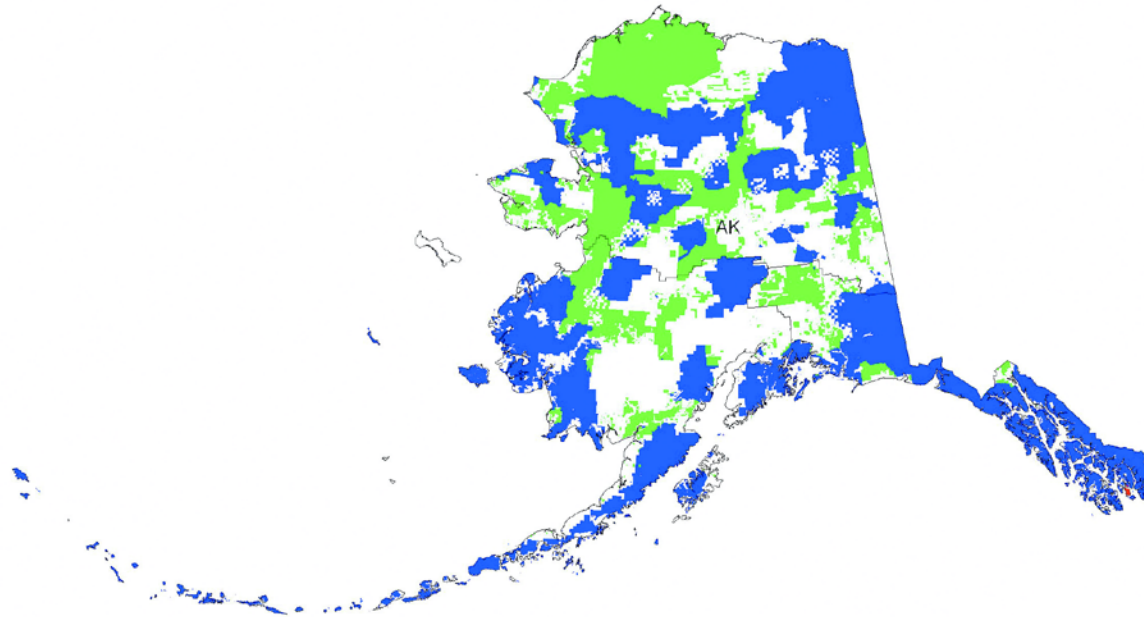
- BLM - Surface and Minerals (261 million ac)
- Other Federal Lands - Minerals (380 million ac)
- Non-Federal Surface (includes 58 million ac of Split - Estate Federal Minerals)
- Indian Trust Lands (56 million ac) except Mineral Operations for Osage Minerals
- BLM Administration Boundaries

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



11



NOTE:

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

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2015

State	2014	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015
	Grand Total	Acquisitions	Restorations		Disposal	Withdrawn/ Reserved			Grand Total
	<i>Acres /a/</i>	<i>Increase Acres /b/</i>	<i>Increase Acres /c/</i>	<i>Total Increase Acres /d/</i>	<i>Decrease Acres /e/</i>	<i>Decrease Acres /f/</i>	<i>Total Decrease Acres /g/</i>	<i>Net Change Acres /h/</i>	<i>Grand Total Acres /i/</i>
Alabama /j/	25,720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,720
Alaska /j/	72,277,871	0	0	0	43,035	0	43,035	(43,035)	72,234,836
Arizona	12,204,369	0	0	0	181	0	181	(181)	12,204,188
Arkansas /j/	1,069,199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,069,199
California	15,355,954	8,891	1	8,892	62	0	62	8,830	15,364,784
Colorado /j/	8,312,776	1,243	0	1,243	1	461	462	781	8,313,557
Florida /j/	28,818	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,818
Idaho /j/	11,614,157	831	0	831	122	38	160	671	11,614,828
Illinois /j/	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana /j/	56,969	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56,969
Maryland	548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	548
Michigan /j/	1,463	0	168	168	896	0	896	(728)	735
Minnesota /j/	1,446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,446
Mississippi /j/	65,218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65,218
Missouri /j/	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
Montana	7,985,052	4,590	0	4,590	0	0	0	4,590	7,989,642
Nebraska	6,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,354
Nevada	47,011,653	0	0	0	34,028	400	34,428	(34,428)	46,977,225
New Mexico /j/	14,093,307	640	0	640	0	0	0	640	14,093,947
North Dakota /j/	59,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59,970
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	1,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,975

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

State	2014	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015
	Grand Total	Acquisitions	Restorations		Disposal	Withdrawn/ Reserved			Grand Total
	Acres /a/	Increase Acres /b/	Increase Acres /c/	Total Increase Acres /d/	Decrease Acres /e/	Decrease Acres /f/	Total Decrease Acres /g/	Net Change Acres /h/	Grand Total Acres /i/
Oregon	16,142,430	3,050	0	3,050	77	0	77	2,973	16,145,403
South Dakota	274,522	0	4	4	0	0	0	4	274,526
Texas	11,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,833
Utah /j/	22,821,423	40	0	40	695	0	695	(655)	22,820,768
Virginia	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	805
Washington	429,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	429,083
Wisconsin /j/	2,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,324
Wyoming	18,375,058	612	175,729	176,341	628	0	628	175,713	18,550,771
Total	248,230,376	19,897	175,902	195,799	79,725	899	80,624	115,175	248,345,551

Note: Public lands under jurisdiction of the BLM are those lands and interest in lands owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM, 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 American Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos (Section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, as amended).

/a/ This acreage data is from the 2014 edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

/b/ 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. These lands were withdrawn or reserved for specific public purposes by an Executive order, Secretarial order, act of Congress, or public land order and were removed from the jurisdiction of the BLM and placed under the jurisdiction of another federal agency. The appropriate action has been taken, and these lands have now been returned to the jurisdiction of the BLM.

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2015–concluded

- /d/ Total acres added to the BLM’s jurisdiction (sum of acquisitions and restorations).
- /e/ 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/ 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 acres removed from the BLM’s jurisdiction (sum of disposal and withdrawal/reserved).
- /h/ Plus or minus change from FY 2014 to FY 2015 (difference between “Total Increase Acres” and “Total Decrease Acres”). Negative numbers in this column are displayed in parentheses.
- /i/ 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 that are opened to some or all of the public land laws (the lands are not covered by any nonfederal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unopened mining claims); (2) land utilization 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 BLM; 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 national monuments, wilderness, public water reserves, special designated areas, etc.).
- /j/ As a result of an audit, the numbers were adjusted from the previous publication’s data.

Table 1-5.

**AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015**

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	259,100	109,244	182	0	368,526
Klamath	46,199	20,962	0	0	67,161
Lane	279,554	95,293	0	0	374,847
Lincoln	8,773	0	0	0	8,773
Linn	85,265	520	0	0	85,785
Marion	20,707	0	0	0	20,707
Multnomah	4,208	0	0	0	4,208
Polk	40,491	0	1,160	0	41,651
Tillamook	38,307	0	0	0	38,307
Washington	11,380	0	0	0	11,380
Yamhill	33,003	0	0	0	33,003
Total	2,084,796	462,678	29,721	74,547	2,651,742

**Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015–concluded**

- /a/ These lands are administered by the BLM. They include O&C timber on nonfederal land on 100 acres in Clackamas County, 160 acres in Columbia County, and 123 acres in Yamhill County.
- /b/ Under the provisions of the Converted 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 U.S. 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 BLM; excludes Coos Bay Wagon Road timber on 87 acres of nonfederal land in Coos County.

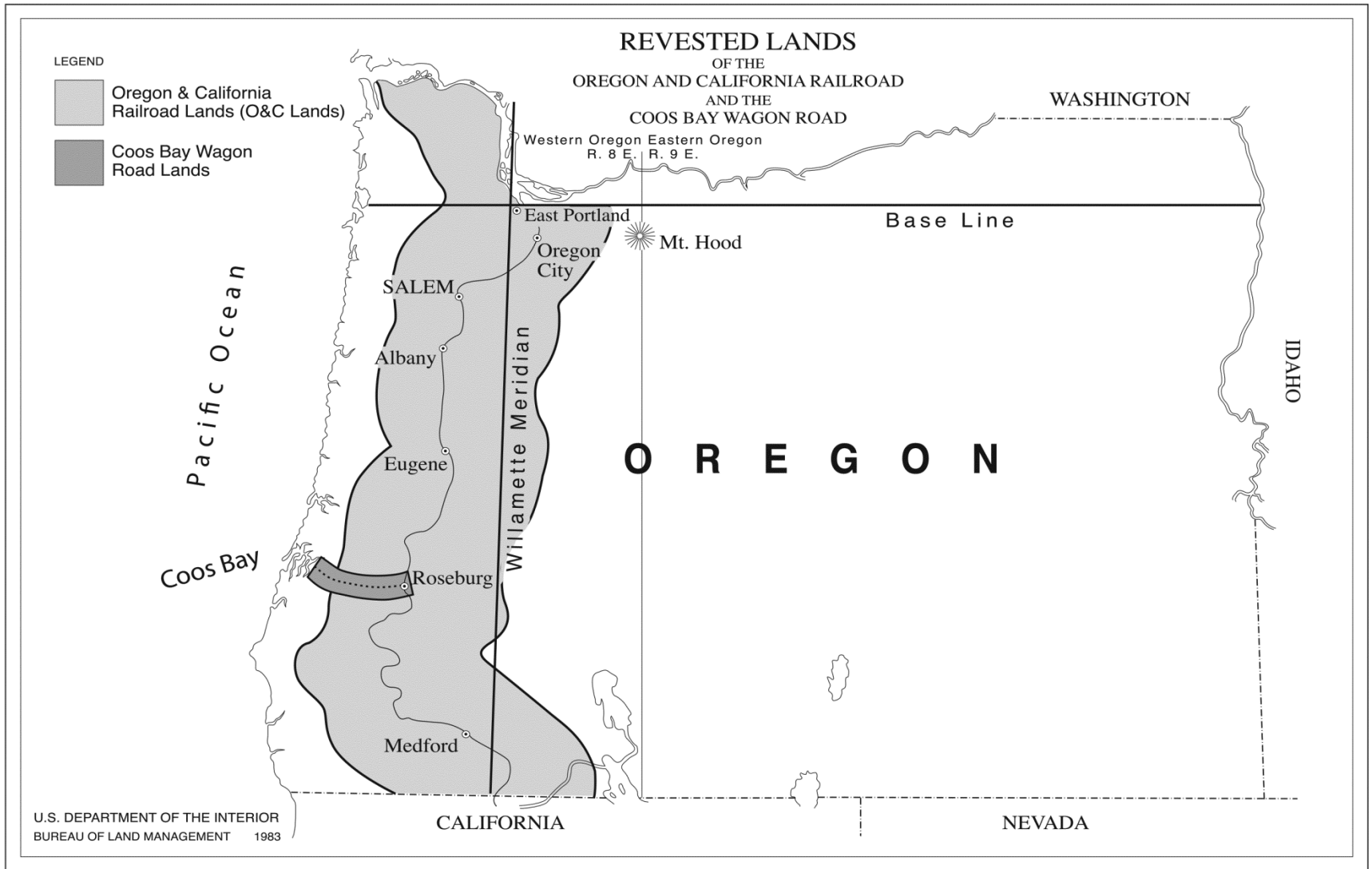


Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2015**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
ALASKA					
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	0	354.18
U.S. Postal Service	0	0	0	0	5.60
Total Alaska	0	0	0	0	359.78
CALIFORNIA					
Bureau of Land Management	10,401.42	40.00	0	0	2,124.25
Bureau of Reclamation	0	0	0	0	359.19
Total California	10,401.42	40.00	0	0	2,483.44
COLORADO					
Bureau of Land Management	230.08	0	0	0	8,170.49
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	0	39.26
Total Colorado	230.08	0	0	0	8,209.75
IDAHO					
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0	0	0	37.50	0
Total Idaho	0	0	0	37.50	0
MICHIGAN					
U.S. Coast Guard	0	168.05	0	0	0
Total Michigan	0	168.05	0	0	0
MONTANA					
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	3,530.62	0
Total Montana	0	0	0	3,530.62	0
NEVADA					
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	0	1,989.09
Total Nevada	0	0	0	0	1,989.09

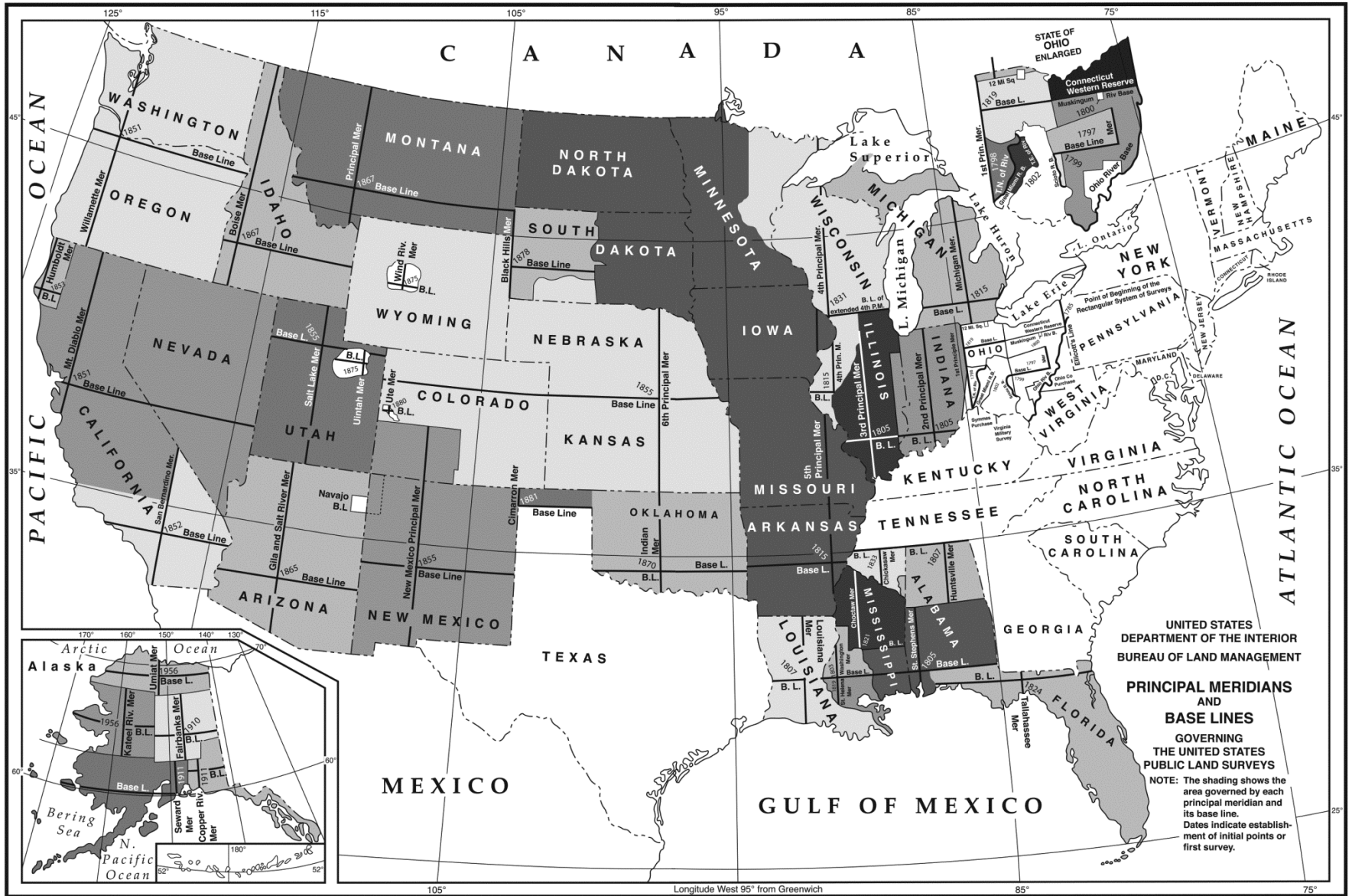
Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2015
-continued**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
NEW MEXICO					
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	0	232.50
Total New Mexico	0	0	0	0	232.50
OREGON					
Bureau of Land Management	1,140.82	0	0	0	1,048.48
U.S. Forest Service	240.59	0	0	0	0
Total Oregon	1,381.41	0	0	0	1,048.48
SOUTH DAKOTA					
National Park Service	76.60	0	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	2,387.22	0	0	35.00	0
Total South Dakota	2,463.82	0	0	35.00	0
UTAH					
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	0	109.43
Total Utah	0	0	0	0	109.43
WASHINGTON					
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	496.22	0
Total Washington	0	0	0	496.22	0
GRAND TOTAL	14,476.73	208.05	0	4,099.34	14,432.47
	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
SUMMARY BY AGENCY					
Bureau of Land Management	11,772.32	40.00	0	3,530.62	13,441.74
Bureau of Reclamation	0	0	0	0	359.19
National Park Service	76.60	0	0	0	0
U.S. Coast Guard	0	168.05	0	0	0
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0	0	0	37.50	0
U.S. Forest Service	2,627.81	0	0	531.22	625.94
U.S. Postal Service	0	0	0	0	5.60
GRAND TOTAL	14,476.73	208.05	0	4,099.34	14,432.47

**Table 1-6. WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2015
-concluded**

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



C A N A D A

WASHINGTON
Base Line 1851
Principal Mer 1851

OREGON
Willamette Mer
Base Line 1867
Boise Mer

IDAHO
Base Line 1867

MONTANA
Principal Mer 1867
Base Line 1867

NORTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA
Wind Riv. Mer
B.L. 1867

WYOMING
Black Hills Mer
Base Line 1867

NEBRASKA
Base Line 1867

KANSAS
6th Principal Mer
Base Line 1867

COLORADO
Utniah Mer
B.L. 1875

UTAH
Salt Lake Mer
B.L. 1875

ARIZONA
Gila and Salt River Mer
Base Line 1865

NEW MEXICO
Navajo B.L.
Chimarron Mer
Base Line 1865
New Mexico Principal Mer
Base Line 1865

TEXAS
Indian Mer
B.L. 1870

MISSOURI
5th Principal Mer
Base Line 1855

ARKANSAS
Base Line 1855

LOUISIANA
Louisiana Mer
Base Line 1807

MISSISSIPPI
Christian Mer
Base Line 1837

ALABAMA
6th Principal Mer
Base Line 1837
Huntsville Mer
Base Line 1837

FLORIDA
Tallahassee Mer
Base Line 1824

MINNESOTA
4th Principal Mer
Base Line 1857

WISCONSIN
4th Principal Mer
Base Line 1857

MICHIGAN
Michigan Mer.
Base Line 1815

ILLINOIS
3rd Principal Mer
B.L. 1805

INDIANA
2nd Principal Mer
B.L. 1805

OHIO
Base Line 1797
Point of Beginning of the Rectangular System of Surveys

PENNSYLVANIA
Base Line 1797

WEST VIRGINIA
Base Line 1797

VIRGINIA
Base Line 1797

NORTH CAROLINA
Base Line 1797

SOUTH CAROLINA
Base Line 1797

GEORGIA
Base Line 1797

CONNECTICUT
Base Line 1797

MAINE
Base Line 1797

VERMONT
Base Line 1797

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Base Line 1797

NEW JERSEY
Base Line 1797

DELAWARE
Base Line 1797

MARYLAND
Base Line 1797

CONNECTICUT WESTERN RESERVE
Base Line 1800

STATE OF OHIO ENLARGED
Base Line 1800

LAKE SUPERIOR
L. Superior Mer.
Base Line 1815

LAKE MICHIGAN
L. Michigan Mer.
Base Line 1815

LAKE HURON
L. Huron Mer.
Base Line 1815

LAKE ERIE
L. Erie Mer.
Base Line 1815

PACIFIC OCEAN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

GULF OF MEXICO

MEXICO

Alaska
Arctic Ocean
Bering Sea
Pacific Ocean
Utniah Mer
Base Line 1956
Kataek Riv. Mer
B.L. 1956
Fairbanks Mer
B.L. 1910
Seward Mer
B.L. 1911
Copper Riv. Mer
B.L. 1911

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2015

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	2,636	685	78	1,497
Arizona	24	29	0	120
California	24	23	18	85
Colorado	0	73	4	127
Idaho	0	98	0	188
Montana	0	116	0	55
Nevada	17	236	0	480
New Mexico	0	4	5	26
Oregon	110	144	0	354
Utah	20	915	0	1,021
Wyoming	0	103	0	158
Total	2,831	2,426	105	4,111

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

Bureau of Land Management Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Alabama	0	0	0	0	2
Alaska	2,157,820	287,941	894	3,955	43
Arizona	0	2,003	0	35	10
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	4
California	0	19,517	0	187	73
Colorado	0	5,510	0	65	63
Idaho	0	5,083	0	83	26
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	1
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	1
Michigan	0	0	0	0	8
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	7
Montana	0	13,202	0	90	17
Nevada	3,168	69,959	0	436	62
New Mexico	0	2,420	0	20	10
North Dakota	0	6,499	0	137	2
Ohio	0	0	0	0	8
Oklahoma	0	175	0	6	0
Oregon	0	13,298	0	234	47
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	1
Utah	0	48,829	21	443	136
Virginia	0	0	0	0	1
Wyoming	0	11,360	0	128	407
Total	2,160,988	485,796	915	5,819	929

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2015–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>
Arizona	180	182	0	442
California	0	39	0	69
Idaho	0	105	0	134
Kansas	6	8	0	0
Mississippi	0	49	0	30
Montana	0	21	0	32
Nebraska	0	49	0	236
Nevada	0	14	0	45
New Mexico	89	28	5	292
Oklahoma	8	22	1	47
South Dakota	0	27	0	34
Utah	22	16	0	9
Washington	5	14	0	40
Wisconsin	0	2	0	18
Total	310	576	6	1,428

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Alaska	0	0	0	0	148
Arizona	68,188	45,523	0	435	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	1
California	0	1,364	0	18	88
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	13
Idaho	0	5,600	0	99	10
Indiana	0	0	0	0	20
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	26
Michigan	0	524	0	31	23
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	23
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	3
Montana	0	0	0	0	1
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	11
Nevada	0	368	0	14	0
New Mexico	31,575	23,135	0	277	75
New York	0	0	0	0	146
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	1
Oklahoma	0	1,280	0	14	24
Oregon	0	0	0	0	6
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	1
Utah	25,252	12,948	0	254	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	207
Wisconsin	0	1,242	0	31	41
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	21
Total	125,015	91,984	0	1,173	889

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2015--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/	12	6	1	44
Arizona /d/	16	19	8	33
Arizona /e/	2	37	4	18
California /f/	0	287	13	97
California /d/	0	307	3	128
Colorado /d/	1	33	55	58
Colorado /e/	0	9	2	17
Colorado /g/	3	6	5	15
Colorado /h/	0	55	3	50
Idaho /d/	0	8	0	5
Idaho /g/	0	4	0	19
Idaho /i/	0	11	0	7
Montana /g/	0	69	0	42
Montana /e/	0	22	0	50
Nevada /c/	0	4	0	21
New Mexico /d/	0	6	0	11
New Mexico /j/	1	2	0	0
Oregon /g/	1	2	0	30
Oregon /e/	2	4	0	27
Utah /d/	0	8	0	6
Wyoming /e/	0	6	0	53
Wyoming /d/	0	45	0	13
Total	38	950	94	744

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2015–continued

Other Agency Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Alaska	0	0	664	11	0
Arizona	58	4,578	0	131	0
Arkansas	0	12,024	0	175	0
California	22	30,474	0	290	0
Colorado	0	8,225	0	148	0
Idaho	0	5,120	0	59	0
Iowa	0	24	0	7	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	12	0
Montana	0	8,909	0	58	1
Nevada	0	108	0	4	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	16
New Mexico	0	3,322	0	39	10
Oklahoma	0	524	0	25	1
Utah	0	4,480	2	73	0
Washington	0	119	0	3	12
Wyoming	0	11,680	0	108	0
Total	80	89,587	666	1,143	40

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

Grand Totals

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	2,648	691	79	1,541
Arizona	222	267	12	613
California	24	656	34	379
Colorado	4	176	69	267
Idaho	0	226	0	353
Kansas	6	8	0	0
Mississippi	0	49	0	30
Montana	0	228	0	179
Nebraska	0	49	0	236
Nevada	17	254	0	546
New Mexico	90	40	10	329
Oklahoma	8	22	1	47
Oregon	113	150	0	411
South Dakota	0	27	0	34
Utah	42	939	0	1,036
Washington	5	14	0	40
Wisconsin	0	2	0	18
Wyoming	0	154	0	224
Total	3,179	3,952	205	6,283

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2015--continued

Grand Totals

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Alabama	0	0	0	0	2
Alaska	2,157,820	287,941	1,558	3,966	191
Arizona	68,246	52,104	0	601	10
Arkansas	0	12,024	0	175	5
California	22	51,355	0	495	161
Colorado	0	13,735	0	213	63
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	13
Idaho	0	15,803	0	241	36
Indiana	0	0	0	0	20
Iowa	0	24	0	7	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	1
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	1
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	26
Michigan	0	524	0	31	31
Minnesota	0	0	0	12	23
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	10
Montana	0	22,111	0	148	19
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	11

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

Grand Totals

Office Accomplishments /b/—continued

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Nevada	3,168	70,435	0	454	62
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	16
New Mexico	31,575	28,877	0	336	95
New York	0	0	0	0	146
North Dakota	0	6,499	0	137	3
Ohio	0	0	0	0	8
Oklahoma	0	1,979	0	45	25
Oregon	0	13,298	0	234	53
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	1
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	1
Utah	25,252	66,257	23	770	136
Virginia	0	0	0	0	1
Washington	0	119	0	3	219
Wisconsin	0	1,242	0	31	41
Wyoming	0	23,040	0	236	428
Total	2,286,083	667,367	1,581	8,135	1,858

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2015–continued

Plats Accepted

Geographic State	Field Surveys	Supplemental Plats	Protraction Diagrams Approved /k/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	194	16	0
Arizona	28	4	0
Arkansas	1	0	0
California	69	22	0
Colorado	29	8	1
Idaho	39	3	0
Iowa	1	0	0
Michigan	1	0	0
Minnesota	2	0	0
Montana	16	0	0
Nevada	16	2	0
New Mexico	25	2	0
North Dakota	14	0	0
Oklahoma	6	2	0
Oregon	49	0	0
Utah	50	10	2
Washington	3	0	0
Wisconsin	2	0	0
Wyoming	23	6	0
Total	568	75	3

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2015--continued

Public Land Survey System Data //

Geographic State	Total in State	Number Planned	Number Computed /m/	GIS Validated /n/
	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>
Alaska /o/	18,565	18,565	5,755	5,079
Arizona	3,412	3,412	3,410	3,410
California	4,815	4,665	4,480	4,480
Colorado	3,059	2,959	2,970	3,059
Eastern States /p/	N/A	N/A	1,668	1,668
Idaho	2,490	2,490	2,417	2,417
Montana	4,191	4,191	4,191	4,191
Nevada	3,377	3,215	3,215	3,215
New Mexico	3,288	3,288	3,286	3,286
North Dakota	2,047	2,047	2,047	2,047
Oklahoma	2,078	2,078	1,880	1,880
Oregon	2,897	2,897	2,859	2,859
South Dakota	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Utah	2,565	2,518	2,534	2,534
Washington	2,087	2,087	906	906
Wyoming	2,889	2,748	2,748	2,748
Total	59,860	59,260	46,466	45,879

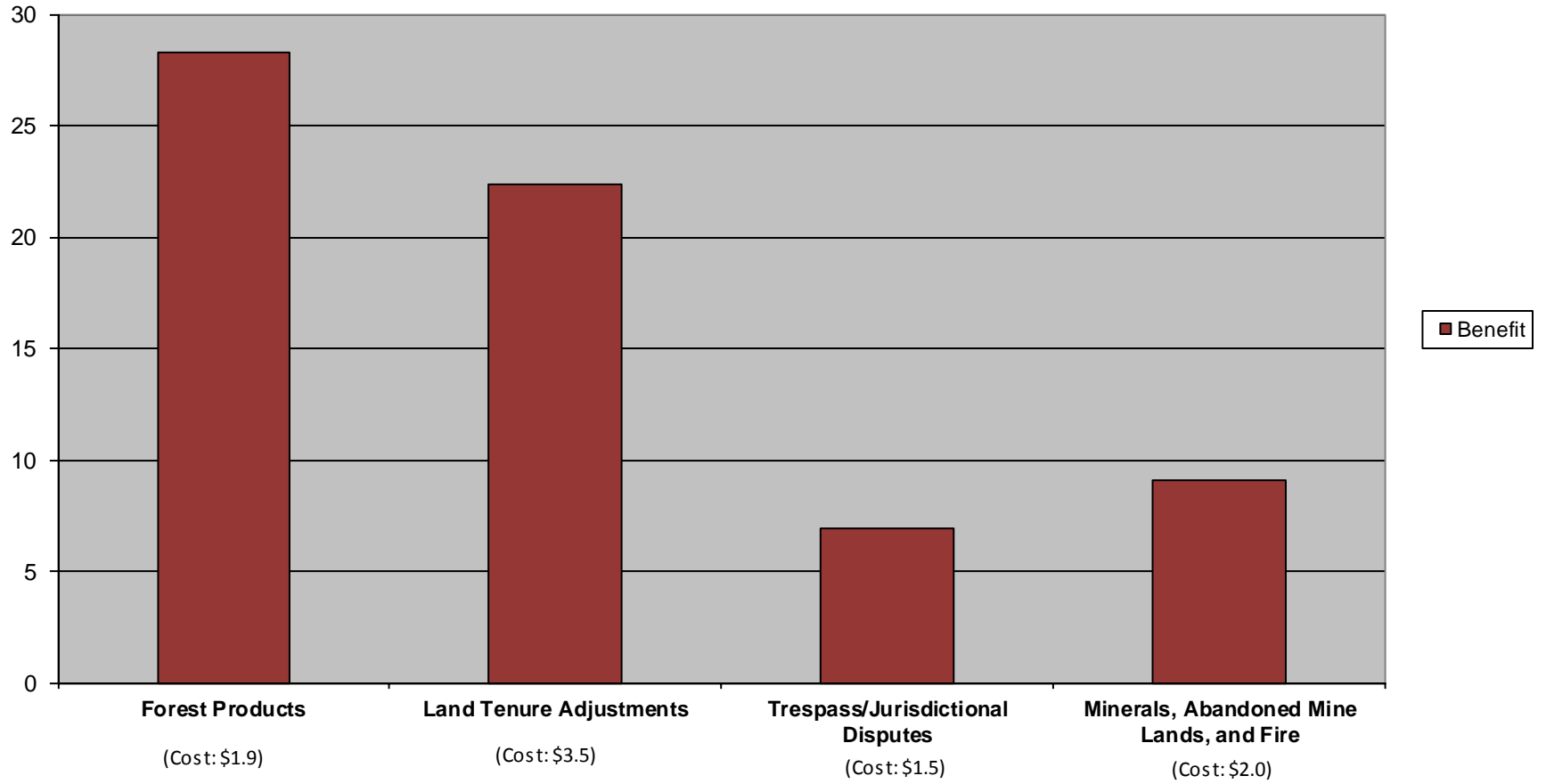
Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2015–concluded

- /a/ The accomplishments reported under “Field Accomplishments” are those miles and monuments that were reported during the actual field survey process. Distances to tri-stations are not reportable.
- /b/ The accomplishments reported under “Office Accomplishments” are those acres and miles that were reported after the approval of the survey plat and field notes. Distances to tri-stations are not reportable.
- /c/ U.S. Air Force.
- /d/ U.S. Forest Service.
- /e/ National Park Service.
- /f/ Department of Defense.
- /g/ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- /h/ Natural Resources Conservation Service.
- /i/ Bureau of Reclamation.
- /j/ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- /k/ Protraction diagrams are generally produced for the U.S. Forest Service but may represent unsurveyed land managed by any agency.
- /l/ The Public Land Survey System dataset results from the computation of coordinates, in latitude and longitude, to corners of the Public Land Survey System and is intended for use in a land or geographic information system, not for boundary determination.
- /m/ Townships for which all coordinate data have been computed.
- /n/ “GIS Validated” refers to townships for which the entire Public Land Survey System dataset process has been completed; these have been submitted for posting on the internet.
- /o/ Alaska collects digital information in a different format; Alaska’s progress is included with the Public Land Survey System dataset for reporting purposes.
- /p/ 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 for 2015 Field Work Performed During the Fiscal Year

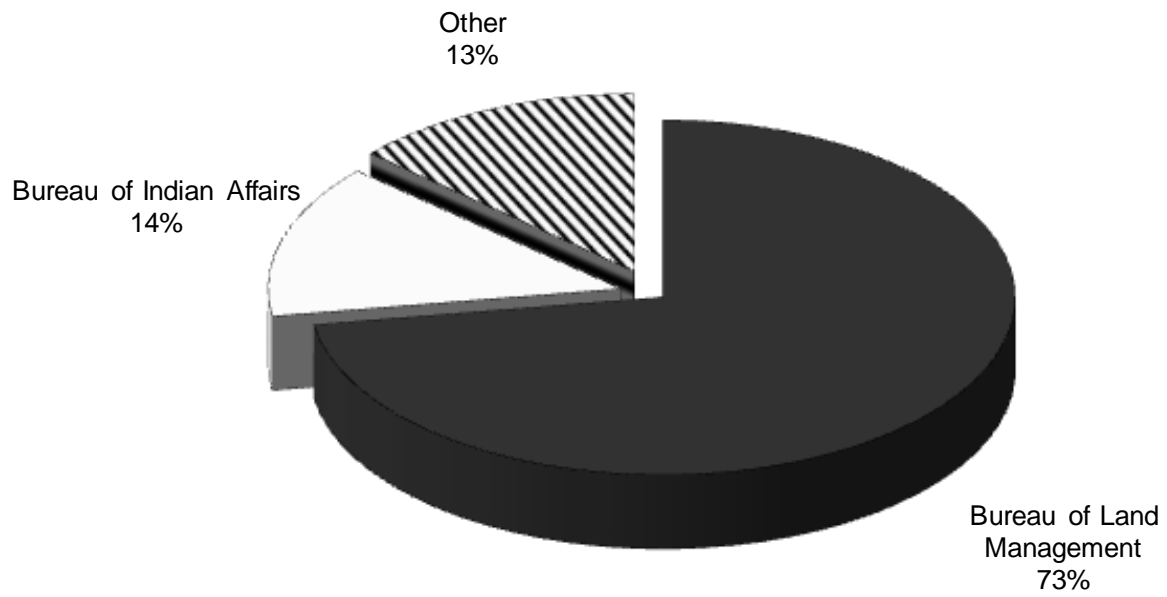
Reported in Millions of Dollars

35



Total Cost: \$8.9 million
Total Benefit: \$66.7 million

**2015 Cadastral Survey Field Accomplishments
Percentage of Work Performed by Agency**



**2015 Cadastral Survey Office Accomplishments
Percentage of Work Performed by Agency**

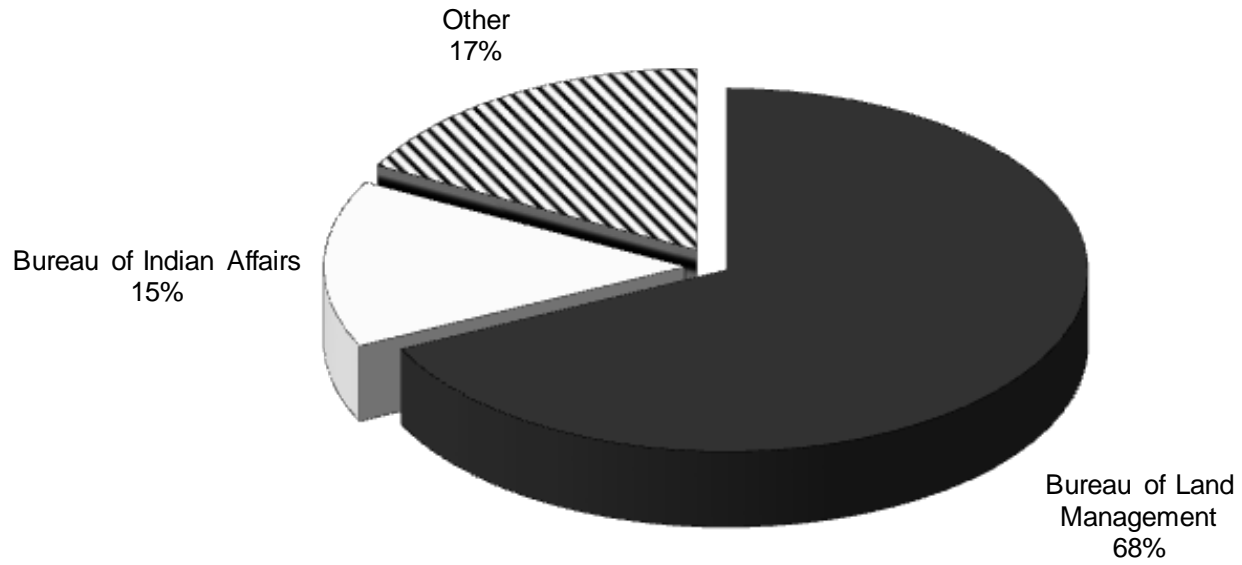


Table 1-8.

**OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2015**

Obligations of Appropriations Made to the Bureau of Land Management

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Management of Lands and Resources	\$ 1,109,227,538
Oregon and California Grant Lands	118,431,358
Working Capital	72,632,351
Payments to States /a/	49,307,507
Southern Nevada Public Land Management	41,823,792
Cost Recovery	24,989,272
Trust	18,445,441
Recreation and Public Lands Support /b/	16,971,114
Helium	12,575,374
Land Acquisition	10,181,529
Range Improvements	9,529,227
Forest Recovery and Restoration	8,861,363
Energy Act Funds /c/	8,253,732
Road Maintenance	2,349,412
Lincoln County Land Act Land Sales /d/	1,820,037
Quarters	876,274
Construction and Access	444,789
Stewardship Contract Product Sales /e/	23,919
Naval Oil Shale Reserve Restoration	0
Management of Lands and Resources - Recovery Act	0
Construction and Access - Recovery Act	0
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act	0
Total of BLM Appropriations Obligated	\$1,506,744,029

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	\$571,985,743
Federal Highways	0
Hazardous Materials	4,202,294
Forest Protection and Utilization	0
Natural Resource Damage Assessment /f/	564,729
Federal Firefighting - Recovery Act	0
Total of Transferred Appropriations Obligated	\$576,752,766
Grand Total of Obligations	\$2,083,496,795

Table 1-8.

**OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED
FISCAL YEAR 2015–concluded**

- /a/ Previous legislation expired at the end of FY 2014. In FY 2015, the U.S. Forest Service calculated the payments and provided the BLM with the amount obligated.
- /b/ Funded from recreation fees and demonstration site collections to support public lands and recreation. Other recreation obligations are included in “Management of Lands and Resources.”
- /c/ Public Law 109-58, Energy Policy Act of 2005, established the “Energy Act Funds” as follows: Title III, Subtitle D, Sec. 331, Transfer of Administrative Jurisdiction and Environmental Remediation, Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2, Kern County, California; Title III, Subtitle F, Sec. 361, Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing and Permitting Practices; and Title II, Subtitle B, Geothermal Energy.
- /d/ Public Law 106-298, the Lincoln County Land Act, authorizes the gross proceeds of sales of land to be distributed as follows: 5 percent for general education in the State of Nevada and Lincoln County; 10 percent for normal county budgeting procedures, with emphasis given to schools; and 85 percent of collections and the subsequent interest from investment for retention by the BLM and any other participating agencies.
- /e/ The 2003 Consolidated Appropriations Resolution (Public Law 108-7), Section 323, amended Section 347 of the 1999 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (Public Law 105-277), which originally granted the U.S. Forest Service pilot stewardship contracting authority. It states, “Until September 30, 2013, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, via agreement or contract as appropriate, may enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.”
- /f/ Used to identify potential hazardous waste locations and to restore land and resource health at known hazardous waste sites.

PART 2

HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE LANDS

In support of the BLM's mission to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations, a variety of programs carry out projects in a coordinated manner to support healthy, productive lands. Public lands are healthy and productive when the natural environmental processes that keep them functioning are maintained and self-sustaining. Healthy, productive public lands are a product of careful management in the form of resource conservation, restoration, and use. This requires coordination across programs within the BLM, as well as with partner agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and members of the public.

Table 2-1, Percentage of Rangeland Acreage by Ecological Status by State, provides a summary of the ecological site inventories conducted by the BLM. Ecological site inventories are visits to specific sites on public lands where scientists collect information on vegetation, soil, and water conditions. This information provides land managers with information to help determine the capacity of the land for various uses (livestock grazing, wildlife, recreation, mineral exploration, etc.) and to help assess the status of resource management objectives in land use plans.

Table 2-2, Condition of Riparian-Wetland Areas, shows a summary of the condition of riparian and wetland areas in each state. Riparian-wetland areas (streams, creeks, rivers, lakes, etc.) constitute a small percentage of the public lands, but their benefits far exceed their acreage. Scientists visit streams and collect data on vegetation, landform, and large woody debris to figure out the status of these areas. Riparian and wetland areas are considered to be functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate energy associated with high flow events.

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

Table 2-4, Forest Development Accomplishments in Acres, reports the numerous reforestation and improvement projects the BLM completed this past fiscal year for restoring forest ecosystems on public lands.

Table 2-5, Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in the Conterminous 48 States, reports the various types and amounts of wildlife habitats (shrub/scrub, deciduous forest, woody wetlands, open water, etc.) that exist on public lands in the "lower 48." These lands offer feeding, roosting, breeding, nesting, and refuge areas for a wide variety of wildlife across the Western United States.

Table 2-6, Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in Alaska, reports the various types and amounts of wildlife habitats (shrub/scrub, deciduous forest, woody wetlands, open water, etc.) that exist on public lands in Alaska. As with the public lands in the other 48 states (Table 2-5), these lands in Alaska are important for wildlife.

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

Table 2-8, Emergency Fire Stabilization and Rehabilitation Projects, describes the BLM's fire rehabilitation efforts. These projects stabilize soils and restore watersheds after wildfires to protect the environment from erosion and invasive weeds. They also help minimize threats to public health and safety and minimize the potential for the recurrence of wildfire. The number and acreage of fire rehabilitation projects vary yearly and correspond to the amount of wildfires on BLM-managed public lands.

Table 2-1.

**PERCENTAGE OF RANGELAND ACREAGE BY ECOLOGICAL STATUS BY STATE,
FISCAL YEAR 2015**

Percentage by Ecological Status /a/

	Percentage of Acres Inventoried /b/	Potential Natural Community	Late Seral	Mid Seral	Early Seral
Arizona	58	8	43	39	10
California	18	3	21	44	31
Colorado	60	9	30	37	25
Idaho	74	2	24	41	32
Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota	77	9	66	24	1
Nevada	45	5	37	45	13
New Mexico	74	5	26	38	31
Oregon and Washington	78	2	35	54	9
Utah	63	12	31	45	13
Wyoming	58	28	36	30	6
Total Bureauwide	59	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. Due 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 the ecological site inventory (ESI) or the soil-vegetation inventory method (changes in total acreage inventoried in FY 2015 and changes in the acreage within each state in FY 2015 may account for slight differences in these percentages as compared with FY 2014 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 FY 2015 is less than what was reported before FY 2004 because now only the acres actually categorized to seral stage are reported. Acres that could not be categorized to seral stage were reported as unclassified in reports before FY 2004 and are no longer reported in this table.

Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS, FISCAL YEAR 2015

Condition of Riparian Areas – Miles /a/

State	Proper Functioning Condition /b/	Functional-At-Risk (FAR) /c/				Non- Functional /d/	Unknown /e/	Total /f/
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down	Total FAR			
Alaska	107,521 100%	30 0%	0 0%	0 0%	30 0%	14 0%	0 0%	107,565
Arizona	361 42%	136 16%	240 28%	68 8%	444 52%	21 2%	36 4%	862
California	1,061 52%	372 18%	296 14%	37 2%	705 35%	57 3%	220 11%	2,043
Colorado	2,740 63%	424 10%	562 13%	142 3%	1,128 26%	386 9%	61 1%	4,315
Eastern States	5 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	5
Idaho	2,256 53%	343 8%	1,205 28%	124 3%	1,672 39%	231 5%	112 3%	4,271
Montana	2,698 49%	392 7%	773 14%	145 3%	1,310 24%	385 7%	1,059 19%	5,452
Nevada	870 33%	442 17%	339 13%	520 20%	1,301 49%	473 18%	20 1%	2,664
New Mexico	217 47%	127 27%	54 12%	30 6%	211 46%	24 5%	10 2%	462
Oregon	5,157 26%	2,058 10%	1,050 5%	386 2%	3,494 18%	333 2%	10,767 55%	19,751
Utah	3,244 62%	507 10%	764 15%	366 7%	1,637 31%	313 6%	56 1%	5,250
Wyoming	1,815 42%	690 16%	917 21%	608 14%	2,215 51%	249 6%	48 1%	4,327
Total Lower 48	20,424 41%	5,491 11%	6,200 13%	2,426 5%	14,117 29%	2,472 5%	12,389 25%	49,402
Total BLM	127,945 82%	5,521 4%	6,200 4%	2,426 2%	14,147 9%	2,486 2%	12,389 8%	156,967

Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

Condition of Wetland Areas – Acres /g/

State	Proper Functioning Condition /b/	Functional-At-Risk (FAR) /c/				Non Functional /d/	Unknown /e/	Total /f/
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down	Total FAR			
Alaska	12,409,056 99%	137 0%	0 0%	0 0%	137 0%	0 0%	143,105 1%	12,552,298
Arizona	351 2%	17,838 80%	111 0%	100 0%	18,049 81%	3,032 14%	845 4%	22,277
California	4,022 64%	433 7%	1,038 17%	218 3%	1,689 27%	299 5%	265 4%	6,275
Colorado	9,354 73%	433 3%	471 4%	303 2%	1,207 9%	34 0%	2,181 17%	12,776
Eastern States	119 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	119
Idaho	1,796 42%	598 14%	459 11%	188 4%	1,245 29%	233 5%	974 23%	4,248
Montana	10,774 25%	1,016 2%	1,683 4%	711 2%	3,410 8%	1,296 3%	27,809 64%	43,289
Nevada	8,810 48%	620 3%	991 5%	1,842 10%	3,453 19%	315 2%	5,958 32%	18,536
New Mexico	1,901 36%	7 0%	228 4%	1 0%	236 4%	771 15%	2,396 45%	5,304
Oregon	136,077 78%	1,924 1%	1,418 1%	808 0%	4,150 2%	464 0%	32,719 19%	173,410
Utah	10,018 45%	2,853 13%	2,003 9%	577 3%	5,433 24%	2,053 9%	4,707 21%	22,211
Wyoming	5,182 37%	434 3%	3,061 22%	2,230 16%	5,725 41%	412 3%	2,509 18%	13,828
Total Lower 48	188,404 58%	26,156 8%	11,463 4%	6,978 2%	44,597 14%	8,909 3%	80,363 25%	322,273
Total BLM	12,597,460 98%	26,293 0%	11,463 0%	6,978 0%	44,734 0%	8,909 0%	223,468 2%	12,874,571

**Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015–concluded**

Note: Totals for the columns may appear to be incorrect because the percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

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

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

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

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

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

/f/ Total miles and acres may show annual variation owing to additional mapping of riparian-wetland areas and improving accuracy when geographic information system tools are used during field inventories. These values will likely continue to change in future years as additional mapping becomes available.

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

Table 2-3. RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS, FISCAL YEAR 2015

Practice	Units	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon	Utah	Wyoming	Total
Soil Stabilization and Improvement												
Brush Control	Acres	335	417	1,251	43	3,406	1,703	158,140	3,743	1,420	27,090	197,548
Seeding/Planting	Acres	0	0	0	0	300	3,878	285	0	0	12,000	16,463
Soil Stabilization	Acres	0	0	0	0	0	10,058	0	0	0	0	10,058
Herbaceous Weed Control	Acres	227	522	5,847	5,602	18,760	18,769	2,948	25,195	11,230	45,251	134,351
Water Management												
Detention and Diversion	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Pipelines - Waters	Quantity	6	0	0	0	25	2	66	1	0	17	117
- Length	Miles	2	0	0	0	25	2	74	1	0	15	119
Reservoirs	Quantity	0	0	10	0	28	0	0	2	4	17	61
Springs	Quantity	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	13
Water Catchments	Quantity	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	12
	Gallons	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	39,500	0	0	0	49,500
Wells	Quantity	0	1	10	0	14	2	7	2	0	9	45
Storage/Drinking	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	0	7	0	24
	Gallons	0	0	0	0	0	3,600	72,500	0	26,660	0	102,760
Program Facilities												
Cattle Guards	Quantity	3	3	1	3	6	5	3	13	1	0	38
Fences	Miles	29	13	18	41	90	15	58	32	2	30	328

Note: The sources for these data are the BLM Rangeland Improvement Project System and pesticide use reports. Data are for the fiscal year before the *Public Land Statistics* report fiscal year because projects and treatments started in one fiscal year may not be completed until the next. Data are displayed by administrative state boundaries, which differ from geographic state boundaries. For example, BLM Montana administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota, too.

Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2015

Administrative State	Reforestation <i>/a/</i>			Stand Productivity <i>/b/</i>	Genetic Tree Improvement <i>/c/</i>	Stand Improvement <i>/d/</i>			Stand Conversion <i>/e/</i>	Pruning <i>/f/</i>
	Planting	Site Preparation	Protection	Fertilization	Planted	Release	Pre-Commercial Thinning	Commercial Thinning		
Alaska	3	183	0	0	0	0	67	116	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	4,116	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,540	3,898	0
Colorado	56	130	0	0	0	68	885	164	0	0
Idaho	884	115	0	0	0	0	323	531	0	0
Montana	100	143	1,054	0	20	0	690	321	220	0
Nevada	80	0	0	0	0	170	0	0	240	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	644	0	0	0
Oregon	2,650	643	3,755	0	3,725	1,978	4,741	12,170	149	418
–Eastern <i>/g/</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,119	1,154	0	0
–Western <i>/h/</i>	2,650	643	3,755	0	3,725	1,978	3,622	11,016	149	418
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Total	3,773	1,214	4,809	0	3,745	6,332	7,350	14,896	4,507	418
Group Totals	13,541 (Reforestation)					28,578 (Stand Improvement)				

**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2015
-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 performing 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 2015**

Administrative State	Shrub/Scrub	Herbaceous	Deciduous Forest	Evergreen Forest	Mixed Forest
Arizona	10,867,667	493,539	9,190	580,497	519
California	13,059,557	570,494	32,893	705,728	107,173
Colorado	4,340,937	494,019	500,451	2,772,274	14,569
Idaho	8,634,547	2,315,970	22,016	574,357	1,411
Montana	1,718,624	5,666,429	9,115	807,237	3,104
Nevada	37,902,365	2,029,292	20,631	4,403,952	7,568
New Mexico	10,578,754	1,981,008	956	689,079	309
Oregon	12,551,767	736,492	9,526	2,158,898	172,466
Utah	14,671,677	1,717,589	83,430	3,616,975	4,330
Wyoming	13,308,612	3,358,182	33,421	466,007	7,944
Total	127,634,507	19,363,014	721,629	16,775,004	319,393

Table 2-5.

**TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE
CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2015–concluded**

Administrative State	Woody Wetlands	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	Barren Land	Open Water	Other
Arizona	24,915	6,811	124,208	7,775	71,867
California	5,993	9,225	1,635,790	99,028	119,756
Colorado	30,304	6,267	133,388	14,851	47,129
Idaho	13,543	5,697	135,547	14,509	110,447
Montana	21,983	12,284	43,453	24,608	51,263
Nevada	22,090	12,443	1,377,323	7,788	175,555
New Mexico	7,954	3,497	158,912	8,198	56,663
Oregon	7,548	18,170	294,106	75,155	135,727
Utah	39,037	10,500	2,482,803	30,328	144,985
Wyoming	21,132	31,966	190,471	6,125	74,664
Total	194,499	116,860	6,576,001	288,365	988,056

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on public lands in the contiguous 48 states. At present, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these important habitats in concert with state wildlife agencies and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements of wildlife species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (e.g., grassland wildlife species are generally associated with grassland habitat and plant communities, etc.). For the purposes of this table, the term “habitat” represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) reflected in: Jin et al. 2013. “A comprehensive change detection method for updating the National Land Cover Database to circa 2011,” *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 132: 159–75. Acres of BLM land were newly derived from Surface Management Agency data (BLM National Operations Center, 2015). Administrative state boundaries were newly derived from BLM administrative unit boundary polygons (BLM National Operations Center, 2015). For BLM administrative states, Montana includes North Dakota and South Dakota; New Mexico includes Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; Oregon includes Washington; and Wyoming includes Nebraska. Geographic information system technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands.

Table 2-6. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA, FISCAL YEAR 2015

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	17,851,749	1,315,122	1,925,209	10,444,859	2,199,616
Administrative State	Woody Wetlands	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	Barren Land	Sedge/ Herbaceous	Dwarf Shrub
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	1,680,261	2,749,018	2,516,778	10,812,031	18,474,233
Administrative State	Moss/ Lichens	Open Water	Other		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>		
Alaska	9,302	1,781,341	1,370,286		

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on public lands in Alaska. At present, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these important habitats in concert with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements of wildlife species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (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 the U.S. Geological Survey National Land Cover Database 2011. Acres of BLM land were newly derived from BLM Surface Management Agency data (BLM National Operations Center, November 2015). Administrative state boundaries were newly derived from BLM administrative unit boundary polygons (BLM National Operations Center, November 2015). Geographic information system technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands.

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2015**

Administrative State	Plan for T&E Species Recovery /a/	Inventory Wildlife/Plan Habitat /a/	Inventory Lake/Wetland Areas /b/	Inventory Streams/Riparian Areas /b/
	<i>Plans</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	0	50,130	5,000	0
Arizona	6	18,973	0	0
California	6	87,603	11	9
Colorado	3	654,336	55	106
Eastern States	0	500	0	0
Idaho	2	1,841,772	0	26
Montana	9	1,082,578	0	202
Nevada	2	478,837	200	0
New Mexico	1	661,063	0	5
Oregon	0	523,497	0	341
Utah	2	120,540	26	20
Wyoming	0	1,026,963	50	183
Total	31	6,546,792	5,342	892

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued**

Administrative State	Implement T&E Species Recovery Actions /a/	Implement Conservation for Non-ESA Species /a/	Apply Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments /b/	Apply Lake/Wetland Treatments /c/	Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments /c/
	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	12	1	0	5	5
Arizona	143	96	1,896	100	11
California	322	226	21,562	378	44
Colorado	113	86	5,997	3,550	77
Eastern States	4	0	54	0	2
Idaho	39	43	12,655	565	10
Montana	43	242	10,177	124	16
Nevada	346	103	4,781	520	28
New Mexico	492	134	33,555	69	155
Oregon	113	48	12,807	5,906	143
Utah	77	36	13,600	97	23
Wyoming	5	22	11,400	25	18
Total	1,709	1,037	128,484	11,339	532

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued**

Administrative State	Collect Native Plant Materials /a/	Construct Shrub/Grass/PJ/Forest Projects /b/	Maintain Shrub/Grass/PJ/Forest Projects /b/	Construct Lake/Wetland/Stream/Riparian Projects /c/	Maintain Lake/Wetland/Stream/Riparian Projects /c/
	<i>Collections</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>
Alaska	76	0	0	0	0
Arizona	62	9	57	4	42
California	152	10	56	23	97
Colorado	23	101	203	74	260
Eastern States	4	0	0	0	0
Idaho	83	0	50	28	78
Montana	1,556	53	81	10	88
Nevada	95	10	72	10	53
New Mexico	121	29	832	20	87
Oregon	346	13	210	25	71
Utah	210	11	191	4	85
Wyoming	56	6	44	5	73
Total	2,784	242	1,796	203	934

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued**

Administrative State	Monitor Species Populations /a/	Monitor Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments /b/	Monitor Terrestrial Habitat /b/	Monitor Lake/Wetland Habitat /c/	Monitor Stream/Riparian Habitat /c/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	776	0	5,100,210	205	381
Arizona	530	250	532,858	13	220
California	1,335	1,250	188,470	15,114	143
Colorado	724	21,044	1,145,725	8,882	289
Eastern States	31	280	800	0	3
Idaho	1,378	994	775,365	48	637
Montana	1,428	500	313,562	581	342
Nevada	247	340	3,253,982	83	121
New Mexico	219	23,000	1,093,280	243	158
Oregon	1,995	6,733	615,774	263	626
Utah	1,268	58,477	472,430	6,614	202
Wyoming	2,546	13,573	2,135,020	149	404
Total	12,477	126,441	15,627,476	32,195	3,526

**Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2015–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 FY 2015 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 (Western Oregon Soil, Water, Air), and 6334 (Western Oregon Wildlife Habitat).

/c/ Subactivities 1040 (Riparian), 1110, 1120, 1150, 6333, and 6334.

Table 2-8. EMERGENCY FIRE STABILIZATION AND REHABILITATION PROJECTS, FISCAL YEAR 2015

	<u>Number /a/</u>	<u>Acres Treated /b/</u>	<u>Funding /c/</u>
Alaska	5	0	\$231,769
Arizona	2	300	78,062
California	21	291,450	1,416,972
Colorado	7	0	129,057
Fire and Aviation	0	0	11,898,368 /d/
Idaho	85	1,192,489	4,244,174
Montana	1	0	0
Nevada	67	78,756	3,128,798
New Mexico	1	0	0
Oregon	72	606,154	9,504,060
Utah	42	164,407	1,504,930
Washington	16	3,190	614,428
Wyoming	2	0	1,000
Total	321	2,336,746	\$32,751,618

/a/ The number of projects equals the number of approved/active emergency stabilization (ES) and burned area rehabilitation (BAR) plans.

/b/ Includes the acres of ES and 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” column. (Note: Some of these activities may occur on the same acreage.)

/c/ Includes expenditures in FY 2015 for treatments, monitoring, and inventory/assessment; these may include funding for treatments approved in 2012, 2013, and 2014, as well as planning costs for many of the FY 2015 fires. Total does not include indirect support and other program oversight and development costs (approximately \$212,773).

/d/ The 2015 wildfire acquisition costs for seed have been centralized and are tracked through the Fire and Aviation cost center. Total expenditures included \$11,687,454 of ES funding and \$210,915 of BAR funding.

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 the 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 248.3 million surface acres of public land, about one-tenth of the land in the United States, and approximately 700 million acres of onshore 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.

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

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

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2015

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
BLM LANDS PATENTED			
<u>Airport</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
<u>Color-of-Title</u>			
New Mexico	2	95	\$22
Colorado	1	1	1,495
Total	3	96	\$1,517
<u>Desert Land</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
<u>Reclamation Homestead</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
<u>Recreation and Public Purposes</u>			
California	1	62	\$620
Idaho	1	87	866
Nevada	4	685	640,000
New Mexico	1	125	1,250
Eastern States	1	43	0
Wyoming	1	592	\$0
Total	9	1,594	\$642,736
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /a/</u>			
New Mexico	2	95	\$17,200
Total	2	95	\$17,200
<u>Exchanges (Act of Congress)</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
<u>Exchanges (36 CFR 254.1)</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Grand Total Exchanges	2	95	\$17,200

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
BLM LANDS PATENTED—continued			
<u>Patents (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
Michigan /b/	1	853	\$0
Eastern States /c/	80	7,604	0
Eastern States /d/	1	3	0
Eastern States /e/	1	120	0
Eastern States /f/	40	4,121	0
Montana /g/	1	160	0
Nebraska /h/	17	834	0
Nebraska /i/	77	4,492	0
Nevada /j/	1	2,126	0
New Mexico /k/	2	2,065	0
North Dakota /l/	2	80	0
North Dakota /m/	27	3,065	0
South Dakota /n/	3	318	0
South Dakota /o/	1	14	0
South Dakota /p/	61	12,108	0
Wyoming /q/	1	101	0
Wyoming /r/	2	7,500	0
Wyoming /s/	1	58	0
Total	319	45,622	\$0
<u>State Grants</u>			
Utah /t/	1	399	\$0
Total	1	399	\$0
<u>Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA) /u/</u>			
Arizona /v/	3	181	\$873,440
California	1	0	41,000
Idaho	1	36	0
Nevada /w/	2	10,855	1,920,000
Oregon /x/	3	77	222,150
Utah /y/	4	296	1,035,321
Total	14	11,445	\$4,091,911
<u>Sales (SNPLMA) /z/</u>			
Nevada	38	508	\$67,236,500
Total	38	508	\$67,236,500
<u>Sales (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
Montana /aa/	3	2	\$0
South Dakota /bb/	9	90	0
Total	12	92	\$0
Grand Total Sales	64	12,045	\$71,328,411
Total BLM Lands Patented (excluding Alaska conveyances)	398	59,851	\$71,989,864

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<u>State Selections (Alaska Statehood Act) /cc/</u>			
State Selection Patents	48	967,862	\$0
State Selection Approvals (TA)	6	26,915	\$0
Total State Selections	54	994,777	\$0
<u>Native Selections (43 CFR 2650) /dd/</u>			
Patents	87	619,444	\$0
Interim Conveyances (IC)	5	87,304	\$0
Total Native Selections	92	706,748	\$0
<u>Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Patents /ee/</u>			
Patents	1	13	\$0
Interim Conveyances (IC)	0	0	\$0
Total Alaska Railroad Transfer Act	1	13	\$0
<u>Certificate of Allotments</u>			
Native Allotment (43 CFR 2561) /ff/	10	1,192	\$0
Native Veteran Allotments (43 CFR 2568) /gg/	1	160	\$0
Total Certificates of Allotment	11	1,352	\$0
<u>Other Conveyances</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total Other Conveyances	0	0	\$0
Total Alaska Conveyances	158	1,702,890	\$0
Grand Total BLM Lands Patented (including Alaska conveyances)	556	1,762,741	\$71,989,864

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
FEDERAL MINERALS PATENTED			
<u>Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /a/</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
<u>Exchanges (Act of Congress)</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
<u>Minerals (43 CFR 2720) /hh/</u>			
Eastern States	1	39	\$488
New Mexico	1	125	0
Wyoming	1	35	9,600
Total	3	199	\$10,088
<u>Minerals (43 CFR 3860) (Surface included in Patent)</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
<u>Minerals (43 CFR 3860)</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
<u>Minerals (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
Montana /ii/	2	10,907	\$0
Total	2	10,907	\$0
Grand Total Federal Minerals Patented	5	11,106	\$10,088

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

- Note: Purchase money includes all revenues collected by the BLM during the fiscal year from all ongoing cases leading to patent; however, this money is not always received in the same fiscal year the patent is issued. Purchase money is not always deposited in the appropriate depository (bank) in the same fiscal year the money is collected. Purchase money enters into the land exchange process because exchanges must result in equal value given and received by both parties; this means that purchase money (equalization payment) is sometimes collected from the proponent or paid by the BLM to ensure an equitable exchange.
- /a/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701). See Table 5-8a and Table 5-8b—Land Exchanges and Acquisitions.
- /b/ Michigan: Conveyance issued pursuant to 43 CFR 2625, Swamp-land Grants—act of March 2, 1849 (9 Stat. 352), and act of September 28, 1850 (43 U.S.C. 982-984).
- /c/ Eastern States: New and perfect conveyance issued pursuant to the act of April 24, 1820 (3 Stat. 566).
- /d/ Eastern States: New and perfect patent issued pursuant to the act of Congress, approved June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609).
- /e/ Eastern States: New and perfect conveyance issued pursuant to the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1855.
- /f/ Eastern States: Title conveyance issued pursuant to the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 855).
- /g/ Montana: Title conveyance issued pursuant to the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 888) and the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. 1362).
- /h/ Nebraska: Indian fee patent term, 25 CFR 152.6; redesignated from 25 CFR 121.6.
- /i/ Nebraska: Indian fee patent (heir), 25 CFR 152.5(a) and (c).
- /j/ Nevada: Title conveyance issued pursuant to Public Law 109-432, act of December 20, 2006.
- /k/ New Mexico: New and correct patent pursuant to 43 CFR 1865, Correction of Conveyancing Documents; Section 316 of FLPMA (Public Law 94-579, 90 Stat. 2750, 43 U.S.C. 1713).
- /l/ North Dakota: Indian trust patents issued pursuant to the act of May 14, 1948 (62 Stat. 236).
- /m/ North Dakota: Indian fee patents issued pursuant to the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 855).
- /n/ South Dakota: The act of July 22, 1937, as amended (50 Stat. 522, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1010 and 1011 (c)), and the act of August 20, 1988 (102 Stat. 1086; 43 U.S.C. 1716).
- /o/ South Dakota: Correct patent, Sections 203 and 209 of the act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713 and 1719; 43 CFR 2710).
- /p/ South Dakota: Indian fee patent, 25 CFR 152.6, act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 855).

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

- /q/ Wyoming: U.S. Forest Service exchange, Section 206 of FLPMA (090 Stat. 2756; 43 U.S.C. 1716).
- /r/ Wyoming: Indian trust patent, act of July 27, 1939 (053 Stat. 1128; 25 U.S.C. 571).
- /s/ Wyoming: Indian fee patent (heir), 25 CFR 152.5(a) and (c).
- /t/ Utah: State quantity grant selection, agricultural college, act of July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107).
- /u/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of FLPMA (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713).
- /v/ Arizona: Both surface and mineral estate patented.
- /w/ Nevada: FLPMA sale.
- /x/ Oregon: Land sale to resolve trespass due to survey errors from mid-1880; created a strip of unpatented land.
- /y/ Utah: Three patents encompassing 16 acres include minerals.
- /z/ Sales pursuant to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /aa/ Montana: Title conveyance issued pursuant to the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge Enhancement Act of December 11, 2000 (Title VIII of Public Law 106-541; 114 Stat. 2699).
- /bb/ South Dakota: Title conveyance issued pursuant to the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act of August 2, 2005, and the Rocky Mountain Research Station Improvement Act of October 19, 2000 (Public Law 106-239; 114 Stat. 1296).
- /cc/ Issued to the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339), as amended.
- Tentative approval (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.
- /dd/ Transfer of title pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601), as amended, whether by tentative approval, interim conveyance, or patent, whichever occurs first.
- Interim conveyance (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.
- /ee/ Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-468; 96 Stat. 2556).
- /ff/ Issued to individual Natives of Alaska under the act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197), as amended August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 954; 43 U.S.C. 270-1 to 270-3).

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2015–concluded

Certificate 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.

- /gg/ Native veteran allotment certificate pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), as amended; Section 432 of Public Law 105-276; Section 301 of Public Law 106-559; the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 197), as amended (42 Stat. 415; 70 Stat. 954; 43 U.S.C. 270-1 through 270-3).
- /hh/ Patent issued pursuant to Section 209(b) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1719(b) and 1740).
- /ii/ Montana: Coal conveyance issued pursuant to Section 3077 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291; 128 Stat. 3292) and the Northern Cheyenne Lands Act.

Table 3-2.

**PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES,
THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2015**

Type of Mineral Reservation

State and Fiscal Period	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Minerals & Combinations	Total
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
1909–1948 /a/							
Alabama	4,412	63,586	9,563	0	2,889	0	80,450
Alaska	6,501	10,823	1,095	0	773	0	19,192
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 2015—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 Minerals & 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
2012	2,501	0	1,144	0	80,968	960	85,573
2013	11,619	0	919	0	0	0	12,538
2014	3,089	0	373	0	0	0	3,462
2015	17,149	0	439	0	95	0	17,683
Total 1949–2015	10,301,743	178,159	2,436,257	8,604	1,192,453	349,336	14,466,552

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2015—concluded

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Minerals & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Grand Total /c/	45,574,251	16,253,543	4,527,637	415,575	1,571,163	2,548,482	70,890,651

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 Coal Lands Act of March 3, 1909. More laws expanding on this act and covering additional minerals were subsequently enacted.

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

/c/ Does not include 165,712 stockraising homesteads comprising approximately 33,626,607 acres that reserved all minerals to the United States. Some of these homesteads were entered but not patented. The homestead laws were repealed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701).

Table 3-3. RIGHTS-OF-WAY WORKLOAD, FISCAL YEAR 2015

Administrative State	Actions Processed /a/	Grants Issued /b/	Total Workload /c/
Alaska	12	27	39
Arizona	68	75	143
California	115	85	200
Colorado	346	208	554
Eastern States	5	5	10
Idaho	248	72	320
Montana	50	69	119
Nevada	343	282	625
New Mexico	950	680	1,630
Oregon	6	27	33
Utah	271	158	429
Wyoming	1,227	482	1,709
Total	3,641	2,170	5,811

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

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

/c/ Includes both actions processed and grants issued.

Table 3-4. NUMBER OF RIGHTS-OF-WAY (INCLUDING SOLAR AND WIND) AND RENTAL RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2015

Administrative State	FLPMA/Other /a/		FLPMA/Energy /b/		Mineral Leasing Act /c/		Total /d/	
	Number	Rental Receipts	Number	Rental Receipts	Number	Rental Receipts	Number	Rental Receipts
Alaska	1,123	\$261,677	0	\$0	199	\$192,271	1,322	\$453,948
Arizona	4,469	4,314,290	9	102,588	281	330,006	4,759	4,746,884
California	7,084	10,445,761	52	13,244,283	280	1,702,340	7,416	25,392,384
Colorado	5,650	1,748,231	0	0	1,469	686,013	7,119	2,434,244
Eastern States	49	1,802	0	0	19	53,876	68	55,678
Idaho	5,231	2,288,903	2	0	123	188,363	5,356	2,477,266
Montana	3,961	232,692	1	300	352	92,361	4,314	325,353
Nevada	8,362	6,739,736	18	1,636,335	188	100,456	8,568	8,476,527
New Mexico	11,511	2,694,715	2	700	22,219	2,430,167	33,732	5,125,582
Oregon	9,991	1,569,618	6	43,226	27	109,748	10,024	1,722,592
Utah	4,922	2,241,783	5	0	1,210	409,182	6,137	2,650,965
Wyoming	11,542	5,006,458	7	197,664	7,725	1,955,909	19,274	7,160,031
Total	73,895	\$37,545,666	102	\$15,225,096	34,092	\$8,250,692	108,089	\$61,021,454

/a/ Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701) nonenergy. Communication site rental is included in the FLPMA rental receipt column.

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

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

/d/ FLPMA nonenergy, FLPMA solar and wind, and Mineral Leasing Act rights-of-way.

Source: The BLM's Case Recordation System.

Table 3-5.

NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2015

Geographic State	Type	FY 2015 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2014		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2015	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Alaska	Permits /a/	60	76,939	13	113	\$32,729	19	69,250	54	7,802
	Leases /a/	20	91	1	1	20,434	3	19	18	73
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	Permits /a/ /b/	19	126	1	0 /b/	17,641	2	0	18	126
	Leases /a/	28	1,093	2	43	21,707	2	7	28	1,129
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	Permits /a/	624	16,116	23	121	34,060	6	90	641	16,147
	Leases /a/	190	4,443	1	1	19,242	0	0	191	4,444
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	Permits /a/	20	130,202	3	7	96,370	5	1	18	130,200
	Leases /a/	9	2,160	0	0	14,236	0	0	9	2,160
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	Permits	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	Permits /a/	113	1,048	5	18	20,333	6	3	112	1,063
	Leases	15	165	0	0	16,411	0	0	15	165
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	Permits /a/ /c/	33	1,837	3	15	10,509	10	43	26	1,809
	Leases	25	3,580	0	0	48,838	0	0	25	3,580
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3-5.

NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

Geographic State	Type	FY 2015 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2014		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2015	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Nebraska	Permits	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	Permits /a/	21	633	4	1,352	6,827	4	3	21	1,982
	Leases /a/	9	342	1	480	0	0	0	10	822
	Easements	0	0	1	10	795	1	10	0	0
New Mexico	Permits	93	63,703	1	1	8,233	0	0	94	63,704
	Leases	11	1,545	0	0	0	0	0	11	1,545
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	Permits /a/	1	1	0	24	0	0	0	1	25
	Leases /a/	1	25	0	0	0	1	25	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	Permits	57	1,120	19	28,089	10,629	25	24,995	51	4,214
	Leases	47	44,128	0	0	38,142	1	1	46	44,127
	Easements /a/	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 2015—concluded

Geographic State	Type	FY 2015 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2014		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2015	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Utah	Permits /a/	29	2,779	10	18	\$10,072	9	17	30	2,780
	Leases /a/	10	280	0	0	10,842	0	0	10	280
	Easements	1	543	0	0	0	0	0	1	543
Washington	Permits	5	15	1	5	6,248	0	0	6	20
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Permits /a/	19	1,003	2	14	11,304	0	0	21	1,017
	Leases	16	115	1	1	15,925	0	0	17	116
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Permits /a/	1,096	295,523	85	29,777	\$264,955	86	94,402	1,095	230,890
	Leases /a/	381	57,967	6	526	\$205,777	7	52	380	58,441
	Easements	2	548	1	10	\$795	1	10	2	548
Grand Total /a/	1,479	354,038	92	30,313	\$471,527	94	94,464	1,477	289,879	

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 as of September 30, 2014, were adjusted.

/b/ Acreage reported as zero as a result of rounding.

/c/ Ten cases that expired in previous years were closed out in LR2000 in FY 2015.

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2015

FY 2015 Authorizations

	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2014		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2015	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Airport Lease</u>									
Alaska /a/	7	1,378	1	15	\$100	1	15	7	1,378
Arizona	4	700	0	0	230	1	0	3	700
California	15	15,613	0	0	120	0	0	15	15,613
Idaho	9	574	0	0	880	0	0	9	574
Nevada	17	4,333	0	0	19,841	4	294	13	4,039
New Mexico /a/	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
Oregon	3	173	0	0	750	0	0	3	173
Utah	5	789	0	0	2,059	0	0	5	789
Wyoming	1	118	1	53	3,350	0	0	2	171
Total	62	23,689	2	68	\$27,330	6	309	58	23,448
<u>Film Permits</u>									
Alaska	1	322,560	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	322,560
Arizona	3	4,938	11	6,099	12,469	10	7,035	4	4,002
California	284	7,230	193	2,309	234,505	165	2,167	312	7,372
Colorado /a/	0	0	11	11	9,000	11	11	0	0
Idaho	0	0	9	7	6,586	9	7	0	0
Montana /a/	2	52,890	4	382,340	8,184	6	435,230	0	0
New Mexico /a/	1	2	1	160	0	2	2	0	160
Nevada /a/	2	3	73	5,287,412	28,403	20	1,070	55	5,286,345
Utah /a/b/	10	67	109	1,545	65,475	110	1,543	9	69
Wyoming /a/	4	4	2	2	3,100	1	1	5	5
Total	307	387,694	413	5,679,885	\$367,722	334	447,066	386	5,620,513

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

	FY 2015 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2014		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2015	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Hot Springs</u>									
Alaska	1	18	0	0	\$1,230	0	0	1	18
Total	1	18	0	0	\$1,230	0	0	1	18
<u>Public Works Lease</u>									
Nevada	1	13,767	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	13,767
Oregon	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	2	13,768	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	13,768
<u>Reclamation Lease, License, and Deed</u>									
Arizona	10	8,418	0	0	\$0	1	80	9	8,338
California	6	5,473	0	0	\$30,000	0	0	6	5,473
Wyoming	3	1,210	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,210
Total	19	15,101	0	0	\$30,000	1	80	18	15,021
<u>Reconveyed Permit/Lease</u>									
Arizona	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1
Nevada /a/	7	1,196	0	0	0	0	0	7	1,196
Utah /a/	0	0	4	1,541	8,000	0	0	4	1,541
Total	8	1,197	4	1,541	\$8,000	0	0	12	2,738

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

	FY 2015 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2014		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2015	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Recreation and Public Purpose Lease</u>									
Alaska /a/	11	146	0	0	\$7,484	0	0	11	146
Arizona	114	20,370	0	0	4,102	1	6	113	20,364
California	175	25,107	3	6,216	7,368	0	0	178	31,323
Colorado /a/	26	2,924	0	0	1,515	0	0	26	2,924
Eastern States	0	0	1	62	0	0	0	1	62
Idaho	28	8,981	0	0	3,713	0	0	28	8,981
Montana	7	93	0	0	100	0	0	7	93
Nevada /a/	47	5,769	11	392	8,950	9	1,279	49	4,882
New Mexico /a/	19	1,778	1	247	693	0	0	20	2,025
Oregon	27	6,773	0	0	4,816	1	35	26	6,738
South Dakota	5	641	0	0	0	0	0	5	641
Utah	33	3,238	0	0	0	0	0	33	3,238
Washington	13	1,860	0	0	0	0	0	13	1,860
Wyoming /a/	55	4,365	0	0	3,711	0	0	55	4,365
Total	560	82,045	16	6,917	\$42,452	11	1,320	565	87,642
<u>Small Tract Lease</u>									
Idaho	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1
Nevada /a/	1	5	0	0	0	1	5	0	0
Total	2	6	0	0	\$0	1	5	1	1
<u>Special Land Use Permit</u>									
Arizona /c/	1	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	0
Colorado	1	0	0	0	17,115	0	0	1	0
Nevada	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	1	40
Oregon	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

	FY 2015 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2014		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2015	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Special Land Use Permit--concluded</u>									
Wyoming	2	201	0	0	0	0	0	2	201
Total	6	246	0	0	\$17,115	0	0	6	246
<u>Trans-Alaska Pipeline System</u>									
Alaska	38	564	13	71	\$2,761	10	21	41	614
Total	38	564	13	71	\$2,761	10	21	41	614
<u>Mineral Leasing Act Temporary Use Permit /d/</u>									
Alaska	2	68	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	68
Total	2	68	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	68
<u>Lease to be Defined</u>									
Wyoming	1	957	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	957
Total	1	957	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	957
<u>Unauthorized Use</u>									
California	6	2	0	0	\$371	1	1	5	1
Total	6	2	0	0	\$371	1	1	5	1
<u>Easement DOI to Other Federal Agency</u>									
Colorado	2	97	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	97
Total	2	97	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	97
Grand Total	1,016	525,452	448	5,688,482	\$496,981	364	448,802	1,100	5,765,132

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2015—concluded

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

/a/ As a result of an audit, the cumulative authorization figures as of September 30, 2014, were adjusted.

/b/ Amount noted includes rental only. Application filing fees and cost recovery (processing/monitoring) fees not included. Amount noted does not include refunds in the amount of \$5,117.

/c/ Acres reported as zero as a result of rounding.

/d/ Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185).

Table 3-7a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING
DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2014**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	284	46	1	288
California	185	2	20	201
Colorado	815	29	70	880
Idaho	1,198	71	78	1,265
Montana	2,632	113	113	2,662
Nevada	495	30	58	543
New Mexico	1,241	354	196	1,387
Oregon	686	17	5	691
Utah	1,170	39	158	1,282
Wyoming	889	100	106	980
Total	9,595	801	805	10,179
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	314,061	2,617	81	316,759
California	108,670	14	9,834	118,518
Colorado	230,551	3,079	51,082	284,712
Idaho	786,253	3,721	62,801	852,775
Montana	1,003,692	4,270	21,836	1,029,798
Nevada	974,479	2,167	86,562	1,063,208
New Mexico	1,091,037	16,720	41,518	1,149,275
Oregon	718,629	1,111	4,657	724,397
Utah	651,444	1,416	153,057	805,917
Wyoming	702,981	4,633	139,674	847,288
Total /c/	6,581,797	39,748	571,102	7,192,647

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

/b/ These animal units months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2014 (October 2013 to September 2014).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-7b.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2014**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	303	12	1	310
California	198	11	15	219
Colorado	352	15	38	371
Idaho	346	22	19	367
Montana	1,427	47	70	1,478
Nevada	5	0	0	5
New Mexico	692	32	26	706
Oregon	562	16	7	575
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,498	148	158	1,577
Total	5,383	303	334	5,608
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	132,866	628	180	133,674
California	51,833	459	3,499	55,791
Colorado	32,985	500	4,443	37,928
Idaho	24,508	336	3,254	28,098
Montana	189,863	911	10,435	201,209
Nevada	4,526	0	0	4,526
New Mexico	156,546	845	30,677	188,068
Oregon	65,862	419	1,457	67,738
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	371,166	6,556	34,657	412,379
Total /d/	1,030,155	10,654	88,602	1,129,411

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

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

/c/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2014 (October 2013 to September 2014).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-7c.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT
LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2014**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	587	58	2	598
California	383	13	35	420
Colorado	1,167	44	108	1,251
Idaho	1,544	93	97	1,632
Montana	4,059	160	183	4,140
Nevada	500	30	58	548
New Mexico	1,933	386	222	2,093
Oregon	1,248	33	12	1,266
Utah	1,170	39	158	1,282
Wyoming	2,387	248	264	2,557
Total	14,978	1,104	1,139	15,787
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	446,927	3,245	261	450,433
California	160,503	473	13,333	174,309
Colorado	263,536	3,579	55,525	322,640
Idaho	810,761	4,057	66,055	880,873
Montana	1,193,555	5,181	32,271	1,231,007
Nevada	979,005	2,167	86,562	1,067,734
New Mexico	1,247,583	17,565	72,195	1,337,343
Oregon	784,491	1,530	6,114	792,135
Utah	651,444	1,416	153,057	805,917
Wyoming	1,074,147	11,189	174,331	1,259,667
Total /c/	7,611,952	50,402	659,704	8,322,058

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

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2014 (October 2013 to September 2014).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-8a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2015

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	308	50	0	313
California	188	1	20	204
Colorado	835	29	71	899
Idaho	1,236	75	86	1,310
Montana	2,630	113	108	2,659
Nevada	485	29	62	534
New Mexico	1,257	352	199	1,399
Oregon	677	23	6	684
Utah	1,170	42	154	1,280
Wyoming	916	101	105	1,001
Total	9,702	815	811	10,283
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	341,688	3,418	0	345,106
California	102,939	7	11,807	114,753
Colorado	256,116	2,948	61,594	320,658
Idaho	894,570	3,778	67,024	965,372
Montana	1,022,008	4,382	18,776	1,045,166
Nevada	957,873	2,692	83,246	1,043,811
New Mexico	1,178,246	14,769	37,870	1,230,885
Oregon	694,422	1,403	4,673	700,498
Utah	697,797	1,654	172,438	871,889
Wyoming	728,078	4,928	108,993	841,999
Total /c/	6,873,737	39,979	566,421	7,480,137

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

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2015 (October 2014 to September 2015).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-8b.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2015**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	301	13	2	309
California	202	9	16	223
Colorado	345	14	32	364
Idaho	349	26	21	373
Montana	1,442	47	72	1,496
Nevada	3	0	0	3
New Mexico	704	36	26	718
Oregon	528	17	6	541
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,520	155	155	1,600
Total	5,394	317	330	5,627
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	122,117	693	852	123,662
California	55,241	463	2,987	58,691
Colorado	32,909	493	3,398	36,800
Idaho	23,864	380	3,313	27,557
Montana	197,602	1,041	11,312	209,955
Nevada	7,304	0	0	7,304
New Mexico	167,211	914	30,390	198,515
Oregon	61,388	739	1,455	63,582
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	379,203	6,226	34,830	420,259
Total /d/	1,046,839	10,949	88,537	1,146,325

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

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

/c/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2015 (October 2014 to September 2015).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-8c.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT
LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2015**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	609	63	2	622
California	390	10	36	427
Colorado	1,180	43	103	1,263
Idaho	1,585	101	107	1,683
Montana	4,072	160	180	4,155
Nevada	488	29	62	537
New Mexico	1,961	388	225	2,117
Oregon	1,205	40	12	1,225
Utah	1,170	42	154	1,280
Wyoming	2,436	256	260	2,601
Total	15,096	1,132	1,141	15,910
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	463,805	4,111	852	468,768
California	158,180	470	14,794	173,444
Colorado	289,025	3,441	64,992	357,458
Idaho	918,434	4,158	70,337	992,929
Montana	1,219,610	5,423	30,088	1,255,121
Nevada	965,177	2,692	83,246	1,051,115
New Mexico	1,345,457	15,683	68,260	1,429,400
Oregon	755,810	2,142	6,128	764,080
Utah	697,797	1,654	172,438	871,889
Wyoming	1,107,281	11,154	143,823	1,262,258
Total /c/	7,920,576	50,928	654,958	8,626,462

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

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2015 (October 2014 to September 2015).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-9a.

**GRAZING PERMITS IN FORCE ON GRAZING DISTRICT
(SECTION 3) LANDS AS OF JANUARY 8, 2016**

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	405	482,736	97,531
California	277	234,348	97,523
Colorado	1,080	542,935	88,716
Idaho	1,472	1,294,281	198,199
Montana	2,752	1,121,724	25,990
Nevada	656	2,045,636	539,413
New Mexico	1,511	1,636,047	78,924
Oregon	749	961,853	130,874
Utah	1,479	1,202,423	308,886
Wyoming	1,152	1,445,840	393,249
Total	11,533	10,967,823	1,959,305
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	406	471,553	97,077
California	247	151,766	49,705
Colorado	1,088	545,562	90,213
Idaho	1,471	1,290,501	198,190
Montana	2,752	1,122,948	26,259
Nebraska	0	0	0
Nevada	686	2,133,649	588,054
New Mexico	1,511	1,644,994	78,983
North Dakota	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	749	958,590	130,286
South Dakota	0	0	0
Utah	1,472	1,204,964	308,377
Washington	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,151	1,443,296	392,161
Total	11,533	10,967,823	1,959,305

/a/ Administrative state boundaries differ from geographic state boundaries. For example, BLM California also administers some lands within the State of Nevada, and BLM Montana also 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.

Table 3-9b.

**GRAZING LEASES IN FORCE ON GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS AS OF JANUARY 8, 2016**

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	359	151,620	6,738
California	283	145,885	11,161
Colorado	410	44,307	4,902
Idaho	402	32,426	929
Montana	1,568	230,178	18,958
Nevada	10	28,695	385
New Mexico	765	214,721	3,635
Oregon	737	88,710	3,993
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,732	461,512	8,059
Total	6,266	1,398,054	58,760
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	359	151,620	6,738
California	283	145,350	11,161
Colorado	410	44,169	4,902
Idaho	402	32,421	929
Montana	1,014	148,485	18,701
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	10	29,230	385
New Mexico	761	214,589	3,632
North Dakota	80	9,270	0
Oklahoma	4	132	3
Oregon	473	55,312	3,271
South Dakota	474	73,116	257
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Washington	264	33,398	722
Wyoming	1,714	460,370	8,059
Total	6,266	1,398,054	58,760

/a/ Administrative state boundaries differ from geographic state boundaries. For example, BLM California also administers some lands within the State of Nevada, and BLM Montana also 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.

Table 3-9c.

**GRAZING PERMITS AND LEASES IN FORCE AS OF
JANUARY 8, 2016**

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	764	634,356	104,269
California	560	380,233	108,684
Colorado	1,490	587,242	93,618
Idaho	1,874	1,326,707	199,128
Montana	4,320	1,351,902	44,948
Nevada	666	2,074,331	539,798
New Mexico	2,276	1,850,768	82,559
Oregon	1,486	1,050,563	134,867
Utah	1,479	1,202,423	308,886
Wyoming	2,884	1,907,352	401,308
Total	17,799	12,365,877	2,018,065
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	765	623,173	103,815
California	530	297,116	60,866
Colorado	1,498	589,731	95,115
Idaho	1,873	1,322,922	199,119
Montana	3,766	1,271,433	44,960
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	696	2,162,879	588,439
New Mexico	2,272	1,859,583	82,615
North Dakota	80	9,270	0
Oklahoma	4	132	3
Oregon	1,222	1,013,902	133,557
South Dakota	474	73,116	257
Utah	1,472	1,204,964	308,377
Washington	264	33,398	722
Wyoming	2,865	1,903,666	400,220
Total	17,799	12,365,877	2,018,065

/a/ Administrative state boundaries differ from geographic state boundaries. For example, BLM California also administers some lands within the State of Nevada, and BLM Montana also 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.

Table 3-10a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING YEAR 2013 (MARCH 1, 2013, TO FEBRUARY 28, 2014)

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	602	58	2	613
California	407	12	29	438
Colorado	1,142	46	106	1,232
Idaho	1,562	97	103	1,655
Montana	4,067	157	185	4,150
Nevada	523	30	64	575
New Mexico	1,967	382	215	2,132
Oregon	1,251	39	13	1,268
Utah	1,196	40	158	1,307
Wyoming	2,457	260	273	2,638
Total	15,174	1,121	1,148	16,008
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	432,749	3,148	382	436,279
California	166,596	408	11,186	178,190
Colorado	244,208	3,559	56,939	304,706
Idaho	863,283	4,290	73,113	940,686
Montana	1,180,841	4,962	32,682	1,218,485
Nevada	1,040,300	3,022	98,277	1,141,599
New Mexico	1,143,840	17,028	68,369	1,229,237
Oregon	764,673	2,087	6,622	773,382
Utah	607,138	1,484	147,801	756,423
Wyoming	1,086,907	12,684	153,316	1,252,907
Total /c/	7,530,535	52,672	648,687	8,231,894

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

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by billing year 2013 (March 1, 2013, to February 28, 2014).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-10b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING YEAR 2014 (MARCH 1, 2014, TO FEBRUARY 28, 2015)

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	610	63	3	622
California	394	13	35	431
Colorado	1,198	44	111	1,286
Idaho	1,578	93	105	1,673
Montana	4,124	162	185	4,207
Nevada	521	30	63	570
New Mexico	1,957	390	221	2,117
Oregon	1,254	35	12	1,272
Utah	1,200	46	160	1,315
Wyoming	2,446	253	264	2,616
Total	15,282	1,129	1,159	16,109
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	443,998	3,169	780	447,947
California	149,388	397	14,412	164,197
Colorado	279,807	3,479	61,419	344,705
Idaho	841,685	3,918	69,265	914,868
Montana	1,204,206	5,336	30,943	1,240,485
Nevada	962,079	2,605	79,767	1,044,451
New Mexico	1,261,809	15,858	71,398	1,349,065
Oregon	724,543	1,476	5,696	731,715
Utah	679,797	1,603	167,304	848,704
Wyoming	1,064,327	10,436	137,221	1,211,984
Total /c/	7,611,639	48,277	638,205	8,298,121

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

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by billing year 2014 (March 1, 2014, to February 28, 2015).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-11.

**TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NONWOOD PRODUCT SALES,
FISCAL YEAR 2015**

Administrative State	Timber Sales /a/	Wood Products /b/	Nonwood Forest Product Sales /c/	Total
Alaska	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Arizona	0.00	1,995.00	0.00	1,995.00
California	203,056.40	10,260.00	10,478.30	223,794.70
Colorado	118,212.17	18,577.90	19,230.53	156,020.60
Idaho	924,081.32	11,585.25	9,371.60	945,038.17
Montana	901,486.43	11,970.00	2,973.00	916,429.43
Nevada	0.00	40,477.00	429,011.51	469,488.51
New Mexico	0.00	37,098.00	1,402.00	38,500.00
Oregon	48,098,835.23	54,388.32	306,793.45	48,460,017.00
–Eastern /d/	16,556.02	9,588.00	180,112.63	206,256.65
–Western /e/	48,082,279.21	44,800.32	126,680.82	48,253,760.35
Utah	0.00	33,374.65	28,988.06	62,362.71
Wyoming	106,762.32	28,181.22	8,354.41	143,297.95
Total	\$50,352,433.87	\$247,907.34	\$818,602.86	\$51,418,944.07
Total Wood Products	\$50,600,341.21			

**Table 3-11. TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NONWOOD PRODUCT SALES,
FISCAL YEAR 2015–concluded**

Note: This table does not include values associated with the BLM’s stewardship contracting.

/a/ This includes all original (parent) sawtimber sale values offered during FY 2015. The column includes sales offered using Forms 5450-3, 5450-4, 5450-25, 5450-26, as well as sawtimber sales using Forms 5450-5 and 5450-24.

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

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

/d/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.

/e/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Source: The BLM Timber Sale Information System.

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2015

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	3,446	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0.00	0.00	3	3	148	0	0
California	7	2,190	203,056.40	92.73	12	2,202	53,861	0	0
Colorado	11	6,106	118,212.17	19.36	69	6,175	9,980	0	0
Idaho	8	3,113	924,081.32	296.86	40	3,153	5,330	0	0
Montana	10	5,374	901,486.43	167.76	14	5,387	9,737	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0.00	0.00	93	93	11,072	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0.00	0.00	3	3	6,678	0	0
Oregon	169	221,408	48,098,835.23	217.24	295	221,703	35,908	8,348	2,830
–Eastern /g/	1	280	16,556.02	59.13	17	297	24,688	8,348	0
–Western /h/	168	221,128	48,082,279.21	217.44	279	221,407	11,220	0	2,830
Utah	0	0	0.00	0.00	272	272	8,875	0	0
Wyoming	4	3,944	106,762.32	27.07	59	4,002	3,666	0	0
Total	209	242,134	\$50,352,433.87	\$207.95	860	242,994	148,701	8,348	2,830

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2015–concluded

Note: Some numbers may be off, due 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 nonstewardship biomass. One cord of fuelwood is equal to 1.7 GTON of biomass. The new column is titled “Non-Stewardship Biomass.”

- /a/ This includes all original (parent) sawtimber sale volumes offered and modifications to volumes under contract in FY 2015. The column includes sales that were offered using BLM Forms 5450-3, 5450-4, 5450-25, 5450-26, as well as sawtimber sales using Forms 5450-5 and 5450-24. It does not include volumes and values associated with the BLM’s stewardship contracting.
- /b/ This column includes volumes that incorporate all other special forest product (SFP) sales converted into MBF for the fiscal year (excluding sawtimber and fuelwood), such as 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 revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Source: Timber sale data - Timber Sale Information System; stewardship data - Stewardship Contracting Information Database.

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2015

	Leases as of September 30, 2015 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain					
Arkansas	18	2,522			
California	24	2,293			
Colorado	229	69,183			
Kansas	53	10,795			
Louisiana	18	1,517			
Michigan	2	200			
Montana	249	72,810			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	754	196,622			
North Dakota	34	6,593			
Oklahoma	197	13,834			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Utah	157	54,510			
Wyoming	599	130,706			
Total	2,347	562,902	None	None	None
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	66	26,451			
Colorado	4	897			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	10	1,755			
Kentucky	3	672			
Louisiana	2	151			
Michigan	3	120			
Mississippi	13	5,589			
Montana	5	1,323			
New Mexico	1	160			
New York	2	751			
North Dakota	28	4,448			
Ohio	14	2,466			
Oklahoma	41	8,975			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
Texas	12	4,185			
Utah	1	40			
Virginia	2	693			

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2015 /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	225	61,382	None	None	None
<u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Leases</u>					
<u>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</u>					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	84	28,973			
California	24	2,293			
Colorado	233	70,080			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	63	12,550			
Kentucky	3	672			
Louisiana	20	1,668			
Michigan	5	320			
Mississippi	13	5,589			
Montana	254	74,133			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	755	196,782			
New York	2	751			
North Dakota	62	11,041			
Ohio	14	2,466			
Oklahoma	238	22,809			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Texas	12	4,185			
Utah	158	54,550			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	611	132,226			
Total	2,572	624,284	None	None	None

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2015 /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	207	42,381			
Louisiana	1	40			
Michigan	1	200			
Ohio	1	68			
Oklahoma	3	481			
Texas	1	106			
Wyoming	4	995			
Total	220	44,742	None	None	None
Total Pre-Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /b/ /c/	2,792	669,026	None	None	None
<u>Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain					
Alabama	27	3,212	2	80	\$49,200
Arizona	11	19,996	0	0	0
Arkansas	180	121,334	1	80	960
California	174	103,110	0	0	0
Colorado	1,950	1,743,233	69	29,441	6,264,044
Idaho	7	10,609	5	6,474	3,868,194
Kansas	12	2,953	0	0	0
Louisiana	104	10,797	5	329	69,149
Michigan	8	1,017	2	74	152
Mississippi	30	2,876	0	0	0
Montana	911	510,543	10	1,199	63,931
Nebraska	8	1,906	0	0	0
Nevada	651	1,055,787	23	31,164	75,246
New Mexico	2,340	1,346,186	54	21,691	69,636,474
North Dakota	597	171,659	10	2,622	4,180,360
Oklahoma	330	31,087	8	653	186,800
Oregon	94	151,234	0	0	0
South Dakota	259	127,155	0	0	0
Utah	1,666	1,894,145	93	92,732	4,949,426
Wyoming	8,142	6,832,351	310	318,395	23,491,205
Total	17,501	14,141,190	592	504,934	\$112,835,141

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2015 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Reform Act Leases—continued</u>					
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	87	63,806	0	0	\$0
Arkansas	350	243,117	0	0	0
California	3	205	0	0	0
Colorado	145	66,172	50	28,556	26,262,466
Illinois	6	1,371	0	0	0
Indiana	6	11,290	0	0	0
Kansas	31	9,071	0	0	0
Kentucky	16	12,561	0	0	0
Louisiana	362	253,001	51	27,585	350,758
Michigan	126	77,013	32	16,476	114,290
Mississippi	688	401,604	0	0	0
Montana	150	87,516	0	0	0
Nebraska	4	1,418	0	0	0
New Mexico	12	3,240	0	0	0
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	959	538,808	11	6,853	763,000
Ohio	55	14,079	0	0	0
Oklahoma	239	148,284	8	2,685	512,900
Oregon	3	1,703	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	8	5,302	6	5,194	339,840
South Dakota	91	28,542	0	0	0
Texas	527	332,949	1	73	62,900
Utah	10	1,561	0	0	0
Virginia	34	19,584	0	0	0
West Virginia	28	44,718	0	0	0
Wyoming	51	16,018	0	0	0
Total	3,993	2,383,207	159	87,422	\$28,406,154
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alabama	114	67,018	2	80	\$49,200
Arizona	11	19,996	0	0	0
Arkansas	530	364,451	1	80	960
California	177	103,315	0	0	0
Colorado	2,095	1,809,405	119	57,997	32,526,510
Idaho	7	10,609	5	6,474	3,868,194

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2015 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Summary: Reform Act Leases—continued					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands—continued					
Illinois	6	1,371	0	0	\$0
Indiana	6	11,290	0	0	0
Kansas	43	12,024	0	0	0
Kentucky	16	12,561	0	0	0
Louisiana	466	263,798	56	27,914	419,907
Michigan	134	78,030	34	16,550	114,442
Mississippi	718	404,480	0	0	0
Montana	1,061	598,059	10	1,199	63,931
Nebraska	12	3,324	0	0	0
Nevada	651	1,055,787	23	31,164	75,246
New Mexico	2,352	1,349,426	54	21,691	69,636,474
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	1,556	710,467	21	9,475	4,943,360
Ohio	55	14,079	0	0	0
Oklahoma	569	179,371	16	3,338	699,700
Oregon	97	152,937	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	8	5,302	6	5,194	339,840
South Dakota	350	155,697	0	0	0
Texas	527	332,949	1	73	62,900
Utah	1,676	1,895,706	93	92,732	4,949,426
Virginia	34	19,584	0	0	0
West Virginia	28	44,718	0	0	0
Wyoming	8,193	6,848,369	310	318,395	23,491,205
Total	21,494	16,524,397	751	592,356	\$141,241,295
Reform Act Future Interest Leases					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	12	1,292			
Colorado	1	160			
Kansas	39	9,672			
North Dakota	1	40			
Oklahoma	16	2,110			
Texas	35	6,363			
Total	104	19,637	None	None	None
Total Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /d/ /e/					
	21,598	16,544,034	751	592,356	\$141,241,295

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2015 <i>/a/</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Competitive General Services Administration Oil and Gas Leases <i>/f/</i></u>					
Public Domain					
California	1	69			
Nebraska	9	7,361			
Total	10	7,430	None	None	None
<u>Competitive Protective Leases <i>/g/</i></u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	3	1,330			
California	2	72			
Colorado	1	320			
Kentucky	1	700			
Louisiana	7	12,893			
Nebraska	2	950			
New Mexico	1	27			
North Dakota	9	1,287			
Ohio	1	113			
Oklahoma	2	2,768			
Texas	6	2,259			
Utah	3	145			
Wyoming	1	80			
Total	39	22,944	None	None	None
<u>Competitive National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska Leases <i>/h/</i></u>					
Public Domain					
Alaska	205	1,732,059	7	66,650	\$294,352
Total	205	1,732,059	7	66,650	\$294,352
<u>Competitive Naval Oil Shale Reserve Leases <i>/i/</i></u>					
Public Domain					
Colorado	4	8,388			
Total	4	8,388	None	None	None
Total Competitive					
Oil and Gas Leases <i>/j/</i>	24,648	18,983,881	758	659,006	\$141,535,647

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2015–continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2015 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Pre-EPAct Competitive Geothermal Leases /k/</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	36	51,816			
Nevada	35	34,121			
New Mexico	2	2,941			
Oregon	10	6,463			
Utah	7	6,059			
Total	90	101,400	None	None	None
<u>EPAct Competitive Geothermal Leases //</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	46	45,302	4	9,860	\$53,342
Colorado	2	8,353	0	0	0
Idaho	20	51,217	0	0	0
Nevada	158	370,233	4	3,317	6,634
New Mexico	3	10,750	0	0	0
Oregon	9	29,125	0	0	0
Utah	29	80,886	0	0	0
Total	267	595,866	8	13,177	\$59,976
Total Competitive Geothermal Leases	357	697,266	8	13,177	\$59,976
<u>Grand Total of All Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>	25,005	19,681,147	766	672,183	\$141,595,623

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2015–concluded**

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

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

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

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

/b/ Leases issued before the Reform Act.

/c/ This is the total of all pre-Reform Act leases and pre-Reform Act future interest leases.

/d/ Leases issued under the Reform Act.

/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, FY 1981, for lands within the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska.

/i/ Leases issued under the Defense Authorization Act, FY 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 2015

	Total as of September 30, 2015 /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	3	559	0	0
Alaska	30	48,091	0	0
Arkansas	10	2,282	0	0
California	79	20,435	0	0
Colorado	729	587,602	0	0
Kansas	26	7,647	0	0
Louisiana	35	8,557	0	0
Michigan	2	222	0	0
Mississippi	1	4	0	0
Montana	802	1,047,950	0	0
Nebraska	3	159	0	0
Nevada	16	12,460	0	0
New Mexico	3,007	2,028,462	0	0
North Dakota	30	7,617	0	0
Oklahoma	178	27,667	1	18
South Dakota	11	5,745	0	0
Utah	725	564,199	0	0
Wyoming	1,955	941,425	1	1,802
Total	7,642	5,311,083	2	1,820
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	1	60	0	0
Arkansas	25	16,348	0	0
California	8	1,417	0	0
Colorado	13	5,078	2	1,120
Kansas	2	996	0	0
Kentucky	5	6,704	0	0
Louisiana	8	10,698	0	0
Maryland	4	2,637	0	0
Michigan	23	5,700	0	0
Mississippi	26	17,363	0	0
Montana	42	17,455	0	0
Nebraska	3	136	0	0
New Mexico	1	620	0	0
North Dakota	48	28,186	0	0
Ohio	11	9,798	0	0
Oklahoma	35	11,169	0	0
Texas	18	19,139	0	0
Utah	7	1,263	0	0
Virginia	2	7,232	0	0
West Virginia	28	40,277	0	0
Wyoming	17	3,994	0	0
Total	327	206,270	2	1,120

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2015–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2015 /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	619	0	0
Alaska	30	48,091	0	0
Arkansas	35	18,630	0	0
California	87	21,852	0	0
Colorado	742	592,680	2	1,120
Kansas	28	8,643	0	0
Kentucky	5	6,704	0	0
Louisiana	43	19,255	0	0
Maryland	4	2,637	0	0
Michigan	25	5,922	0	0
Mississippi	27	17,367	0	0
Montana	844	1,065,405	0	0
Nebraska	6	295	0	0
Nevada	16	12,460	0	0
New Mexico	3,008	2,029,082	0	0
North Dakota	78	35,803	0	0
Ohio	11	9,798	0	0
Oklahoma	213	38,836	1	18
South Dakota	11	5,745	0	0
Texas	18	19,139	0	0
Utah	732	565,462	0	0
Virginia	2	7,232	0	0
West Virginia	28	40,277	0	0
Wyoming	1,972	945,419	1	1,802
Total	7,969	5,517,353	4	2,940
<u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	3	686	0	0
Arkansas	1	40	0	0
California	26	5,891	0	0
Colorado	768	452,086	0	0
Kansas	2	880	0	0
Louisiana	6	424	0	0
Michigan	11	13,915	0	0

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2015 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases—continued</u>				
Public Domain—continued				
Montana	313	216,721	1	97
Nevada	20	7,998	0	0
New Mexico	1,331	836,394	0	0
North Dakota	101	59,239	0	0
Oklahoma	121	17,084	0	0
South Dakota	37	17,673	0	0
Utah	445	362,249	0	0
Wyoming	3,052	1,490,596	0	0
Total	6,237	3,481,876	1	97
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	3	3,001		
Arkansas	4	2,238		
California	1	42		
Colorado	29	17,880		
Kentucky	4	7,713		
Louisiana	9	4,675		
Michigan	24	10,845		
Mississippi	12	6,999		
Montana	46	43,551		
Nebraska	1	9		
New Mexico	4	834		
North Dakota	150	135,544		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	37	11,986		
South Dakota	2	840		
Texas	20	19,389		
Utah	3	324		
West Virginia	2	4,156		
Wyoming	41	15,981		
Total	393	287,677	None	None

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2015–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2015 /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	3,687	0	0
Arkansas	5	2,278	0	0
California	27	5,933	0	0
Colorado	797	469,966	0	0
Kansas	2	880	0	0
Kentucky	4	7,713	0	0
Louisiana	15	5,099	0	0
Michigan	35	24,760	0	0
Mississippi	12	6,999	0	0
Montana	359	260,272	1	97
Nebraska	1	9	0	0
Nevada	20	7,998	0	0
New Mexico	1,335	837,228	0	0
North Dakota	251	194,783	0	0
Ohio	1	1,670	0	0
Oklahoma	158	29,070	0	0
South Dakota	39	18,513	0	0
Texas	20	19,389	0	0
Utah	448	362,573	0	0
West Virginia	2	4,156	0	0
Wyoming	3,093	1,506,577	0	0
Total	6,630	3,769,553	1	97
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	4	599		
Colorado	6	860		
Kansas	2	400		
Louisiana	3	9,045		
Michigan	3	1,241		
Mississippi	1	395		
North Dakota	5	1,110		
Texas	2	4,615		
Wyoming	3	511		
Total	29	18,776	None	None
Total Pre-Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /b/				
	14,628	9,305,682	5	3,037

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2015–continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2015 /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
Arkansas	19	25,131	0	0
California	21	22,717	0	0
Colorado	206	203,842	10	5,504
Kansas	2	2,156	0	0
Louisiana	3	172	0	0
Michigan	2	200	0	0
Montana	303	243,272	3	280
Nevada	525	1,271,825	50	125,277
New Mexico	14	20,166	0	0
North Dakota	31	11,137	0	0
Oklahoma	5	853	0	0
Oregon	9	19,902	0	0
South Dakota	9	5,477	0	0
Utah	338	525,274	4	4,078
Wyoming	676	620,375	10	9,761
Total	2,164	2,972,780	77	144,900
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	8	6,874	0	0
Arkansas	19	17,785	0	0
Colorado	35	20,235	8	2,881
Kansas	1	1,120	0	0
Louisiana	5	17,376	0	0
Michigan	11	5,964	0	0
Mississippi	6	2,565	0	0
Montana	41	39,602	1	160
North Dakota	38	21,431	0	0
Ohio	31	10,106	0	0
Oklahoma	5	3,829	0	0
Oregon	5	14,358	0	0

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2015 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Reform Act Leases—continued</u>				
Acquired Lands—continued				
Texas	10	15,044	0	0
Utah	1	400	0	0
West Virginia	3	3,070	0	0
Wyoming	5	3,992	0	0
Total	224	183,751	9	3,041
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	9	7,155	0	0
Arkansas	38	42,916	0	0
California	21	22,717	0	0
Colorado	241	224,077	18	8,385
Kansas	3	3,276	0	0
Louisiana	8	17,548	0	0
Michigan	13	6,164	0	0
Mississippi	6	2,565	0	0
Montana	344	282,874	4	440
Nevada	525	1,271,825	50	125,277
New Mexico	14	20,166	0	0
North Dakota	69	32,568	0	0
Ohio	31	10,106	0	0
Oklahoma	10	4,682	0	0
Oregon	14	34,260	0	0
South Dakota	9	5,477	0	0
Texas	10	15,044	0	0
Utah	339	525,674	4	4,078
West Virginia	3	3,070	0	0
Wyoming	681	624,367	10	9,761
Total	2,388	3,156,531	86	147,941

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2015—concluded

	Total as of September 30, 2015 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	1	244		
Texas	1	547		
Total	2	791	None	None
Total Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /c/	2,390	3,157,322	86	147,941
Total Oil and Gas Noncompetitive Leases /d/	17,018	12,463,004	86	147,941
<u>Geothermal Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alaska	3	7,680		
California	2	3,840		
Nevada	65	96,282		
New Mexico	1	640		
Oregon	10	5,674		
Washington				
Total	81	114,116	None	None
<u>Grand Total of All Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>				
	17,099	12,577,120	91	150,978

Note: The two 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.

/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 Reform Act.

/c/ Leases issued under the Reform Act.

/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 2015**

	Total as of September 30, 2015 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Private Leases /b/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	1	40		
Colorado	2	328		
Indiana	2	68		
Kansas	5	1,480		
Kentucky	39	9,399		
Louisiana	2	48		
Mississippi	1	482		
Nebraska	1	210		
New York	1	158		
North Dakota	4	585		
Ohio	147	17,679		
Oklahoma	7	924		
Pennsylvania	66	4,334		
Tennessee	2	736		
Texas	4	1,135		
Utah	3	770		
West Virginia	188	20,407		
Total Private Leases /c/	475	58,783	None	None
<u>Exchange Leases /d/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	66	11,851		
Colorado	19	9,422		
Kansas	21	18,028		
Montana	91	27,202		
New Mexico	308	122,939		
North Dakota	9	4,227		
Wyoming	72	20,796		
Total Exchange Leases	586	214,465	None	None
<u>Renewal Leases /e/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	138	39,714		
Colorado	128	111,024		
Louisiana	1	103		
Montana	116	37,933		

Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2015 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Renewal Leases /e/—continued</u>				
Public Domain—continued				
New Mexico	395	95,942		
North Dakota	9	8,981		
Oklahoma	7	272		
Utah	5	5,315		
Wyoming	377	102,457		
Total Renewal Leases /c/	1,176	401,741	None	None
<u>Renewal Leases with Discovery National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska /f/</u>				
Public Domain				
Alaska	2	3,765		
Total Renewal Leases with Discovery NPR- Alaska	2	3,765	None	None
<u>Renewal Leases without Discovery National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska /f/</u>				
Public Domain				
Alaska	5	29,331		
Total Renewal Leases without Discovery NPR- Alaska	5	29,331	None	None
<u>Class III Reinstatement Leases /g/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	1	80		
Wyoming	3	498		
Total Class III Reinstatement Leases	4	578	None	None
<u>Act of 1930 Rights-of-Way Leases /h/</u>				
Public Domain				
Colorado	62	3,011	2	60
Montana	6	77	0	0
Nebraska	3	119	0	0
New Mexico	2	383	0	0
North Dakota	7	583	0	0
Utah	3	1,298	0	0

Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2015 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Act of 1930 Rights-of-Way Leases /h/—continued</u>				
Public Domain—continued				
Wyoming	49	1,850	1	24
Total Act of 1930 Rights-of-Way Leases	132	7,321	3	84
<u>Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act of 1934 Leases /i/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
California	1	160		
Colorado	1	711		
Kansas	51	11,068		
North Dakota	11	2,232		
Oklahoma	27	5,165		
Texas	75	11,013		
Total FFMC Act Leases	166	30,349	None	None
<u>Relinquishment Act of 1919 Leases /j/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	1	151		
Total Relinquishment Act Leases	1	151	None	None
Grand Total Other Oil and Gas Leases	2,547	746,484	3	84

/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 2015–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 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 Relinquishment Act of 1919.

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2015**

Geographic State	OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES			
	APDs /a/ Approved	Wells Started	Wells Completed	Wells Plugged
Alabama	3	2	1	0
Alaska	3	3	2	3
Arkansas	8	6	7	2
California	168	76	49	0
Colorado	373	145	90	9
Illinois	0	0	0	1
Kansas	0	0	1	1
Louisiana	9	0	0	0
Mississippi	1	0	0	0
Montana	28	3	2	0
Nevada	4	1	2	0
New Mexico	882	556	520	106
North Dakota	471	226	196	0
Oklahoma	27	8	15	0
South Dakota	2	1	1	0
Texas	12	4	2	0
Utah	553	155	236	11
Wyoming	964	435	462	328
Total	3,508	1,621	1,586	461

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2015—concluded**

GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	<u>GDPs /b/ Approved</u>	<u>Wells Started</u>	<u>Wells Completed</u>	<u>Wells Plugged</u>
California	1	0	0	0
Nevada	17	9	9	4
Oregon	3	1	1	0
Total	21	10	10	4

Note: The oil and gas data come from the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS). The geothermal data come from the Geothermal Resources Automated Support System (GRASS). Both are dynamic systems that are frequently corrected as data entry errors are found. The totals in this year's table may not correspond with last year's totals because of corrected data.

/a/ APDs = applications for permit to drill.

/b/ GDPs = geothermal drilling permits.

Table 3-17.

**CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**

CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units in Effect /a/	Producible and Service Holes /b/	Producible and Service Completions /b/	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Alabama	1	30	30	24	7,842
Alaska	8	100	123	28	16,882
Arizona	0	1	1	0	0
Arkansas	4	212	225	245	120,927
California	31	8,047	8,067	320	80,921
Colorado	179	6,968	7,047	2,192	1,483,943
Illinois	2	15	15	8	1,581
Indiana	0	2	2	2	68
Kansas	9	410	412	437	109,392
Kentucky	0	164	164	54	32,916
Louisiana	5	458	479	171	55,493
Maryland	0	9	9	0	0
Michigan	5	88	90	64	30,926
Mississippi	8	124	127	76	37,999
Montana	45	2,703	2,708	1,446	763,286
Nebraska	0	31	31	19	8,825
Nevada	8	120	120	36	26,201
New Mexico	213	30,758	35,831	6,579	3,751,887
New York	0	6	6	5	1,182
North Dakota	35	1,634	1,673	1,276	587,855
Ohio	1	594	595	238	46,100
Oklahoma	16	482	485	957	147,341
Pennsylvania	0	207	207	69	4,758
South Dakota	4	85	86	82	48,482
Tennessee	0	10	10	2	736

Table 3-17.

**CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015--continued**

CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units in Effect /a/	Producible and Service Holes /b/	Producible and Service Completions /b/	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Texas	13	561	562	278	166,227
Utah	130	8,952	9,003	1,492	1,134,900
Virginia	0	18	20	16	14,491
West Virginia	1	295	296	153	55,810
Wyoming	553	31,400	32,241	7,501	4,023,729
Total	1,271	94,484	100,665	23,770	12,760,700

CONTINUING GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units /a/	Injection Wells	Producing Wells	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
California	3	105	268	32	45,117
Nevada	26	66	78	32	33,887
New Mexico	0	3	1	2	2,781
Oregon	4	1	0	0	0
Utah	1	7	8	7	7,569
Total	34	182	355	73	89,354

**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015–concluded**

- /a/ Data come from the BLM’s Case Recordation System. Since FY 2009, the BLM has recategorized data collected for the last two columns of this table. Before FY 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 FY 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 conforms 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 producing leases. Data come from the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System.

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2015

	Total as of September 30, 2015 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Federal Coal Leases					
Competitive Nonregional Lease-by-Application Leases					
Alabama /b/	1	1,610	(1)	(2,887)	\$0
Colorado /b/ /c/	21	30,710	(1)	(209)	0
Montana	4	5,379	0	0	0
New Mexico	3	7,088	0	0	0
North Dakota	9	7,826	0	0	0
Oklahoma	7	14,555	0	0	0
Utah /b/ /d/	12	29,412	0	484	17,200,000
Wyoming	40	79,383	0	0	0
Total	97	175,963	(2)	(2,612)	\$17,200,000
Competitive Pre-Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act Leases					
Kentucky	1	1,653	0	0	\$0
Montana	17	24,324	0	0	0
North Dakota /e/	4	3,040	0	320	32,000
Utah	47	46,567	0	0	0
Washington	1	241	0	0	0
Wyoming	33	62,693	0	0	0
Total	103	138,518	0	320	\$32,000
Competitive Regional Emergency/Bypass Leases					
Colorado	4	2,197	0	0	\$0
Kentucky	1	1,430	0	0	0
Montana	5	1,248	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	4,016	0	0	0
North Dakota	1	320	0	0	0
Utah	4	3,270	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	3,260	0	0	0
Total	19	15,471	0	0	\$0

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2015–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2015 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Competitive Regional Leases					
Colorado /c/	15	26,765	0	3	\$0
Kentucky /b/	2	1,525	(3)	(1,433)	0
Montana	7	4,825	0	0	0
Utah	4	1,863	0	0	0
West Virginia /d/	1	10,721	1	10,721	775,000
Wyoming	6	14,792	0	0	0
Total	35	60,491	(2)	9,291	\$775,000
Exchange Leases					
Wyoming	5	4,625	0	0	\$0
Total	5	4,625	0	0	\$0
Preference Right Leases					
Colorado	14	28,799	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	5	3,925	0	0	0
Washington	1	280	0	0	0
Wyoming	15	35,806	0	0	0
Total	47	87,353	0	0	\$0
All Leases Combined					
Alabama /b/	1	1,610	(1)	(2,887)	\$0
Colorado /b/ /c/	54	88,471	(1)	(206)	0
Kentucky /b/	4	4,608	(3)	(1,433)	0
Montana	35	37,222	0	0	0
New Mexico	12	26,072	0	0	0
North Dakota /e/	14	11,186	0	320	32,000
Oklahoma	9	16,684	0	0	0
Utah /b/ /d/	72	85,037	0	484	17,200,000
Washington	2	521	0	0	0
West Virginia /d/	1	10,721	1	10,721	775,000
Wyoming	102	200,559	0	0	0
Total	306	482,691	(4)	6,999	\$18,007,000

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2015–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2015 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	<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					
Alabama /d/	1	760	1	760	N/A
Colorado /b/ /d/	1	3,625	0	(10,248)	N/A
Montana /b/	0	0	(1)	(9,474)	N/A
North Dakota	1	480	0	0	N/A
Utah /b/	1	5,771	(4)	(2,288)	N/A
Wyoming /b/ /d/	8	52,878	(1)	(3,437)	N/A
Total	12	63,514	(5)	(24,687)	N/A
Licenses To Mine					
Montana	4	160	0	0	N/A
Total	4	160	0	0	N/A
<u>Logical Mining Units</u>					
Colorado /e/	8	62,477	0	1,837	N/A
Montana	3	32,872	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	2	40,001	0	0	N/A
North Dakota	3	12,965	0	0	N/A
Oklahoma	1	293	0	0	N/A
Utah /b/	10	96,180	(1)	(5,438)	N/A
Wyoming	13	132,238	0	0	N/A
Total	40	377,026	(1)	(3,601)	N/A

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2015–concluded

Note: Statistics for 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, 2015. Totals include actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the three righthand columns. These columns provide the net number of new leases, licenses, and permits authorized and LMU actions approved with an effective date during the fiscal year. Actions approved during the fiscal year that reduced the quantity or acreage of leases, licenses, or LMUs are shown in parentheses. Pending preference right lease applications are also shown. Acreage totals may differ slightly from other data sources because of the rounding methods used.
- /b/ Values reflect the termination, cancellation, expiration, or relinquishment of a lease, license, or LMU that was completed during FY 2015 and are reflected by a decrease in the lease, license, or LMU acreage and quantity.
- /c/ Values reflect a coding correction made in FY 2015.
- /d/ Values reflect the issuance of new federal coal licenses, leases, or LMUs during FY 2015. 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 acreage for FY 2015, without an additional lease or LMU, reflects completion of a modification of an existing lease or LMU. The total bonus bid for the lease modification is shown.

N/A = Not applicable.

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2015

	Total as of September 30, 2015 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Combined Hydrocarbon Leases</u>					
Utah	18	9,988	0	0	N/A
Total	18	9,988	0	0	N/A
<u>Phosphate Leases</u>					
Phosphate Competitive Leases					
Florida	4	883	0	0	N/A
Idaho /b/	48	31,908	0	240	\$240
Montana	1	1,409	0	0	N/A
Utah /c/	1	840	0	0	N/A
Total	54	35,040	0	240	\$240
Phosphate Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Florida	1	61	0	0	N/A
Idaho	9	2,542	0	0	N/A
Total	10	2,603	0	0	N/A
Phosphate Preference Right Leases					
Idaho	28	9,516	0	0	N/A
Utah	3	7,278	0	0	N/A
Total	31	16,794	0	0	N/A
Total Phosphate Leases	95	54,437	0	240	\$240
<u>Phosphate Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
California	0	0	(1)	(2,434)	N/A
Idaho	2	965	0	0	N/A
Total	2	965	(1)	(2,434)	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 2015—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2015 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Sodium Leases</u>					
Sodium Competitive Leases					
California	3	4,644	0	0	N/A
Wyoming	35	41,973	0	0	N/A
Total	38	46,617	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	14,845	0	0	N/A
Colorado	8	16,831	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	1	40	0	0	N/A
Wyoming /b/	19	19,655	0	640	\$975,000
Total	37	51,371	0	640	\$975,000
Total Sodium Leases	78	99,607	0	640	\$975,000
<u>Sodium Use Permit</u>					
California	1	40	0	0	N/A
Total	1	40	0	0	N/A

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2015 /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	142,513	0	0	N/A
Total	84	163,915	0	0	N/A
Potassium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
California	1	1,332	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	46	54,868	0	0	N/A
Utah	2	702	0	0	N/A
Total	49	56,902	0	0	N/A
Potassium Preference Right Leases					
California	2	2,984	0	0	N/A
Nevada	1	2,500	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	83	106,026	15	14,774	N/A
Utah	6	9,210	0	0	N/A
Total	92	120,720	15	14,774	N/A
Total Potassium Leases	225	341,537	15	14,774	N/A
<u>Potassium Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
New Mexico /d/	52	43,451	(15)	(14,774)	N/A
Total	52	43,451	(15)	(14,774)	N/A
<u>Potassium Prospecting Permits</u>					
Colorado	5	8,720	0	0	N/A
New Mexico	7	12,483	5	8,725	N/A
Utah	2	2,254	(34)	(75,599)	N/A
Total	14	23,457	(29)	(66,874)	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2015 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Gilsonite Leases</u>					
Gilsonite Competitive Leases					
Utah /b/	11	3,155	0	20	\$20
Total	11	3,155	0	20	\$20
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 /e/	3	290	0	0	N/A
Total	3	290	0	0	N/A
Total Gilsonite Leases	17	3,990	0	20	\$20
<u>Oil Shale RD&D Leases</u>					
Colorado /f/	7	1,102	0	0	N/A
Utah	1	160	0	0	N/A
Total	8	1,262	0	0	N/A
<u>Oil Shale RD&D Preference Lease Areas /g/</u>					
Colorado /f/	7	25,702	0	0	N/A
Utah	1	4,960	0	0	N/A
Total	8	30,662	0	0	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2015--continued

	Total as of September 30, 2015 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Leases /h/</u>					
Hardrock Preference Right Leases /h/					
Alabama	1	40	0	0	N/A
Arkansas	6	457	0	0	N/A
California	1	41	0	0	N/A
Idaho	2	121	1	80	N/A
Illinois	1	183	0	0	N/A
Minnesota	3	4,870	0	0	N/A
Missouri	36	33,623	0	0	N/A
Montana	1	57	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	54	41,014	1	80	N/A
Hardrock Mineral Lease Exchanges /h/					
Utah /e/	3	964	(1)	(640)	N/A
Total	3	964	(1)	(640)	N/A
Total Hardrock Leases	57	41,978	0	(560)	N/A
<u>Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /h/</u>					
California	1	80	0	0	N/A
Total	1	80	0	0	N/A
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Prospecting Permits /h/</u>					
Idaho	0	0	(1)	(21)	N/A
Minnesota	2	11	0	0	N/A
Montana	2	45	0	0	N/A
Total	4	56	(1)	(21)	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2015–concluded

	Total as of September 30, 2015 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Public Domain in Minnesota National Forests – Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /h/</u>					
Minnesota	3	1,378	0	0	N/A
Total	3	1,378	0	0	N/A
<u>Public Domain in Minnesota National Forests – Hardrock Prospecting Permits /h/</u>					
Minnesota	27	40,126	0	0	N/A
Total	27	40,126	0	0	N/A
<u>Nevada Sand and Gravel Solid Mineral Leases</u>					
Nevada	1	121	0	0	N/A
Total	1	121	0	0	N/A

/a/ The first two columns of this table include authorized leases, licenses, and permits and pending preference right lease applications. The last three columns include new actions during the fiscal year. New actions that increase numbers and acreage, such as new leases, licenses, and permits, are shown without parentheses. New actions that decrease numbers and acreage, such as lease, license, or permit terminations, expirations, or relinquishments, are in parentheses, and the totals are a sum of the increases and decreases.

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

/c/ Case type changed from “Phosphate Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Lease” to “Phosphate Competitive Lease,” and no new actions occurred.

/d/ Number of cases revised, with no change in the corresponding acreage.

/e/ 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.

/f/ Two cases inadvertently omitted in FY 2014 were corrected, and no new actions occurred.

/g/ The research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) oil shale leases have terms and conditions that, if met, may allow them a preference to additional identified lands for commercial development.

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

N/A = not applicable.

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2015

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity / d/	Value	Number	Quantity / d/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	3	860	\$1,642	3	860	\$1,642
	Stone	1	10	45	1	10	45
	State Total	4	870	\$1,687	4	870	\$1,687
Arizona	Clay	8	734	\$368	8	734	\$368
	Sand and Gravel	14	12,113	9,085	14	12,113	9,085
	Stone	91	302	2,302	91	302	2,302
	State Total	113	13,149	\$ 11,755	113	13,149	\$11,755
California	Sand and Gravel	9	1,107	\$535	9	1,107	\$535
	Soil - Other	2	200	80	2	200	80
	Stone	5	5	38	5	5	38
	State Total	16	1,312	\$653	16	1,312	\$653
Colorado	Clay	4	10	\$6	4	10	\$6
	Sand and Gravel	7	34	42	7	34	42
	Stone	44	52	677	44	52	677
	State Total	55	96	\$725	55	96	\$725
Idaho	Clay	2	440	\$880	2	440	\$880
	Pumice	14	33	192	14	33	192
	Sand and Gravel	125	43,299	42,548	125	43,299	42,548
	Soil - Other	5	126	128	5	126	128
	Stone	166	783	13,073	166	783	13,073
	State Total	312	44,681	\$56,821	312	44,681	\$56,821
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	9	358	\$3,580	9	358	\$3,580
	Stone	4	4	42	4	4	42
	State Total	13	362	\$3,622	13	362	\$3,622

Table 3-20.

DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity / d/	Value	Number	Quantity / d/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales—continued							
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	88	49,361	\$35,363	81	26,861	\$21,838
	Soil - Other	3	1,088	806	4	2,150	1,594
	Stone	13	574	566	13	574	566
	State Total	104	51,023	\$36,735	98	29,585	\$23,998
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	126	185,061	\$654,553	126	185,061	\$654,553
	Pumice	7	191	183	7	191	183
	Sand and Gravel	21	6,103	10,342	21	6,103	10,342
	Soil - Other	1	200	160	1	200	160
	Stone	36	800	1,104	35	200	204
	State Total	191	192,355	\$666,342	190	191,755	\$665,442
Oregon /g/	Pumice	10	999	\$749	12	1,041	\$776
	Sand and Gravel	32	4,179	2,827	37	54,562	62,976
	Stone	67	130,419	190,679	71	128,919	204,054
	State Total	109	135,597	\$194,255	120	184,522	\$267,806
Utah	Clay	3	3	\$0	3	3	\$0
	Pumice	70	12,377	6,087	70	12,377	6,087
	Sand and Gravel	18	6,709	3,403	18	6,709	3,403
	Soil - Other	3	20	9	3	20	9
	Stone	238	3,779	37,962	237	2,054	36,462
	State Total	332	22,888	\$47,461	331	21,163	\$45,961

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity/ d/	Value	Number	Quantity/ d/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales—concluded							
Wyoming /h/	Sand and Gravel	39	5,863	\$5,765	39	5,863	\$5,765
	Stone	16	144	5,003	16	144	5,003
	State Total	55	6,007	\$10,768	55	6,007	\$10,768
Total Non-Exclusive Sales		1,304	468,340	\$1,030,824	1,307	493,502	\$1,089,238
Exclusive Sales							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	3	6,862	\$12,634	2	3,528	\$5,116
	Stone	2	25,000	61,100	1	4,032	8,628
	State Total	5	31,862	\$73,734	3	7,560	\$13,744
Arizona	Pumice	0	0	\$0	8	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	2	184,988	211,206	64	371,632	405,435
	Soil - Other	1	35,410	17,500	2	0	0
	Stone	3	11,499	16,800	197	543,311	975,153
	State Total	6	231,897	\$245,506	271	914,943	\$1,380,588
California	Sand and Gravel	19	221,159	\$326,464	17	40,064	\$43,963
	Stone	13	357,696	315,983	0	0	0
	State Total	32	578,855	\$642,447	17	40,064	\$43,963
Colorado	Calcium	0	0	\$0	10	6,030	\$5,249
	Clay	1	14,982	12,000	12	3,019	2,540
	Sand and Gravel	7	1,870,386	3,619,293	24	206,351	245,181
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	12	17,504	4,752
	Stone	8	68,989	95,120	20	9,206	17,863
	State Total	16	1,954,357	\$3,726,413	78	242,110	\$275,585

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity / d/	Value	Number	Quantity / d/	Value
Exclusive Sales—continued							
Idaho	Clay	0	0	\$0	2	2,828	\$755
	Sand and Gravel	8	2,910	3,430	8	2,910	3,430
	Stone	3	29,255	32,796	11	6,918	36,525
	State Total	11	32,165	\$36,226	21	12,656	\$40,710
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	5	13,101	\$5,657	19	4,368	\$4,892
	State Total	5	13,101	\$5,657	19	4,368	\$4,892
Nevada	Clay	0	0	\$0	1	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	40	6,537,524	11,395,193	411	3,072,998	3,568,410
	Soil - Other	2	0	0	27	2,016	1,210
	Stone	8	6,750	20,840	41	83,805	79,468
	State Total	50	6,544,274	\$11,416,033	480	3,158,819	\$3,649,088
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	169	383,726	\$1,433,930	169	257,137	\$955,754
	Pumice	2	5,100	11,118	66	210,509	169,765
	Sand and Gravel	28	890,987	1,771,350	210	638,305	1,004,451
	Soil - Other	31	138,118	124,602	59	109,677	198,154
	Stone	3	23,401	37,116	43	98,591	159,040
	State Total	233	1,441,332	\$3,378,116	547	1,314,219	\$2,487,164
Oregon /g/	Stone	1	2	\$15	2	32	\$35
	State Total	1	2	\$15	2	32	\$35
Utah	Pumice	1	193	\$95	2	6,501	\$3,194
	Sand and Gravel	3	74,000	48,200	40	78,488	45,586
	Stone	8	2,357	84,590	38	409,801	443,404
	State Total	12	76,550	\$132,885	80	494,790	\$492,184

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity / d/	Value	Number	Quantity / d/	Value
Exclusive Sales—concluded							
Wyoming /h/	Clay	0	0	\$0	4	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	27	1,076,697	930,220	138	634,736	461,100
	Stone	2	12,721	15,378	101	6,477,511	4,648,566
	State Total	29	1,089,418	\$945,598	243	7,112,247	\$5,109,666
Total Exclusive Sales		400	11,993,813	\$20,602,630	1,761	13,301,808	\$13,497,619
Free Use Permits							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	0	0	\$0	7	438,978	\$1,316,933
	State Total	0	0	\$0	7	438,978	\$1,316,933
Arizona	Clay	1	10,000	\$5,000	1	4,773	\$2,387
	Sand and Gravel	4	106,590	79,943	7	6,497	5,227
	Stone	0	0	0	2	6,913	5,355
	State Total	5	116,590	\$84,943	10	18,183	\$12,969
California	Sand and Gravel	2	2,816	\$2,394	0	0	\$0
	Stone	1	500	500	0	0	0
	State Total	3	3,316	\$2,894	0	0	\$0
Colorado	Clay	0	0	\$0	1	100	\$95
	Sand and Gravel	5	204,302	297,280	31	104,021	94,331
	Stone	3	11,653	19,530	2	79	120
	State Total	8	215,955	\$316,810	34	104,200	\$94,546

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Free Use Permits—continued							
Idaho	Clay	1	3,250	\$2,275	0	0	\$0
	Pumice	0	0	0	8	800	2,800
	Sand and Gravel	10	133,175	133,608	56	7,204	7,847
	Soil - Other	2	10,500	13,350	3	39	39
	Stone	3	32,511	17,647	25	50,358	95,245
	State Total	16	179,436	\$166,880	92	58,401	\$105,931
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	1	50,000	\$17,500	7	126,567	\$82,303
	State Total	1	50,000	\$17,500	7	126,567	\$82,303
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	16	4,207,500	\$3,567,420	94	170,198	\$111,206
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	2	935	660
	Stone	1	50	0	2	10,099	5,554
	State Total	17	4,207,550	\$3,567,420	98	181,232	\$117,420
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	20	339,603	\$70,750	12	51,411	\$70,750
	Pumice	1	300,000	177,000	0	0	0
	Sand and Gravel	4	160,100	240,000	25	26,888	34,441
	Stone	1	20,000	30,000	0	0	0
	State Total	26	819,703	\$517,750	37	78,299	\$105,191
Oregon /g/	Sand and Gravel	2	50,730	\$60,000	4	2,029	\$3,301
	Stone	6	79,570	217,115	11	10,839	12,336
	State Total	8	130,300	\$277,115	15	12,868	\$15,637
Utah	Clay	1	1,000	\$500	0	0	\$0
	Pumice	1	22,901	11,250	1	19,545	9,602
	Sand and Gravel	25	308,000	162,760	6	46,676	32,762
	Soil - Other	2	57,000	33,500	0	0	0
	Stone	5	94,399	55,837	1	12,000	4,200
	State Total	34	483,300	\$263,847	8	78,221	\$46,564

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2015—concluded

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Free Use Permits—concluded							
Wyoming /h/	Sand and Gravel	13	862,515	\$856,039	49	190,623	\$162,774
	Stone	1	29	684	0	0	0
	State Total	14	862,544	\$856,723	49	190,623	\$162,774
Total Free Use		132	7,068,694	\$6,071,882	357	1,287,572	\$2,060,268
Grand Total		1,836	19,530,847	\$27,705,336	3,425	15,082,882	\$16,647,125

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

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

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

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

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

/e/ Includes North Dakota and South Dakota.

/f/ Includes Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

/g/ Includes Washington.

/h/ Includes Nebraska.

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

Table 3-21. MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2015

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

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

Table 3-22.

**ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579,
FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2015**

Administrative State	Total Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year	Claims Received During Year	Total at Year End	Active Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year /a/	Claims Closed /b/	Claims Held under FHFC /c/	Active Claims at Year End /d/	Total Active Claim Acres at Year End
Alaska	123,498	59	123,557	6,815	1,091	0	5,839	134,744
Arizona	182,105	4,350	186,455	38,826	6,168	69	38,451	781,888
California	312,962	2,055	315,017	20,973	2,704	52	20,288	614,782
Colorado	286,735	927	287,662	11,206	1,829	24	9,854	207,996
Eastern States /e/	10,998	0	10,998	2	0	0	2	219
Idaho	213,429	829	214,258	18,427	3,194	23	15,735	355,163
Montana /f/	231,127	975	232,102	15,784	2,610	10	15,139	318,633
Nevada	1,110,279	7,713	1,117,992	177,819	17,404	0	164,295	3,447,205
New Mexico /g/	195,340	1,639	196,979	9,258	2,083	10	9,171	224,911
Oregon /h/	171,489	649	172,138	8,442	1,217	2	8,006	225,540
Utah	414,591	2,395	416,986	17,935	3,197	0	18,100	469,079
Wyoming /i/	315,147	237	315,384	38,558	3,138	47	36,113	843,863
Total	3,567,700	21,828	3,589,528	364,045	44,635	237	340,993	7,624,023

/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.

**Table 3-22. ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579,
FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2015—concluded**

- /c/ Mining claims or sites held under the first half of the mineral entry final certificate (FHFC) for a mineral patent application.
- /d/ The amounts in this column are derived from the summation of those mining claims and sites that are held under 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. The amounts in this column cannot be derived mathematically from the table data presented, as these totals can and do change daily.
- /e/ Includes all states bordering on, or east of, the Mississippi River.
- /f/ Includes North Dakota and South Dakota.
- /g/ Includes Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.
- /h/ Includes Washington.
- /i/ Includes Nebraska.

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

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2008
THROUGH 2015**

Administrative State	Notices Reviewed /a/							
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Alaska	46	30	5	5	11	4	9	27
Arizona	70	72	85	130	79	114	86	94
California	14	24	35	21	21	25	37	16
Colorado	35	16	24	16	14	12	18	10
Idaho	11	25	18	18	11	13	10	10
Montana /b/	12	12	6	8	14	16	6	10
Nevada	149	233	217	318	276	223	216	193
New Mexico /c/	5	14	19	20	21	18	7	9
Oregon /d/	30	53	60	56	55	60	40	37
Utah	37	29	20	26	25	20	19	20
Wyoming /e/	34	19	33	39	43	48	24	30
Total	443	527	522	657	570	553	472	456

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2008
THROUGH 2015—continued**

Administrative State	Plans of Operations Reviewed <i>/f/</i>							
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Alaska	27	13	1	3	9	3	8	5
Arizona	5	3	8	6	6	8	9	8
California	13	19	9	14	12	12	7	6
Colorado	0	3	4	3	3	1	4	4
Idaho	4	3	5	3	4	5	4	1
Montana <i>/b/</i>	4	2	1	0	2	6	3	0
Nevada	16	37	46	50	49	60	51	68
New Mexico <i>/c/</i>	3	2	3	3	2	0	0	0
Oregon <i>/d/</i>	6	7	3	6	7	10	5	7
Utah	13	7	3	3	5	1	8	7
Wyoming <i>/e/</i>	4	4	12	9	10	15	13	6
Total	95	100	95	100	109	121	112	112

Table 3-23. NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2008 THROUGH 2015—concluded

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

Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2011-2015

Fiscal Year	Federal Helium		Storage and Transmission of Private Helium		Helium Produced from Public Land		Natural Gas/Liquids Sales	
	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /a/	Volume in Storage /b/	Operations Receipts /c/	Volume Sold /d/	Fee Sales and Royalty Receipts /e/	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /f/
2011	2,300	\$168,150	403	\$6,676	1,373	\$10,423	3,350	\$15,834
2012	2,253	169,407	1,277	6,514	1,371	10,406	3,888	11,261
2013	2,246	186,313	1,844	5,460	1,435	11,705	3,782	13,685
2014	756	68,046	1,826	4,943	1,370	14,945	3,422	15,796
2015	1,065	106,145	2,249	5,376	1,432	17,462	2,864	7,988

Note: All receipts are in thousands of dollars; all helium volumes are in million cubic feet (14.65 pounds-force per square inch absolute [psia] and 60 degrees F); all natural gas/liquids volumes are in thousand decatherms (14.73 psia and 60 degrees F). BLM operating expenses for the Federal Helium Program are deducted from revenues. All operations are financed through nonappropriated funds.

- /a/ Figures represent in-kind helium sales plus open-market sales of helium. FY 2015 open market sales of helium were 901 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$93,649,000, whereas in-kind sales were 164 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$12,495,996.
- /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 2015 was 6.6 billion cubic feet.
- /c/ The storage contracts provide for the collection of contract fees, pipeline connect fees, and reservoir management fees based on stored volumes and the storage activity conducted by the contract holder. The transportation and storage of private company helium serves as a method of providing an adequate supply of crude helium to the private helium purification plants.
- /d/ Volumes reported are based on helium contained in gross gas handled and represent only estimates of the volumes of helium sold from federal land.
- /e/ Includes revenues for federal helium produced in Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. Volumes reported do not correlate directly to revenues. Revenues are based on value received and volume of helium extracted.
- /f/ Figures represent sales of natural gas plus natural gas liquids. The FY 2015 volume sold and sales receipts shown are estimates of the latest data.

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 2015**

Fiscal Year /a/	Public Land and Materials Sales	Timber Sales	Fees and Commissions	Mineral Leases /b/	Mining Law Holding Fees and Service Charges	Miscellaneous /c/	Total
May 20, 1785- June 30,1880	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$208,059,657	\$208,059,657
1881–1890	76,923,581	0	13,471,437	0	0	8,873,661	99,268,679
1891–1900	21,312,029	0	9,152,920	0	0	3,027,577	33,492,526
1901–1910	64,777,706	0	16,074,789	0	0	13,242,241	94,094,736
1911–1920	27,940,144	767,589	14,734,586	0	0	23,580,948	67,023,267
1921–1930	6,734,345	7,537,400	7,173,853	76,371,588	0	6,636,922	104,454,108
1931–1940	1,334,320	4,289,226	1,944,753	44,602,550	0	5,813,130	57,983,979
1941–1950	2,197,428	24,711,054	1,228,873	146,207,799	0	25,548,418	199,893,572
1951–1960	23,462,798	208,631,073	9,075,890	1,050,400,101	0	107,926,288	1,399,496,150
1961–1970	28,799,311	478,508,666	36,265,491	4,011,486,592	0	214,394,232	4,769,454,292
1971–1980	56,763,803	1,557,613,025	199,418,739	33,531,838,736	0	509,994,006	35,855,628,309
1981–1990	112,271,638	1,744,202,105	65,496,865	19,193,623,086	0	1,046,408,043	22,162,001,737
1991–2000	150,624,870	974,066,791	11,686,793	114,884,624 /d/	263,059,652	425,745,635	1,940,068,365
2001–2010	3,358,495,651 /e/	235,171,573	3,263,957	364,994,746	429,539,231	1,092,712,260 /f/	5,484,177,418
2011	20,817,020 /e/	19,397,187	53,281	11,182,677	64,138,991	129,089,541 /f/	244,678,697
2012	22,859,534 /e/	21,654,166	33,715	12,805,185	65,776,392	154,547,971 /f/	277,676,963
2013	26,844,859 /e/	27,468,585	35,450	11,841,178	67,609,219	147,334,775 /f/	281,134,066
2014	77,158,164 /e/	43,130,176	121,743	10,785,525	58,486,279	154,428,202 /f/	344,110,089
2015	100,794,896 /e/	47,963,234	55,672	10,511,450	58,360,872	157,771,057 /f/	375,457,181
Total	\$4,180,112,097	\$5,395,111,850	\$389,288,807	\$58,591,535,837	\$1,006,970,636	\$4,435,134,564	\$73,998,153,791

**Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES
MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2015—concluded**

Note: This table 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 from 1881–1946, see the *General Land Office Statistical Appendix* for 1946. For annual data from 1947–1961, see the *BLM Statistical Appendix* for 1961. For annual data from 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; 30 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) on October 1, 1983. Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts from the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska and for royalties from the south half of the Red River in Oklahoma were transferred to the MMS on October 1, 2007. The BLM has continued to collect oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way rents and rents, bonuses, and royalties from Bankhead-Jones land utilization project lands. Other mineral and oil and gas receipts are collected and reported by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the MMS. This column includes Outer Continental Shelf leases before their transfer to the MMS, which was effective May 10, 1982.

/c/ Before 1880, includes all receipts from the sale or lease of public lands and resources. After 1880, includes sales of Indian lands, revenues from grazing, rent of land, and other sources.

/d/ Naval Oil Shale Reserve (NOSR) receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act were included in BLM collections beginning in FY 1999. The BLM is authorized to keep these receipts under the 1998 National Defense Authorization Act and to seek appropriation of these funds for environmental restoration of the NOSR 1 and 3 properties, which were transferred to the BLM in 1998.

/e/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act collections of \$85,088,754 in FY 2002; \$281,261,484 in FY 2003; \$530,531,906 in FY 2004; \$1,154,676,205 in FY 2005; \$782,751,463 in FY 2006; \$41,975,616 in FY 2007; \$27,044,602 in FY 2008; \$10,713,797 in FY 2009; \$11,867,278 in FY 2010; \$6,833,475 in FY 2011; \$7,766,644 in FY 2012; \$12,962,896 in FY 2013; \$61,429,844 in FY 2014; and \$78,440,677 in FY 2015.

/f/ Includes “application for permit to drill” collections of \$22,052,000 in FY 2008; \$21,200,400 in FY 2009; \$27,142,500 in FY 2010; \$31,227,184 in FY 2011; \$34,261,500 in FY 2012; \$30,945,999 in FY 2013; \$35,413,007 in FY 2014; and \$28,697,500 in FY 2015.

Table 3-26.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2015

	Mineral Leases and Permits /a/	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Alaska	\$195,015	\$2,500	\$92,174	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	311,032	0	2,336,293	537,593	203,481	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	1,606,284	150,927	1,325,071	98,725	99,468	0
Colorado	732,094	72,012	926,456	572,756	75,581	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	188,376	362,042	131,787	1,540,911	49,954	0
Louisiana	1,991	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	1,222,116	125,424	160,056	1,250,323	258,671	619,655
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	2,297	0
Nevada	151,690	33,063	87,071,940 /b/	1,752,332	11,301	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	2,716,860	62,302	4,132,230	1,981,404	346,613	41,792
North Dakota	10,984	0	45,850	0	14,807	0
Oklahoma	1,420	0	0	0	187	0
Oregon	112,127	47,105,978	511,209	1,171,230	49,681	15,626
South Dakota	0	5,665	155	301	251,206	0
Texas	0	0	118	0	0	0
Utah	527,087	5,748	1,833,746	1,376,968	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	1,733	0	83,209	0	56,730	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	2,732,641	37,573	2,144,602	1,373,502	763,310	0
Total Operating Revenue	\$10,511,450	\$47,963,234	\$100,794,896	\$11,656,045	\$2,183,287	\$677,073

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

	Mineral Leases and Permits /a/	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Percent	4.07%	18.56%	39.00%	4.51%	0.84%	0.26%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/	\$58,360,872					
Application for Permit To Drill Fees	\$28,697,500					
Non-Operating Revenue /d/	\$29,973,526					
Grand Total	\$127,543,348	\$47,963,234	\$100,794,896	\$11,656,045	\$2,183,287	\$677,073

Table 3-26.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Alaska	\$210	\$1,250,172	\$108,202	\$363,992	\$3,608	\$2,015,873
Arizona	640	4,843,924	75,324	1,593,014	5,309	9,906,610
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	100	100
California	10,505	23,781,169	193,238	3,756,101	22,974	31,044,462
Colorado	940	1,883,415	112,010	872,510	26,400	5,274,174
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	1,055	1,055
Florida	100	0	0	0	0	100
Idaho	17,916	2,243,530	41,319	923,538	23,302	5,522,675
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	1,991
Mississippi	10	0	0	0	0	10
Montana	1,794	297,207	57,677	577,616	19,781	4,590,320 /e/
Nebraska	0	3,342	0	0	0	5,639
Nevada	1,041	14,438,512	2,131,732	4,916,940	(13,276)	110,495,275
New Jersey	10	0	0	0	0	10
New Mexico	16,835	2,633,478	11,399	574,494	25,974	12,543,381 /e/
North Dakota	0	259	0	0	0	71,900
Oklahoma	0	1,124	0	0	0	2,731
Oregon	600	1,703,119	47,417	2,708,192	299,491	53,724,670 /f/
South Dakota	190	3,728	0	0	8,469	269,714
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	118
Utah	1,495	2,623,634	23,801	4,120,716	9,556	10,522,751
Virginia	0	0	0	32,894	0	32,894
Washington	50	154,537	10,523	0	102	306,884
Wisconsin	0	1,300	0	0	175	1,475
Wyoming	3,336	4,748,836	35,534	249,095	2,042	12,090,471
Total Operating Revenue	\$55,672	\$60,611,286	\$2,848,176	\$20,689,102	\$435,062	\$258,425,283

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2015—concluded

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of- Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Percent	0.02%	23.45%	1.10%	8.01%	0.17%	100.00%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/						\$58,360,872
Application for Permit To Drill Fees						\$28,697,500
Non-Operating Revenue /d/						\$29,973,526
Grand Total	\$55,672	\$60,611,286	\$2,848,176	\$20,689,102	\$435,062	\$375,457,181

- /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 \$78,440,677.
- /c/ Includes mining claim collections of \$1,019,525 and mining claim holding fee collections of \$57,341,347.
- /d/ Includes receipts from fines, penalties, forfeitures, recovery fees, service charges, and road maintenance of \$29,689,262; interest received from delinquent debt of \$9,210; interest from investments under SNPLMA of \$257,619; and interest from the Lincoln County Land Act of \$17,435.
- /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 \$1,824,369.
- /f/ Includes Oregon & California receipts of \$37,852,767, Coos Bay Wagon Road receipts of \$9,718,788, and receipts from public domain sales and other categories of \$6,153,115.

Table 3-27.

**RECEIPTS FROM OIL AND GAS RIGHT-OF-WAY
RENTALS, RENTS, BONUSES, AND ROYALTIES,
FISCAL YEAR 2015**

	Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rentals	Oil and Gas Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties	Total
Alaska	\$195,015	\$0	\$195,015
Arizona	311,032	0	311,032
California	1,606,284	0	1,606,284
Colorado	683,348	48,747	732,095
Idaho	188,376	0	188,376
Louisiana	1,991	0	1,991
Montana	74,618	1,147,498	1,222,116
Nevada	151,690	0	151,690
New Mexico	2,715,776	1,084	2,716,860
North Dakota	10,984	0	10,984
Oklahoma	1,420	0	1,420
Oregon	112,127	0	112,127
Utah	527,087	0	527,087
Washington	1,733	0	1,733
Wyoming	2,397,210	335,430	2,732,640
Total	\$8,978,691	\$1,532,759	\$10,511,450

Note: This table shows BLM receipts collected under the following authorities: 30 U.S.C. 185, Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, 30 U.S.C. 191, Executive Order 10046, Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, and Executive Order 10787. 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.

Table 3-28.

**ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2015**

	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Act			Total
			Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Alaska	\$756	\$(1,571)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$(815)
Arizona	90,696	144,163	62,630	94,822	0	392,311
California	62,142	744,513	11,501	46,352	0	864,508
Colorado	38,843	323,082	66,726	35,221	0	463,872
Florida	1	0	0	0	0	1
Idaho	18,622	87,312	179,516	23,278	0	308,728
Louisiana	0	923	0	0	0	923
Michigan	12	0	0	0	0	12
Minnesota	14	0	0	0	0	14
Montana	15,340	332,329	145,663	120,541	154,755 /a/	768,628
Nebraska	0	0	0	1,070	0	1,070
Nevada	11,086,452 /b/	70,308	204,147	5,266	0	11,366,173
New Mexico	168,347	1,259,038	230,834	161,522	10,405 /a/	1,830,146
North Dakota	1,709	5,091	0	6,900	0	13,700
Oklahoma	0	658	0	87	0	745
Oregon	36,935	51,971	136,448	23,151	32,558,568 /c/	32,807,073
South Dakota	\$230	\$0	\$35	\$117,062	\$0	\$117,327

Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2015--continued

	Taylor Grazing Act					Total
	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Texas	\$4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4
Utah	71,320	244,305	160,417	0	0	476,042
Washington	3,158	803	0	26,436	0	30,397
Wisconsin	40	0	0	0	0	40
Wyoming	84,939	1,267,418	160,013	355,703	0	1,868,073
Total	\$11,679,560	\$4,530,343	\$1,357,930	\$1,017,411	\$32,723,728	\$51,308,972

Note: This table and Table 3-29 show how receipts for FY 2015 have been allocated. These amounts will actually be paid in FY 2016 with the exception of oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way, which are paid the month after receipt. The payments are reduced for sequestration where required by Section 251A of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25).

/a/ Land utilization land grazing and the sale of other resources under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) and Executive Order 10787.

**Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2015—concluded**

- /b/ There were no Clark County land sales in FY 2015 under the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980. Allocation from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of October 19, 1998, amounted to \$11,738,922, which includes direct payments at the time of sale by the purchaser to state and local governments. There were no land sales for Lincoln County in FY 2015; therefore, there was no allocation from the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004. The remainder of the allocation is from sales of public domain lands and materials.
- /c/ FY 2015 full amount Oregon and California (O&C) grant land payments (\$32,285,754) and FY 2015 full amount Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payments (\$272,814), as required by Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), as amended by Section 524 of Public Law 114-10. This amount does not include the Title II money for O&C lands (\$2,983,711) and for CBWR lands (\$23,723) that was retained by the BLM for county projects.

Please note, additional amounts were disbursed for FY 2014 subsequent to *Public Land Statistics 2014*. Authorized under Section 524 of Public Law 114-10, a second payment for FY 2014 was issued for O&C grant land (\$16,801,940). A CBWR payment (\$296,315) was also issued in FY 2014. The FY 2014 Title II money for O&C (\$3,166,937) and CBWR (\$25,767) was retained by the BLM for county projects.

Table 3-29.

ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2015

Source of Receipts	Reclamation Fund	BLM Funds /a/	States and Counties /b/	U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds /c/	Total
Mineral Leases and Permits / d/	\$3,509,296	\$771,597	\$4,530,342	\$1,700,214	\$10,511,449
Mining Claim and Holding Fees	0	58,360,872	0	0	58,360,872
Sales of Public Land /e/	3,133,723	0	167,473	822,254	4,123,450
Sales of Public Timber and Materials	11,303,030	1,105,594	630,106	3,080,000	16,118,730
Fees and Commissions	0	0	0	55,672	55,672
Oregon and California Grant Lands / f/	0	22,500,135	32,285,754	(16,933,121)	37,852,768
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands / f/	0	2,015,758	272,814	7,430,215	9,718,787
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	0	66,701,755	10,881,980	856,941	78,440,676
Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act	0	3,353,303	0	0	3,353,303
Grazing Leases (Section 15)	0	1,091,643	1,017,412	74,232	2,183,287
Grazing District Fees (Section 3)	0	5,828,022	1,357,930	4,470,093	11,656,045
Rights-of-Way / g/	0	2,000,041	20	58,109,281	60,109,342
Recreation Fees	0	20,689,102	0	0	20,689,102
Miscellaneous Leases and Permits / g/ /h/	0	331,024	164,392	166,632	662,048
Non-Operating Revenue /i/	0	29,751,533	0	221,994	29,973,527
Rent of Land /g/	0	1,612	749	2,808,566	2,810,927
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	0	28,697,500	0	0	28,697,500
Other /g/	0	0	0	139,696	139,696
Total	\$17,946,049	\$243,199,491	\$51,308,972	\$63,002,669	\$375,457,181

**Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2015
–concluded**

Notes: This table and Table 3-28 show how receipts for FY 2015 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in FY 2016, with the exception of Mineral Leasing Act rights-of-way, which are paid monthly in the year of receipt.

- /a/ BLM funds include range improvement, forest ecosystem health and recovery, cost recovery, and management of land and resources (e.g., communication site rent, recreation fees, and mining claim/mining claim holding fees).
- /b/ Compare with Table 3-28, Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program.
- /c/ Includes amounts withheld for sequestration under Section 251A of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25).
- /d/ Includes \$1,159,017 from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands and \$9,352,432 from other lands.
- /e/ Excludes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /f/ Payments made under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), as amended by Section 524 of Public Law 114-10.
- /g/ Excludes Oregon and California (O&C) land and Coos Bay Wagon Road 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) 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 2015

	Mineral Leasing Act /a/	TAYLOR GRAZING ACT			Proceeds of Sales	Other	Total Payments
		Sec. 15	Sec. 3	Other			
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$478	\$0	\$478
Arizona	145,214	84,969	48,967	0	53,097	0	332,247
California	774,538	40,242	11,214	0	41,720	0	867,714
Colorado	319,916	31,108	55,142	12,764	19,895	0	438,825
Florida	0	0	0	0	19	0	19
Idaho	87,450	19,332	139,242	0	9,094	0	255,118
Illinois	0	0	0	0	54	0	54
Montana	29,690	104,896	126,800	0	26,245	539,964 /b/	827,595
Nebraska	0	902	0	0	0	0	902
Nevada	65,562	2,137	179,265	0	153,200	11,738,922 /c/	12,139,086
New Mexico	1,316,793	121,310	179,172	15	154,123	7,378 /b/	1,778,791
North Dakota	5,091	4,633	0	0	10	0	9,734
Oklahoma	658	60	0	0	0	0	718
Oregon	51,971	21,766	118,104	0	19,267	38,291,303 /d/	38,502,411
South Dakota	0	104,921	28	0	208	0	105,157
Utah	248,316	0	130,142	0	30,219	0	408,677
Washington	803	18,856	0	0	347	0	20,006
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	2,852	0	2,852
Wyoming	1,109,295	292,484	138,674	12,128	70,556	0	1,623,137
Total	\$4,155,297	\$847,616	\$1,126,750	\$24,907	\$581,384	\$50,577,567	\$57,313,521

**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS)
AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2015–concluded**

Note: This table is based on amounts actually paid in FY 2015. 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 FY 2015 (October 2014 through September 2015) have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in FY 2016.

- /a/ Sequester amounts of 7.3% were withheld for Mineral Leasing Act payments per Section 251A of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25).
- /b/ Land utilization lands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012).
- /c/ Land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act resulted in direct payments at the time of sale, totaling \$11,738,922. Calendar year payments to Clark County, Nevada, and the State of Nevada under the Santini-Burton Act totaled \$0.
- /d/ The timing of the payments for Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant land counties was changed from “not later than September 30” to “as soon as practicable after the end of that fiscal year,” according to Public Law 106-393. This change was effective for FY 2001 payments, which were made in FY 2002. For FY 2014 receipts, which were paid in FY 2015, at total of \$3,192,704 out of \$38,291,303 was returned to the BLM for Title II projects.

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015**

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>		
<u>MINERAL LEASES and PERMITS</u>								
Public Domain (except Alaska) and Acquired Military Lands								
Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 437) and the act of Feb. 7, 1927 (44 Stat. 1057); 30 U.S.C. 191 and Public Law 97-94 (95 Stat. 1205), relating to leases on acquired military lands; 30 U.S.C. 355	50.0	10.0		40.0				
Public Domain (Alaska)								
Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by Alaska Statehood Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 339) and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971; 30 U.S.C. 191	90.0	10.0						
Oregon and California Grant Lands								
O&C Lands Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 874), ch. 876, Title II; 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 2015–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 (53 Stat. 753), ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands; 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 and Chickasaw Lands, Oklahoma							
Act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 483-485), ch. 298, relating to purchase of lands and establishment of trust fund on deposit to credit of both tribes; 16 U.S.C. 151			100.0				
Land Utilization Lands (Section 3)							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0		
Land Utilization 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 2015–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>
Land Utilization Lands (Section 3)							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor’s Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
Land Utilization Lands (Section 15)							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor’s Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes, Wyoming							
Act of May 19, 1947 (61 Stat. 102), ch. 80, authorizing the division of trust fund on deposit to joint credit of both tribes; 25 U.S.C. 611			100.0				
Acquired Lands other than Military Lands							
Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947 (61 Stat. 913); 30 U.S.C. 355	/b/						

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015–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 (74 Stat. 1024), relating to state selection of public lands subject to an outstanding lease or permit; 43 U.S.C. 852			100.0				
Naval Petroleum Reserve #2 Lease							
Energy Policy Act of 2005 (119 Stat. 596), Sec. 332							100.0
Permit Processing Improvement							
Energy Policy Act of 2005 (119 Stat. 725)							100.0

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
<u>LAND and MATERIALS (INCLUDING TIMBER)</u>								
Oregon and California Grant Lands								
Act of Aug. 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875), relating to distribution of moneys from O&C Land Grant Fund; 43 U.S.C. 1181f; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Solicitor’s Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321; Public Law 106-248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343	100.0	/c/					/d/	
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands								
Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753), ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands; 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; Public Law 106-248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343	100.0	/e/					/d/	

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		
Public Domain and Acquired Lands in “Reclamation States” /f/								
Reclamation Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 388); 43 U.S.C. 391 and Mineral Materials Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 681), ch. 406; 30 U.S.C. 601; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Public Law 106-248	4.0 /g/	20.0		76.0		/d/		
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000, Public Law 106-248, as amended by 2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act (124 Stat. 2339), Sec. 3007(a)	4.0						96.0	

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015–continued**

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

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015—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>
Land Utilization Lands							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor’s Opinion March 11, 1971	/h/						
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Projects)							
Act of July 19, 1919 (41 Stat. 202), ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products; 43 U.S.C. 394 and Cooperative Agreement, March 8, 1972				100.0	/i/		
Townsites on Reclamation Projects							
Act of April 16, 1906 (34 Stat. 116), ch. 1631, relating to withdrawal of lands on irrigation projects; 43 U.S.C. 561 and 562	5.0			95.0	/j/		

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015—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 (94 Stat. 3382), relating to disposal of federal lands; 43 U.S.C. 1701; Santini-Burton Act	15.0	85.0					
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998; Public Law 106-298 /k/	15.0						85.0
Lincoln County Land Act of 2000	15.0						85.0
Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Lands Transfer Act of 2000	15.0						85.0
Ojito Land Acquisition							
Public Law 109-94 (119 Stat. 2109)							100.0

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Owyhee Land							
2009 Omnibus Public Land Management Act (123 Stat. 1039), Section 1505	4.0						96.0
<u>GRAZING (SECTION 3)</u>							
Public Domain Lands (Grazing Fee Only)							
Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended; 43 U.S.C. 315i	12.5	37.5			50.0		
Land Utilization Lands (Grazing Fee Only)							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0		
Land Utilization Lands (Grazing Fee Only)							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015–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 Land Utilization Lands (Range Improvement Fee)							
Same as public domain and LU lands as previously reported					100.0	/l/	
Public Domain (Alaska)							
Act of March 4, 1927 (44 Stat. 1452), ch. 513, relating to grazing districts in Alaska; 43 U.S.C. 316h			/m/				
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project)							
Act of July 19, 1919 (41 Stat. 202), ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products; 43 U.S.C. 394 and Cooperative Agreement, March 8, 1972				100.0			
Leased Lands							
Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033), ch. 603, commonly called the Pierce Act, relating to leasing of lands to conserve resources within a grazing district; 43 U.S.C. 315m-4		100.0	/n/				

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015–continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<u>GRAZING (SECTION 15)</u>							
Public Domain Lands (Total Receipts) /f/							
Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended; 43 U.S.C. 315i (outside grazing districts)	50.0				50.0		
Land Utilization Lands (Total Receipts)							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563	50.0				50.0		
Land Utilization Lands (Total Grazing Receipts)							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor’s Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015–continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Oregon and California Grant Lands							
Act of Aug. 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875), relating to distribution of moneys from O&C land grant fund; 43 U.S.C. 1181f; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Solicitor’s Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321; Public Law 106-248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343	100.0	/c/ /e/					
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands							
Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753), ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands; 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; Public Law 106-248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343	100.0	/e/				/d/	

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project)							
Act of July 19, 1919 (41 Stat. 202), ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products; 43 U.S.C. 394 and Cooperative Agreement, March 8, 1972				100.0			
<u>OTHER RECEIPTS</u>							
Not specifically designated by law		100.0					
Excess revenue from helium sales		100.0	/o/				

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

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

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

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued**

- /c/ For FY 2015, payments to O&C counties made under Public Law 114-10, Section 524. For FY 2014, payments to O&C counties were made under Title II of the O&C Lands Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 874), 43 U.S.C. 1181f. Subsequently, Public Law 114-10 was enacted on April 16, 2015, and a second payment for FY 2014 was issued to O&C counties. For FY 2013, secure rural school appropriations were authorized under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), as amended by Public Law 113-40 (127 Stat. 544-545). The authority for the potential sequestration was Section 251A of the Budget Control Act of 2011. For FYs 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 were 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 FYs 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 FYs 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 moneys received from the disposal of salvage timber from lands under BLM jurisdiction is available without further appropriation in the BLM’s forest ecosystems health and recovery fund (43 U.S.C. 1736a). A share of revenues from the sale of timber released under Section 2001(k) of the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act is available to the BLM in the timber sales pipeline restoration fund, which was established by Public Law 104-134, dated April 26, 1996.
- /e/ For FY 2015, CBWR payments made under Public Law 114-10, Section 524. For FY 2014, CBWR payments were made under the act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753). Amount to counties is available for payment on receipt of tax bills. Any surplus after each 10-year period is paid into the general fund. Special payments to counties for FYs 1994 through 2003 were required by Public Law 103-66, dated August 10, 1993, as amended by Public Law 103-443, dated November 2, 1994. The previously mentioned laws were superseded by Public Law 106-393; for FYs 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 FY 1986 through FY 1999. Public Law 110-28, dated May 25, 2007, extended payments for FY 2007. For FYs 2008 through 2011, Public Law 110-343, dated October 3, 2008, reauthorized and amended the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, as originally enacted in Public Law 106-393.

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015—concluded**

- /f/ Includes revenues from reclamation lands outside reclamation projects per the 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 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/ The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) 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. SNPLMA includes the authority for the Secretary of the Interior to invest receipts (85 percent) in U.S. Treasury securities.
- /l/ One hundred percent of the grazing fees that are deposited to receipt account 5132, grazing fees for range improvements (Taylor Grazing Act, as amended) are appropriated to the range improvements appropriation. However, the amount cannot exceed the amount appropriated by the annual Interior Department Appropriation Act, which is historically \$10 million. The range improvement appropriation is available to the BLM for constructing, purchasing, or maintaining range improvements.
- /m/ The payment to Alaska represents receipts in excess of the actual cost of administering the grazing program in the state.
- /n/ Appropriated and available to the BLM to lease lands for grazing purposes.
- /o/ Revenue from the sale of helium needed to operate the BLM Helium Program is credited to the helium revolving fund as an offsetting collection. Excess revenue is deposited to the general fund receipt account 14-2239, sale of helium.

Table 3-32. RECEIPTS FROM MINING FEES, FISCAL YEAR 2015

Administrative State	Mining Law Holding Fees	Mining Law Nonholding Fees	Total
Alaska	\$845,192	\$13,580	\$858,772
Arizona	6,751,044	142,511	6,893,555
California	3,592,569	136,613	3,729,182
Colorado	1,549,720	39,182	1,588,902
Eastern States	1,860	0	1,860
Idaho	2,213,769	77,192	2,290,961
Montana	3,296,835	48,627	3,345,462
Nevada	27,134,116	346,698	27,480,814
New Mexico	1,547,936	50,430	1,598,366
Oregon	1,046,606	53,800	1,100,406
Utah	3,702,368	83,522	3,785,890
Wyoming	5,659,332	27,370	5,686,702
Total	\$57,341,347	\$1,019,525	\$58,360,872

Note: The 2015 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, enacted by Public Law 113-235 (128 Stat. 2397) on December 16, 2014, authorized the BLM to retain collections, up to a maximum limit of \$39,696,000, for Mining Law Administration Program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program. Collections in excess of \$39,696,000 are deposited to the general fund.

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**

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 2013 and Prior Years' Activity								
Auction Sales	13,167.38	\$2,812,334,761.45	\$__	\$2,791,913,342.45	\$139,384,180.55	\$272,118,361.10	\$__	\$2,380,410,800.80
Direct Sales	16,362.28	120,035,798.20	__	120,035,798.20	4,424,357.77	8,848,715.50	__	106,762,724.93
LTA Land Sale	35.96	3,242,474.00	__	3,242,474.00	162,123.70	324,247.40	__	2,756,102.90
Clark County CMA	5,067.98	119,583,054.07	__	119,583,054.07	5,978,931.57	__	11,957,863.28	101,646,259.22
Exchanges	5,117.17	83,166,750.00	71,897,170.00	12,131,750.00	3,594,859.00	7,189,717.00	__	1,347,174.00
Mineral Conveyances and Forfeitures	__	(200.00)	__	2,158,900.02	__	__	__	2,158,900.02
FY 2013 and Prior Years' Totals	39,750.77	\$3,138,362,637.72	\$71,897,170.00	\$3,049,065,318.74	\$153,544,452.59	\$288,481,041.00	\$11,957,863.28	\$2,595,081,961.87
FY 2014 Activity								
Affordable Housing	__	\$52,000.00	\$__	\$52,000.00	\$2,600.00	\$5,200.00	\$__	\$44,200.00
Clark County CMA	__	16,786,853.60	__	16,786,853.60	839,342.78	__	1,678,685.64	14,268,825.18
Sealed Bid Sales	__	__	__	16,918,980.00	1,057,432.52	2,114,865.05	__	13,746,682.43
Auction Sale - January	131.90	23,840,000.00	__	23,840,000.00	1,192,000.00	2,384,000.00	__	20,264,000.00
Auction Sale - May	87.50	18,071,500.00	__	3,832,000.00	__	__	__	3,832,000.00
LTA Land Sales	__	10.40	__	10.40	__	__	__	10.40
FY 2014 Totals	219.40	\$58,750,364.00	\$__	\$61,429,844.00	\$3,091,375.30	\$4,504,065.05	\$1,678,685.64	\$52,155,718.01
FY 2015 Activity								
Clark County CMA (7/14-9/14)	__	\$1,796,104.46	\$__	\$1,796,104.46	\$89,805.22	\$__	\$179,610.46	\$1,526,688.78
Clark County CMA (10/14-12/14)	__	2,714,840.09	__	2,714,840.09	135,742.00	__	271,484.01	2,307,614.08
Clark County CMA (1/15-3/15)	__	1,516,098.50	__	1,516,098.50	75,804.93	__	151,609.85	1,288,683.72
Clark County CMA (4/15-6/15)	__	1,355,933.52	__	1,355,933.52	67,796.68	__	135,593.36	1,152,543.48
Auction Sale - May 2014	__	__	__	14,239,500.00	903,575.00	1,807,150.00	__	11,528,775.00
Auction Sale - December	412.43	49,105,000.00	__	49,105,000.00	2,455,250.00	4,910,500.00	__	41,739,250.00
Auction Sale - May 2015	110.00	17,380,000.00	__	3,643,200.00	__	__	__	3,643,200.00
Affordable Housing	5.00	90,000.00	__	90,000.00	4,500.00	9,000.00	__	76,500.00
Deposit Forfeiture	__	__	__	370,000.00	__	__	__	370,000.00
LTA Land Sale	12.84	3,610,000.00	__	3,610,000.00	180,500.00	361,000.00	__	3,068,500.00
FY 2015 Totals	540.27	\$77,567,976.57	\$__	\$78,440,676.57	\$3,912,973.83	\$7,087,650.00	\$738,297.68	\$66,701,755.06
Inception to Date Totals	40,510.44	\$3,274,680,978.29	\$71,897,170.00	\$3,188,935,839.31	\$160,548,801.72	\$300,072,756.05	\$14,374,846.60	\$2,713,939,434.94
Plus: Interest Redeemed-Inception to Date								\$324,254,646.46
Total Receipts for Special Account								\$3,038,194,081.40

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Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015—continued**

Expenditures

	Bureau of Land Management	U.S. Forest Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	National Park Service	Bureau of Reclamation	Totals	Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements
Land							
Original Obligation	\$199,629,368.07	\$97,400,033.54	\$2,344,600.00	\$1,859,644.00	\$___	\$301,233,645.61	
Disbursements Inception to Date	121,218,726.46	38,781,206.07	1,860,585.50	539,260.40	___	162,399,778.43	\$162,399,778.43
De-obligation of Funds	78,410,641.61	58,618,827.47	484,014.50	1,320,383.60	___	138,833,867.18	
Transfer of Funds	___	97,630,037.07	65,335.00	1,011,995.45	___	98,707,367.52	98,707,367.52
Outstanding Obligations	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
Capital Improvements							
Original Obligation	\$121,774,466.04	\$51,736,772.00	\$26,855,310.00	\$133,481,410.67	\$2,857,826.00	\$336,705,784.71	
Disbursements Inception to Date	71,234,388.85	9,482,868.52	4,339,676.60	88,832,286.41	___	173,889,220.38	\$173,889,220.38
De-obligation of Funds	41,362,678.28	42,253,903.48	22,515,633.40	43,661,323.98	2,857,826.00	152,651,365.14	
Transfer of Funds	___	93,951,775.56	74,035,690.10	85,516,319.16	15,242,995.18	268,746,780.00	268,746,780.00
Outstanding Obligations	9,177,398.91	___	___	987,800.28	___	10,165,199.19	10,165,199.19
Conservation Initiatives							
Original Obligation	\$97,977,275.40	\$13,801,422.16	\$6,699,343.00	\$33,917,009.30	\$1,465,533.00	\$153,860,582.86	
Disbursements Inception to Date	67,332,560.79	4,704,448.76	1,242,072.94	23,307,731.66	1,457,999.15	98,044,813.30	\$98,044,813.30
De-obligation of Funds	30,008,736.15	9,096,973.40	5,457,270.06	10,609,277.64	7,533.85	55,179,791.10	
Transfer of Funds	___	33,517,925.08	15,797,361.06	35,832,187.52	9,321.93	85,156,795.59	85,156,795.59
Outstanding Obligations	635,978.46	___	___	___	___	635,978.46	635,978.46
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas							
	<u>Clark County</u>	<u>Henderson</u>	<u>Las Vegas</u>	<u>N. Las Vegas</u>	<u>Boulder City</u>		
Original Obligation	\$328,480,116.11	\$238,488,171.76	\$253,579,420.00	\$231,497,182.32	\$2,745,365.12	\$1,054,790,255.31	
Disbursements Inception to Date	260,525,145.96	181,490,208.52	224,583,175.61	183,693,513.69	2,596,564.26	852,888,608.04	\$852,888,608.04
De-obligation of Funds	65,907,425.94	14,747,950.75	19,208,477.98	46,075,377.32	148,800.86	146,088,032.85	
Outstanding Obligations	2,047,544.21	42,250,012.49	9,787,766.41	1,728,291.31	___	55,813,614.42	55,813,614.42
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas							
	<u>Water Authority</u>	<u>Lincoln County</u>	<u>White Pine</u>	<u>Washoe County</u>	<u>Carson City</u>		
Original Obligation	\$124,926,920.00	\$21,581,874.00	\$5,385,386.00	\$12,210,407.00	\$974,520.00	\$165,079,107.00	
Disbursements Inception to Date	121,081,525.73	21,359,905.70	3,145,909.18	4,252,502.12	562,885.29	150,402,728.02	\$150,402,728.02
De-obligation of Funds	3,165,335.07	32,642.14	27,953.61	7,932,904.58	162,179.71	11,321,015.11	
Outstanding Obligations	680,059.20	189,326.16	2,211,523.21	25,000.30	249,455.00	3,355,363.87	3,355,363.87
Multispecies Habitat Plans							
	<u>Clark County</u>						
Original Obligation	\$60,634,698.69					\$60,634,698.69	
Disbursements Inception to Date	42,081,613.74					42,081,613.74	\$42,081,613.74
De-obligation of Funds	17,667,827.36					17,667,827.36	
Outstanding Obligations	885,257.59					885,257.59	885,257.59
Sequestered Funds - SNPLMA							4,869,227.00

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015—continued**

Expenditures

Lake Tahoe	<u>Agency Projects</u>	<u>Eastern Nevada Projects</u>	<u>Hazardous Fuels Projects</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements</u>
Original Obligation	\$49,682,588.00	\$3,871,534.95	\$22,889,794.17	\$76,443,917.12	
Disbursements Inception to Date	34,088,379.62	3,387,462.51	16,035,700.16	53,511,542.29	\$53,511,542.29
De-obligation of Funds	13,633,936.86	248,934.86	688,504.02	14,571,375.74	
Transfer of Funds	240,106,897.55	5,579,905.70	20,188,377.15	265,875,180.40	265,875,180.40
Outstanding Obligations	1,960,271.52	235,137.58	6,165,589.99	8,360,999.09	8,360,999.09
Reserves	<u>PPP Reserve</u>				
Original Obligation	\$7,608,827.57			\$7,608,827.57	
Disbursements Inception to Date	6,603,747.35			6,603,747.35	\$6,603,747.35
De-obligation of Funds	1,005,080.22			1,005,080.22	
Transfer of Funds	11,925,933.61			11,925,933.61	11,925,933.61
Outstanding Obligations/ Task Orders	—			—	
Earmarked Funds /b/	<u>Santini-Burton Lake Tahoe</u>	<u>Mesquite</u>	<u>Sloan Canyon NCA</u>	<u>Ivanpah Airport</u>	
Revenue and Interest Collected	\$112,600,984.89	\$12,199,838.42	\$73,628,533.90	\$24,100,838.43	\$222,530,195.64
Disbursements Inception to Date	34,210,789.60	2,310,807.50	10,860,746.95	—	47,382,344.05
Sequestered Funds	—	—	—	—	
Transfer of Funds	33,796,022.56	5,037,039.00	—	—	38,833,061.56
Outstanding Obligations/ Task Orders	—	—	1,011,913.34	—	1,011,913.34
Balance Available for Task Orders	\$44,594,172.73	\$4,851,991.92	\$61,755,873.61	\$24,100,838.43	\$135,302,876.69
Project Costs/Transfers — Inception to Date					\$2,441,547,067.24
BLM OPERATING COSTS					
Prior Years' Disbursements and Obligations				\$74,925,372.65	\$74,925,372.65
Disbursements and Obligations—FY 2014				5,143,301.07	5,143,301.07
Disbursements and Obligations—FY 2015				5,110,523.58	5,110,523.58
Transfer of Funds				287,814.00	287,814.00
Operating Costs — Inception to Date				\$85,467,011.30	\$85,467,011.30
Total Funds Available (from Page 1)					\$3,038,194,081.40
Less: Obligations, Disbursements, and Transfers—Inception to Date					\$(2,527,014,078.54)
Total Available					\$511,180,002.86

**Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015–concluded**

To view the financial update at any time, go to <http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/snplma.html> 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 BLM National Operations Center. For information on the report’s content, call (303) 236-9359.

Table 3-34. REMOVED AS OF FISCAL YEAR 2013

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

Table 3-35.

FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2015

State	The Lease Has Not Yet Produced <i>/a/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from the Lease <i>/b/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from an LMU <i>/c/</i>	Advance Royalty Paid in Lieu of Continued Operation <i>/d/</i>	The Lease Is in Suspension <i>/e/</i>	All Recoverable Coal Has Been Mined <i>/f/</i>	Not in Compliance <i>/g/</i>	Status Not Reported	Total
Alabama									
–Leases	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
–Acres	0	1,610	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,610
Colorado									
–Leases	5	2	26	0	9	12	0	0	54
–Acres	5,957	3,750	50,592	0	16,230	11,942	0	0	88,471
Kentucky									
–Leases	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
–Acres	0	2,863	0	0	315	1,430	0	0	4,608
Montana									
–Leases	1	3	17	0	0	14	0	0	35
–Acres	2,680	4,271	20,401	0	0	9,870	0	0	37,222
New Mexico									
–Leases	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	12
–Acres	0	0	8,500	0	0	17,572	0	0	26,072
North Dakota									
–Leases	0	2	6	0	0	6	0	0	14
–Acres	0	6,126	3,640	0	0	1,420	0	0	11,186
Oklahoma									
–Leases	2	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	9
–Acres	2,940	6,300	0	0	5,315	0	2,129	0	16,684

Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2015—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	2	1	56	7	0	0	6	0	72
–Acres	4,452	120	77,031	2,520	0	0	914	0	85,037
Washington									
–Leases	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
–Acres	0	0	0	0	0	521	0	0	521
West Virginia									
–Leases	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
–Acres	10,721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,721
Wyoming									
–Leases	5	19	45	2	0	31	0	0	102
–Acres	10,752	77,028	74,761	5,267	0	32,751	0	0	200,559
Total									
–Leases	16	32	152	9	13	76	8	0	306
–Acres	37,502	102,068	234,925	7,787	21,860	75,506	3,043	0	482,691

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 2015–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 not 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 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 in Florida. Many BLM areas have been recognized by the BLM, Congress, or the President and have been given special designations (as detailed in Part 5, Natural and Cultural Heritage Preservation) to protect the unique and sensitive values of each area.

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

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

The information in the following tables is intended to provide an overview of recreational use and opportunities on public lands. BLM offices are responsible for collecting and maintaining various data relating to the recreation program. These field-level data are then aggregated in the BLM's Recreation Management Information System database. Tables 4-1 through 4-3 summarize recreation data from this database and revenue data from the BLM's Collections and Billings System. 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.

Table 4-1.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM,
FISCAL YEAR 2015**

Administrative State /a/	Recreation Sites /b/ <i>Thousands</i>		Dispersed Areas /c/ <i>Thousands</i>		Recreation Lease Sites /d/ <i>Thousands</i>		Recreation Partnership Sites /e/ <i>Thousands</i>		Total <i>Thousands</i>	
	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>
Alaska	413	253	319	383	0	0	0	0	732	636
Arizona	1,519	4,677	1,193	1,277	1,468	2,546	169	128	4,349	8,628
California	4,224	8,150	3,505	2,732	0	0	232	56	7,961	10,938
Colorado	3,504	2,030	3,632	6,468	0	0	558	118	7,694	8,616
Eastern States	52	20	12	1	0	0	95	33	159	54
Idaho	2,620	1,339	3,111	2,573	0	0	4	2	5,735	3,914
Montana	2,280	2,353	3,735	3,170	0	0	2	0	6,017	5,523
Nevada	3,603	2,088	3,887	3,033	0	0	45	32	7,535	5,153
New Mexico	1,201	459	1,784	1,935	0	0	0	0	2,985	2,394
Oregon	3,840	3,341	4,512	4,486	19	24	111	96	8,482	7,947
Utah	3,897	2,272	3,577	3,009	33	14	69	159	7,576	5,454
Wyoming	1,526	1,183	1,596	1,362	0	0	52	24	3,174	2,569
Total	28,679	28,165	30,863	30,429	1,520	2,584	1,337	648	62,399	61,826

Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2015–concluded

- /a/ The Arizona State Office administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office administers BLM public lands in northwestern Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 states east of and bordering on the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.
- /b/ These are recreation sites and other specific areas on public lands directly managed by the BLM that are recognized as “managerially significant,” where management actions are required to provide specific recreation setting or activity opportunities, to protect resource values, or to enhance visitor safety. Visitation estimates at these sites and areas are based on a variety of methods, including sampling, fee receipts, registrations, traffic counts, observations, or best estimates based on local knowledge.
- /c/ Dispersed areas are the remaining public lands that are open to recreational use but that do not contain developed or “managerially significant” recreation sites. Visitation estimates in dispersed areas are generally best estimates based on local knowledge.
- /d/ Recreation lease sites are long-term authorizations granted under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (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 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 (FY 2015).

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2015

Visitor Days */a/*

Recreation Activities	Fee Sites and Areas <i>/b/</i>		Special Recreation Permitted Activities <i>/c/</i>		Areas without Permits or Fees <i>/d/</i>		Total Public Lands	
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent for Activity Group</i>
Land-Based Activities								
Camping and Picnicking	2,570	4.16%	813	1.31%	18,895	30.56%	22,278	36.03%
Nonmotorized Travel	442	0.71%	193	0.31%	5,978	9.67%	6,613	10.70%
Off-Highway Travel	112	0.18%	311	0.50%	6,990	11.31%	7,413	11.99%
Driving for Pleasure	91	0.15%	3	<0.01%	2,594	4.20%	2,688	4.35%
Viewing Public Land Resources	369	0.60%	128	0.21%	3,590	5.81%	4,087	6.61%
Interpretation and Education	137	0.22%	78	0.13%	1,032	1.67%	1,247	2.02%
Hunting	28	0.05%	77	0.12%	5,754	9.31%	5,859	9.48%
Specialized Sports, Events, and Activities	317	0.51%	384	0.62%	3,877	6.27%	4,578	7.40%

Table 4-2.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015--continued**

Recreation Activities	Visitor Days <i>/a/</i>							
	Fee Sites and Areas <i>/b/</i>		Special Recreation Permitted Activities <i>/c/</i>		Areas Without Permits or Fees <i>/d/</i>		Total Public Lands	
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent for Activity Group</i>
Water-Based Activities								
Boating (Motorized)	142	0.23%	8	0.01%	835	1.35%	985	1.59%
Boating (Row/Float/Paddle)	105	0.17%	160	0.26%	2,437	3.94%	2,702	4.37%
Fishing	428	0.69%	24	0.04%	1,797	2.91%	2,249	3.64%
Swimming and Other Water Activities	115	0.19%	2	<0.01%	500	0.81%	617	1.00%
Snow- and Ice-Based Activities								
Snowmobile/ Motorized Travel	6	0.01%	2	<0.01%	178	0.29%	186	0.30%
Other Winter Activities	13	0.02%	5	0.01%	306	0.49%	324	0.52%
Total	4,875	7.89%	2,188	3.54%	54,763	88.58%	61,826	100.00%

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2015–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 for activity groups (summarized from a list of 99 recreational activities) are based on registrations, permit records, observations, post-season permittee reports, and the professional judgment of the field staffs. Some totals may not appear correct because of rounding.

/a/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreational 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 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 (FY 2015).

Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS
ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2015**

Type of Recreation Permit, Lease, or Passport

Administrative State /a/	Standard Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /b/	Expanded Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /c/	Special Area Permits /d/	Commercial, Competitive, Group, and Event Permits /e/	Leases /f/	Federal Interagency Pass /g/	Reported Revenue
Alaska	0	9,955	0	113	0	88	\$359,406
Arizona	0	29,268	8,376	237	14	1,851	1,160,151
California	926	19,628	65,203	561	0	1,413	4,019,110
Colorado	19,183	60,652	1,992	643	0	1,050	877,017
Eastern States	0	0	0	2	0	71	33,719
Idaho	1,350	34,178	0	170	0	1,106	933,819
Montana	0	37,114	1,728	527	0	1,010	576,578
Nevada	277,770	384,992	47	294	0	12,145	7,750,662
New Mexico	0	42,815	350	237	0	2,259	585,012
Oregon	49,747	126,129	0	540	0	6,106	2,637,185
Utah	0	74,021	50,160	957	0	947	4,142,859
Wyoming	2,264	8,194	0	290	1	1,053	248,568
Total Permits	351,240	826,946	127,856	4,571	15	29,099	
Permit Revenue /h/	\$2,862,334	\$5,082,401	\$5,423,397	\$5,924,699	\$447,071	\$818,490	\$20,558,392
Other Revenue /i/							\$3,372,419
Total Revenue /j/							\$23,930,811

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2015—continued

- /a/ The Arizona State Office administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office administers BLM public lands in northwestern Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 states east of and bordering the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.
- /b/ The standard amenity fees column shows the number of permits issued for use of some visitor centers or interpretive centers, national conservation areas, and other designated recreation areas.
- /c/ The expanded amenity fees column shows the number of permits issued for recreational use of facilities or services provided by the Federal Government, such as campgrounds, boat launches, cabin rentals, audio 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 2015 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 Recreation Pass—America the Beautiful—The National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass—is issued to provide discounts for certain standard amenity fees and expanded amenity fees at federal recreation sites that charge such fees. Included in this count and revenues are the fees collected for the Northwest Forest Pass in Oregon.

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2015–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 FY 2005.

Sources: The BLM’s Recreation Management Information System (FY 2015) and the BLM’s CBS (FY 2015).

PART 5

NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION

The public lands managed by the BLM encompass some of the most spectacular 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 of 1906, Wilderness Act of 1964, National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, National Trails System Act of 1968, Sikes Act of 1960, Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, and Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 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, are BLM designations established through land use planning or other administrative procedures. During the past 45 years, beginning with designation of the King Range National Conservation Area, many extraordinary landscapes on our public lands have received protective designations through either an act of Congress or a Presidential proclamation.

National Landscape Conservation System

The BLM established the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) to provide a national framework for managing special areas on the public lands designated by Congress or the President. In 2009, Congress formally established the NLCS 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 871 NLCS units encompassing 32,915,964 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

In addition to assuming the responsibilities previously noted, the BLM 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 Exchanges and Acquisitions, show 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 provides a summary of projects using funds under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998. 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 SNPLMA 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 5-10 illustrates the number of acres sold and the number of acres acquired as a metric of SNPLMA's success. 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.

Tables 5-12, 5-13a, and 5-13b portray wild horse and burro populations, removals, and adoptions. The BLM is responsible for enforcing 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.

Table 5-14 shows the BLM's cultural resource management activities. 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 24,387,122 acres of cultural resources and has recorded 374,434 properties.

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 and research natural areas 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, 2015**

NLCS Area	Type of Designation	Number	Total BLM Acres	Total BLM Miles
National Monuments	Presidential or Congressional	23	6,439,083	0
National Conservation Areas	Congressional	16	3,671,519	0
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Congressional	1	428,446	0
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	95	0
Piedras Blancas Light Station Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	18	0
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	63	0
Wilderness Areas /a/	Congressional	223	8,760,029	0
Wilderness Study Areas	Administrative	517	12,607,811	0
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	Congressional	69	1,001,358	2,423 /b/
National Historic Trails	Congressional	13	0	5,078
National Scenic Trails	Congressional	5	0	683
Headwaters Forest Reserve	Congressional	1	7,542	0
Total		871	32,915,964 /c/	8,184

**Table 5-1. NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015–concluded**

- /a/ 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.
- /b/ The total may appear incorrect, because the number was rounded after addition.
- /c/ The actual total acreage (without overlapping units) is about 31 million.

Table 5-2.

**NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**

Unit Name and State	BLM- Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	State Land Inholdings	Private Land Inholdings	Total Federal Acreage in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Agua Fria, Arizona	70,980	0	0	1,444	70,980
Grand Canyon-Parashant, Arizona	808,747	208,453 /a/	23,205	7,920	1,017,200
Ironwood Forest, Arizona	128,734	299 /b/	54,741	5,181	129,033
Vermilion Cliffs, Arizona	279,568	0	13,438	683	279,568
Sonoran Desert, Arizona	486,600	0	3,900	5,900	486,600
Berryessa Snow Mountain, California	133,566	197,214 /c/	0	0	330,780
California Coastal, California	3,937	0	0	0	3,937
Carrizo Plain, California	208,698	0	9,309	30,266	208,698
Fort Ord, California	7,205	7,446	0	0	14,651
Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains, California	94,055	83,073 /d/	45,889 /e/	57,054 /f/	177,128
Browns Canyon, Colorado	9,783	11,805 /g/	0	0	21,588
Canyons of the Ancients, Colorado	174,560	0	0	12,164	174,560
Craters of the Moon, Idaho	274,693	462,832 /h/	7,950	6,851	737,525
Pompeys Pillar, Montana	51	0	0	0	51
Upper Missouri River Breaks, Montana	374,976	0	38,760	81,715	374,976
Basin and Range, Nevada	703,585	0	0	4,438	703,585
Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks, New Mexico	4,124	0	521	757	4,124
Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks, New Mexico	496,330	0	0	0	496,330
Prehistoric Trackways, New Mexico	5,255	0	0	0	5,255
Rio Grande del Norte, New Mexico	242,555	0	0	0	242,555
Cascade-Siskiyou, Oregon	63,977	48 /i/	0	23,699	64,025
Grand Staircase-Escalante, Utah	1,866,134	0	0	13,977	1,866,134
San Juan Islands, Washington	970	0	0	0	970
Total Acres (National Monuments)	6,439,083	971,170	197,713	252,049	7,410,253

Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015--concluded

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

- /a/ National Park Service.
- /b/ Department of Defense.
- /c/ U.S. Forest Service
- /d/ U.S. Forest Service (60,073 acres); Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (trust/allottee/reservation) (23,000 acres).
- /e/ Includes California State Parks and Recreation, California Fish and Game, and University of California land.
- /f/ Private lands include 13,900 acres held in trust for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.
- /g/ U.S. Forest Service.
- /h/ National Park Service.
- /i/ 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, 2015**

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

Table 5-3a. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015—concluded

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

/a/ This acreage reflects military lands within the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area.

/b/ Total does not include 9,300 acres of open waters that also exist within the exterior boundary of the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area.

/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, 2015

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

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

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Arizona		
Aravaipa Canyon	Gila District	19,410
Arrastra Mountain	Colorado River District	129,800
Aubrey Peak	Colorado River District	15,400
Baboquivari Peak	Gila District	2,040
Beaver Dam Mountains (3,667 acres in Utah)	Arizona Strip District	15,000
Big Horn Mountains	Phoenix District	21,000
Cottonwood Point	Arizona Strip District	6,860
Coyote Mountains	Gila District	5,100
Dos Cabezas Mountains	Gila District	11,700
Eagletail Mountains	Colorado River District	97,880
East Cactus Plain	Colorado River District	14,630
Fishhooks	Gila District	10,500
Gibraltar Mountain	Colorado River District	18,790
Grand Wash Cliffs	Arizona Strip District	37,030
Harcuvar Mountains	Colorado River District	25,050
Harquahala Mountains	Phoenix District	22,880
Hassayampa River Canyon	Phoenix District	12,300
Hells Canyon	Phoenix District	9,951
Hummingbird Springs	Phoenix District	31,200
Kanab Creek	Arizona Strip District	6,700
Mount Logan	Arizona Strip District	14,650
Mount Nutt	Colorado River District	28,080
Mount Tipton	Colorado River District	31,520
Mount Trumbull	Arizona Strip District	7,880
Mount Wilson	Colorado River District	23,900
Muggins Mountain	Colorado River District	7,711
Needle's Eye	Gila District	8,760

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Arizona—concluded		
New Water Mountains	Colorado River District	24,600
North Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix District	63,200
North Santa Teresa	Gila District	5,800
Paiute	Arizona Strip District	87,900
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (21,416 acres in Utah)	Arizona Strip District	89,400
Peloncillo Mountains	Gila District	19,440
Rawhide Mountains	Colorado River District	38,470
Redfield Canyon	Gila District	6,600
Sierra Estrella	Phoenix District	14,400
Signal Mountain	Phoenix District	13,350
South Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix District	60,100
Swansea	Colorado River District	16,400
Table Top	Phoenix District	34,400
Tres Alamos	Colorado River District	8,300
Trigo Mountain	Colorado River District	30,300
Upper Burro Creek	Colorado River District	27,440
Wabayuma Peak	Colorado River District	38,944
Warm Springs	Colorado River District	112,400
White Canyon	Gila District	5,800
Woolsey Peak	Phoenix District	64,000
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Arizona: (47 areas)		1,396,966
California		
Agua Tibia	California Desert District	539
Argus Range	California Desert District	65,726
Beauty Mountain	California Desert District	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, 2015—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—continued		
Bighorn Mountain	California Desert District	26,543
Black Mountain	California Desert District	20,548
Bright Star	California Desert District	8,191
Bristol Mountains	California Desert District	71,389
Cache Creek	Central California District	27,296
Cadiz Dunes	California Desert District	19,935
Carrizo Gorge	California Desert District	14,740
Cedar Roughs	Central California District	6,287
Chemehuevi Mountains	California Desert District	85,864
Chimney Peak	California Desert District	13,140
Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	99,548
Cleghorn Lakes	California Desert District	39,167
Clipper Mountain	California Desert District	33,843
Coso Range	California Desert District	49,296
Coyote Mountains	California Desert District	18,631
Darwin Falls	California Desert District	8,189
Dead Mountains	California Desert District	47,158
Domeland	California Desert District	39,379
El Paso Mountains	California Desert District	23,679
Elkhorn Ridge	Northern California District	11,001
Fish Creek Mountains	California Desert District	21,390
Funeral Mountains	California Desert District	25,707
Golden Valley	California Desert District	36,536
Granite Mountain	Central California District	31,059
Grass Valley	California Desert District	30,186
Hollow Hills	California Desert District	22,366
Ibex	California Desert District	28,822
Indian Pass	California Desert District	32,419
Inyo Mountains	California Desert District	125,075

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—continued		
Ishi	Northern California District	199
Jacumba	California Desert District	31,358
Kelso Dunes	California Desert District	144,915
Kiavah	California Desert District	41,000
King Range	Northern California District	42,695
Kingston Range	California Desert District	199,739
Little Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	28,052
Little Picacho Peak	California Desert District	38,216
Machesna Mountain	Central California District	123
Malpais Mesa	California Desert District	31,906
Manly Peak	California Desert District	12,897
Mecca Hills	California Desert District	26,356
Mesquite	California Desert District	44,804
Newberry Mountains	California Desert District	26,102
Nopah Range	California Desert District	106,623
North Algodones Dunes	California Desert District	25,895
North Mesquite Mountains	California Desert District	28,955
Old Woman Mountains	California Desert District	165,172
Orocopia Mountains	California Desert District	51,289
Otay Mountain	California Desert District	16,893
Owens Peak	California Desert District	73,868
Pahrump Valley	California Desert District	73,726
Palen/McCoy	California Desert District	236,488
Palo Verde Mountains	California Desert District	30,605
Picacho Peak	California Desert District	8,860
Pinto Mountains	California Desert District	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, 2015—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	Northern California District	6
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	Central California District	1,807
Santa Rosa	California Desert District	58,878
Sawtooth Mountains	California Desert District	33,772
Sheephole Valley	California Desert District	188,169
South Fork Eel River	Northern California District	12,868
South Nopah Range	California Desert District	17,059
Stateline	California Desert District	6,964
Stepladder Mountains	California Desert District	83,195
Surprise Canyon	California Desert District	24,433
Sylvania Mountains	California Desert District	18,682
Trilobite	California Desert District	37,308
Turtle Mountains	California Desert District	177,309
Ventana	California Desert District	719
Whipple Mountains	California Desert District	76,123
White Mountains	Ridgecrest/Bishop Field Office	24,162
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Northern California District	8,433
Yuki	Northern California District	17,196
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in California: (87 areas)		3,845,316
Colorado		
Black Ridge Canyons (5,099 acres in Utah)	McInnis Canyons NCA	70,380

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Colorado—concluded		
Dominguez Canyon	Dominguez-Escalante NCA	66,280
Gunnison Gorge	Uncompahgre Field Office	17,784
Powderhorn	Gunnison Field Office	47,980
Uncompahgre	Gunnison Field Office	3,390
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Colorado: (5 areas) /a/		205,814
Idaho		
Big Jacks Creek	Boise District	52,753
Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers	Boise and Twin Falls District	89,820
Frank Church-River of No Return	Coeur d’Alene District	802
Jim McClure-Jerry Peak	Challis Field Office	23,916
Little Jacks Creek	Boise District	50,930
North Fork Owyhee	Boise District	43,391
Owyhee River	Boise District	267,137
Pole Creek	Boise District	12,529
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Idaho: (8 areas)		541,278
Montana		
Lee Metcalf-Bear Trap Canyon Unit	Dillon Field Office	6,347
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Montana: (1 area)		6,347
Nevada		
Arrow Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	27,502
Becky Peak	Ely District	18,119
Big Rocks	Ely District	12,930
Black Rock Desert	Winnemucca District	314,835
Bristlecone	Ely District	14,095
Calico Mountains	Winnemucca District	64,968
Clover Mountains	Ely District	85,668
Delamar Mountains	Ely District	111,066

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Nevada—continued		
East Fork High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca District	52,618
Eldorado	Las Vegas Field Office	5,766
Far South Egans	Ely District	36,299
Fortification Range	Ely District	30,539
Goshute Canyon	Ely District	42,544
Government Peak	Ely District	6,313
High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca District	46,465
High Rock Lake	Winnemucca District	59,107
Highland Ridge	Ely District	68,623
Ireteba Peaks	Las Vegas Field Office	10,332
Jumbo Springs	Las Vegas Field Office	4,760
La Madre Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	27,896
Lime Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	23,710
Little High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca District	48,355
Meadow Valley Range	Ely District	123,508
Mormon Mountains	Ely District	157,716
Mount Charleston	Las Vegas Field Office	2,178
Mount Grafton	Ely District	78,754
Mount Irish	Ely District	28,274
Mount Moriah	Ely District	8,708
Muddy Mountains	Las Vegas Field Office	44,633
North Black Rock Range	Winnemucca District	30,648
North Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca District	23,439
North McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	14,779
Pahute Peak	Winnemucca District	56,890
Parsnip Peak	Ely District	43,512
Pine Forest Range	Winnemucca District	24,015
Rainbow Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	20,184
South Egan Range	Ely District	67,214

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Nevada—concluded		
South Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca District	54,536
South McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	43,996
South Pahroc Range	Ely District	25,671
Spirit Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	553
Tunnel Spring	Ely District	5,341
Wee Thump Joshua Tree	Las Vegas Field Office	6,489
Weepah Spring	Ely District	51,305
White Rock Range	Ely District	24,249
Worthington Mountains	Ely District	30,594
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Nevada: (46 areas)		2,079,696
New Mexico		
Bisti/De-Na-Zin	Farmington Field Office	41,170
Cebolla	Rio Puerco Field Office	61,600
Ojito	Rio Puerco Field Office	11,823
Sabinoso	Taos Field Office	16,030
West Malpais	Rio Puerco Field Office	39,540
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in New Mexico: (5 areas)		170,163
Oregon		
Hells Canyon	Vale District	946
Lower White River	Prineville District	1,124
Oregon Badlands	Prineville District	29,182
Soda Mountain	Cascade-Siskiyou NM	24,707
Spring Basin	Prineville District	6,404
Steens Mountain	Burns District	170,202
Table Rock	Salem District	5,784
Wild Rogue	Medford District	8,604
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Oregon: (8 areas)		246,953

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Utah		
Beartrap Canyon	St. George Field Office	40
Beaver Dam Mountains (15,000 acres in Arizona)	Cedar City Field Office	3,667
Blackridge	St. George Field Office	13,107
Black Ridge Canyons (70,380 acres in Colorado)	Moab Field Office	5,099
Canaan Mountain	St. George Field Office	44,447
Cedar Mountains	Salt Lake Field Office	99,428
Cottonwood Canyon	St. George Field Office	11,667
Cougar Canyon	St. George Field Office	10,648
Deep Creek	St. George Field Office	3,291
Deep Creek North	St. George Field Office	4,478
Doc's Pass	St. George Field Office	18,216
Goose Creek	St. George Field Office	93
LaVerkin Creek	St. George Field Office	453
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (89,400 acres in Arizona)	Kanab Field Office	21,416
Red Butte	St. George Field Office	1,535
Red Mountain	St. George Field Office	18,689
Slaughter Creek	St. George Field Office	4,047
Taylor Creek	St. George Field Office	35
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Utah: (18 areas)		260,356
Washington		
Juniper Dunes	Spokane District	7,140
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Washington: (1 area)		7,140
TOTAL BLM WILDERNESS ACRES IN UNITED STATES: (223 designated areas) /b/		8,760,029

**Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015—concluded**

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

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

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

Table 5-5.

**WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**

State	Number of Wilderness Study Areas	Federal Acres
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Alaska	1	260,000
Arizona	2	63,930
California	67	821,870
Colorado	53	546,969
Idaho	40	544,620
Montana	35	435,084
Nevada	60	2,516,855
New Mexico	57	960,335
Oregon	87	2,645,791
Utah	86	3,232,402
Washington	1	5,554
Wyoming	42	574,401
Total	517 /a/	12,607,811

/a/ Fourteen wilderness study areas are in more than one state and are counted only once in this total.

Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

River	Public Law Number	Date Designated	BLM Acres	Wild Miles	Scenic Miles	Recreational Miles	Total Miles
Alaska							
Beaver Creek	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	71,040	111.0	0.0	0.0	111.0
Birch Creek	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	80,640	126.0	0.0	0.0	126.0
Delta	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	39,680	20.0	24.0	18.0	62.0
Fortymile	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	250,880	179.0	203.0	10.0	392.0
Gulkana	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	115,840	181.0	0.0	0.0	181.0
Unalakleet	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	51,200	80.0	0.0	0.0	80.0
State Totals (6)			609,280	697.0	227.0	28.0	952.0
California							
Amargosa	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	7.9	12.1	6.3	26.3
Cottonwood Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.1
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior	01/19/81	480	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5
Merced	Public Law 100-149	11/02/87	3,840	3.0	0.0	9.0	12.0
Middle Fork and South Fork (Eel)	Public Law 102-432	10/23/92					
	Secretary of the Interior	01/19/81	10,240	21.0	4.5	6.5	32.0
North Fork American	Public Law 95-625	11/10/78	3,840	12.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
Trinity	Secretary of the Interior	01/19/81	5,495	0.0	0.0	17.0	17.0
Tuolumne	Public Law 98-425	09/28/84	960	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
State Totals (8)			24,855	46.9	16.6	44.4	107.9
Idaho							
Battle Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	24.3	0.0	0.0	24.3
Big Jacks Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	33.4	0.0	0.0	33.4
Bruneau River	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	39.0	0.0	0.5	39.5
Cottonwood Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6
Deep Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	13.7	0.0	0.0	13.7

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015
-continued**

River	Public Law Number	Date Designated	BLM Acres	Wild Miles	Scenic Miles	Recreational Miles	Total Miles
Idaho—concluded							
Dickshooter Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	9.5	0.0	0.0	9.5
Duncan Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
Jarbidge River	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	28.2	0.0	0.0	28.2
Little Jacks Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	12.4	0.0	0.0	12.4
North Fork Owyhee	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	14.7	0.0	4.0	18.7
Owyhee River	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	65.6	0.0	0.0	65.6
Red Canyon	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9
Sheep Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	25.8	0.0	0.0	25.8
South Fork Owyhee	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	31.0	0.0	0.4	31.4
West Fork Bruneau	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Wickahoney Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
State Totals (16)			0	307.9	0.0	4.9	312.8
Montana							
Upper Missouri	Public Law 94-986	10/12/76	89,300	64.0	26.0	59.0	149.0
State Totals (1)			89,300	64.0	26.0	59.0	149.0
New Mexico							
Rio Chama	Public Law 100-633	11/07/88	2,435	8.4	0.0	0.0	8.4
Rio Grande	Public Law 90-542	10/02/68	20,416	49.3	12.0	2.5	63.8
	Public Law 103-242	05/04/94					
State Totals (2)			22,851	57.7	12.0	2.5	72.2
Oregon							
Clackamas	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	160	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Crooked (Middle and Lower)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	5,696	0.0	0.0	17.8	17.8
Deschutes (Middle and Lower)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	38,400	0.0	20.0	100.0	120.0

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015
-continued**

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

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015
–concluded**

River	Public Law Number	Date Designated	BLM Acres	Wild Miles	Scenic Miles	Recreational Miles	Total Miles
Utah							
Beartrap Canyon	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Deep Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9
Goose Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Kolob Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
LaVerkin Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	7.6	0.0	0.0	7.6
Middle Fork Taylor Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
North Fork Virgin River	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	166	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Oak Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Shunes Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Smith Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Willis Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
State Totals (11)			166	18.9	0.1	0.0	19.0
BLM Totals (69)			1,001,358	1,525.5	352.0	545.5	2,423.0

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

There can be 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 within designated river corridors or areas are excluded when making mileage and acreage calculations.

Table 5-7.

**NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015 /a/**

National Trail Name	Date Designated	State(s)	Total BLM Miles
SCENIC TRAILS			
Pacific Crest	10/02/68	California, Oregon	233
Continental Divide	11/10/78	Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming	389
Potomac Heritage	03/28/83	Maryland, Virginia	3
Arizona	03/30/09	Arizona	46
Pacific Northwest	03/30/09	Washington	12
Subtotal—Scenic Trails (5)			683
HISTORIC TRAILS			
Oregon	11/10/78	Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming	848
Mormon Pioneer	11/10/78	Wyoming	498
Lewis and Clark	11/10/78	Idaho, Montana	369
Iditarod /b/	11/10/78	Alaska	149
Nez Perce	10/06/86	Idaho, Montana, Wyoming	70
Juan Bautista de Anza	08/15/90	Arizona, California	103
California	08/03/92	California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming	1,493
Pony Express	08/03/92	Nevada, Utah, Wyoming	596
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro /b/	10/13/00	New Mexico	60
Old Spanish /b/	12/04/02	Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah	887
Captain John Smith Chesapeake	12/19/06	Maryland	2
Star-Spangled Banner	05/08/08	Maryland	2
Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route	03/30/09	Virginia	1
Subtotal—Historic Trails (13)			5,078
Total—Trails (18)			5,761 /c/

Table 5-7.

**NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015—concluded**

- /a/ This table is based on total field-estimated mileage for the congressionally designated routes crossing BLM public lands and/or the best available field data for the actual trail locations. The trail mileage accuracy varies by BLM field office, depending on the amount of national trail inventory completed and the unique physical nature of national historic trails.
- /b/ The Department of the Interior delegated national trail administration responsibilities to the BLM for the associated trails. These responsibilities are shared with the National Park Service for the Old Spanish National Historic Trail and the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail.
- /c/ The total BLM mileage number is based on the congressionally designated routes.

**Table 5-8a. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015**

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	2	95	\$17,200	\$17,200
Total	2	95	\$17,200	\$17,200
<u>Act of Congress</u>				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>FLPMA (Minerals Only) /b/</u>				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>Act of Congress (Minerals Only)</u>				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	2	95	\$17,200	\$17,200

Note: Federal lands administered by the BLM patented or deeded out pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701), 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 nonfederal lands involved in the exchange.

/b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA and various acts of Congress.

**Table 5-8b. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015**

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>				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>Act of Congress</u>				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>FLPMA (Minerals Only) /b/</u>				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>Act of Congress (Minerals Only)</u>				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	0	0	\$0	\$0

Note: Lands acquired by the BLM pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701), and various acts of Congress.

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

/b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA.

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015**

Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation

State	Interest Acquired					
	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Purchase</u>						
LWCF /a/						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	1	8,500	10	0	0	0
California	20	3,027,300	8,131	0	0	0
Colorado	3	3,014,000	964	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	2	940,000	1,332	0	0	0
Montana	2	4,242,000	4,587	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	2	2,115,000	1,610	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	50,000	40	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	\$13,396,800	16,674	0	\$0	0
<u>Non-LWCF /b/</u>						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	1	16,000	40	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	2	0	25	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	1	0	612	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	\$16,000	677	0	\$0	0

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015–continued**

State	Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation					
	Interest Acquired					
	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Purchase—continued</u>						
SNPLMA /c/ Nevada	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Total	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Total Purchases	35	\$13,412,800	17,351	0	\$0	0
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Donation</u>						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	2	862,000	720	0	0	0
Colorado	2	0	143	0	0	0
Eastern States	1	0	14	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	1	310,000	4	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Total Donations	6	\$1,172,000	881	0	\$0	0
Grand Total	41	\$14,584,800	18,232	0	\$0	0

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015–concluded**

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

Table 5-9.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2015**

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY

Allowable Expenditure Categories /a/	Projects Completed in FY 2015 /b/	New Projects Approved in FY 2015 /c/	Budget Authority Approved in FY 2015
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	30	0	\$0
Capital Improvements	26	0	0
Conservation Initiatives /d/	29	0	0
Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisitions	1	0	0
Hazardous Fuels and Fire Prevention	7	0	0
Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration	6	0	0
Multispecies Habitat Conservation Plan	1	0	0
Lake Tahoe Restoration Act Projects	10	0	0
Total /e/	110	0	\$0
Special Account Reserve (SAR)		0	\$0
Grand Total Approved		0	\$0

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

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

**Table 5-9. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2015–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 U.S. Forest Service in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties and the Spring Mountains 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 in 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 Mountains.
- Projects with the Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Project, including, but not limited to, fire management, fuels, forests, 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 FY 2015 received approval and budget authority in Rounds 3 through 13. A round is a cycle or period of time for consideration and approval of projects. Terminated projects are not included in the completed project counts.

/c/ No new projects were approved in FY 2015; approval of Round 15 projects is pending review and a decision by the Secretary during FY 2016.

/d/ Owing to the interagency nature of many of the conservation initiatives, separate “subprojects” were set up with the eligible federal agencies to implement 16 of the projects completed in FY 2015.

/e/ Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects were funded in Rounds 5 through 12, during which time the \$300 million authorized to be appropriated for projects at Lake Tahoe over 10 years was approved by the Secretary and allocated for that purpose. Therefore, no additional funds are being allocated to Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects.

**Table 5-9. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2015–concluded**

/f/ Preproposal planning reserves approved by the Secretary in Round 6 funded 43 projects across the categories previously listed to develop feasibility studies for future nominations. Of these, 42 projects were completed in previous fiscal years, and the final project was completed in FY 2015.

Table 5-10.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2015**

Land Disposal (1999–2015) /a/

	1999–2014		1999–2015	
	Total	Average/Year	2015	Total
Acres Disposed	28,456 /b/	1,897.07	529	28,985
Number of Parcels Disposed	645	43	42	687
Gross Disposal Revenue	\$3,108,336,263 /c/	\$207,222,418	\$78,070,676	\$3,186,406,939

Environmentally Sensitive Lands Acquired (1999–2015) /d/

	1999–2014	2015	Total
Acres Acquired	70,254	81	70,335

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, sales for recreational or public purposes, affordable housing sales, and exchanges.

The Santini-Burton boundary and the cooperative management area (CMA) boundary (land conveyed to Clark County through SNPLMA legislation) are both wholly within the SNPLMA disposal boundary. When Santini-Burton parcels outside the CMA boundary (but within the SNPLMA disposal boundary) are sold, the acres are included in total acres disposed, but no revenue from sale of those Santini-Burton parcels goes to the SNPLMA special account.

/b/ Includes the acres disposed through conveyance to Clark County for the CMA and to the City of Henderson for the limited transition area (LTA). The 1999-2014 total acres and total parcels disposed have changed from the 2014 report of 28,310 acres and 651 parcels due to 8 previously unidentified defaulted sales and 2 previously unidentified completed sales between FY 2000 and FY 2007. These newly identified defaults and sales result in a net increase of 146.21 acres sold and a net decrease of 6 parcels sold for the 1999-2014 period. These changes do not impact gross revenue reported during the 1999-2014 period.

**Table 5-10. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2015
-concluded**

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

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

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

Table 5-11. RESERVED

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

Table 5-12.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO
POPULATIONS AS OF MARCH 1, 2015**

Administrative State	Horses	Burros	Total
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Arizona	303	4,860	5,163
California	4,395	2,946	7,341
Colorado	1,415	0	1,415
Idaho	633	0	633
Montana	172	0	172
Nevada	27,599	2,611	30,210
New Mexico	175	0	175
Oregon	4,327	49	4,376
Utah	4,550	355	4,905
Wyoming	3,760	0	3,760
Total	47,329	10,821	58,150

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

Table 5-13a. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO ADOPTIONS, BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2015

Administrative State /a/	Animals Adopted			Animals Adopted		
	FY 1971 to FY 2014 /b/			FY 2015		
	Horses	Burros	Total	Horses	Burros	Total
Arizona	3,895	3,213	7,108	97	38	135
California /a/	19,603	7,061	26,664	249	67	316
Colorado	7,731	936	8,667	177	18	195
Eastern States /a/	63,686	15,474	79,160	729	66	795
Idaho	4,646	343	4,989	94	5	99
Montana /a/	10,080	1,321	11,401	0	2	2
Nevada	4,543	343	4,886	107	14	121
New Mexico /a/	23,438	4,049	27,487	368	20	388
Oregon /a/	14,736	1,373	16,109	140	19	159
Utah	6,552	610	7,162	107	33	140
Wyoming /a/	17,205	1,185	18,390	149	10	159
National Program Office /a/	23,027	1,693	24,720	114	8	122
Total	199,142	37,601	236,743	2,331	300	2,631

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

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

/b/ Historical adoption numbers have been adjusted to account for animals that have been returned or re-adopted. Due to jurisdictional changes in the Wild Horse and Burro Program over the years, New Mexico and Washington Office adoption numbers have changed.

Table 5-13b. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO REMOVALS, BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2015

Administrative State	Animals Removed /a/			Animals Removed /b/		
	FY 1971 to FY 2014			FY 2015		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arizona	199	10,591	10,790	0	401	401
California	16,894	9,663	26,557	66	141	207
Colorado	4,224	0	4,224	171	0	171
Idaho	3,324	0	3,324	283	0	283
Montana	419	0	419	18	0	18
Nevada	127,085	7,709	134,794	1,465	181	1,646
New Mexico	711	11	722	1	0	1
Oregon	16,645	19	16,664	210	3	213
Utah	12,381	309	12,690	160	0	160
Wyoming	36,515	3	36,518	719	0	719
Total	218,397	28,305	246,702	3,093	726	3,819

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Historical removal numbers from U.S. Forest Service land are incorporated in administrative state totals.

/b/ Removal numbers for FY 2015 include 238 animals removed from U.S. Forest Service land in Nevada.

Table 5-14.

**CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES,
FISCAL YEAR 2015**

Administrative State	Acres Inventoried	Properties Recorded	Number of Study/Management Permits Issued or in Effect /a/
Alaska	9,016	70	12
Arizona	13,513	260	16
California	74,177	1,577	142
Colorado	31,022	1,076	75
Eastern States	5	5	0
Idaho	20,842	375	22
Montana	18,954	240	53
Nevada	109,367	1,606	124
New Mexico	40,754	478	91
Oregon	53,584	655	48
Utah	112,502	1,326	128
Wyoming	64,445	534	76
Total for Fiscal Year 2015	548,181	8,202	787
TOTAL TO DATE	24,387,122	374,434	

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

Table 5-15.

**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT AREAS OF
CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACECs) AND
RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS (RNAs) AS OF
SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**

Geographic State	Number	Acres
Alaska	52	8,789,288
Arizona	59	992,317
California	189	4,040,071
Colorado	88	739,766
Eastern States	1	54
Idaho	101	638,094
Montana	61	454,412
Nevada	54	1,427,980
New Mexico	171	1,152,681
Oregon/ Washington	208	859,867
Utah	60	716,343
Wyoming	48	688,491
Total	1,092	20,499,364

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

Table 5-16. NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

Special Management Area	Designation Type	Number	Total Acres	Total Miles
Lake Todatonten Special Management Area	Congressional	1	37,579	
Herd Management Areas	Administrative	179	31,631,362	
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	Administrative	1,092	20,499,364	
National Natural Landmarks	Administrative	41	364,843	
Research Natural Areas	Administrative	208	1,503,826	
National Recreation Trails	Administrative	37		617
National Back Country Byways	Administrative	56		2,986 /a/
Globally Important Bird Areas	Administrative	34	7,625,030 /b/	
Significant Caves /c/	Administrative	1,050		

/a/ The mileage includes those byways administratively designated under the BLM's Back Country Byway Program. In addition, the BLM is involved in the cooperative management of an additional 60 byways, totaling 5,169 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 Outstanding Natural Area. The total shown does not include 15 BLM-managed important bird areas with unreported acreage.

/c/ Significant caves are specially managed areas that the BLM started reporting in FY 2008.

Source: Information concerning significant caves comes from the BLM Recreation Management Information System.

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.

The 2015 fire season was a difficult one for land managers. The amount of land burned across the country in 2015 totaled an astounding 10.125 million acres—which surpassed the previous record for acres burned in a fire season (2006) by more than 200,000 acres. Just over 68,000 fires were reported in 2015, which is slightly below (93 percent) the 10-year average, but significantly more than 2014. Wildfires during 2015 burned almost three times the amount of ground compared to what burned in the previous year, and the 10.125 million acres burned nationally was 145 percent of the 10-year average. Note: Wildland fire statistics can vary significantly by agency and report; this is due to different reporting systems and different ways of labeling and calculating data.

Approximately half of the nation's total number of burned acres occurred in Alaska in 2015. Last year was the second busiest year ever recorded in Alaska—in terms of acres burned (5.1 million). Due to the nature of fire suppression in Alaska, the rather small number of wildfires (the state had only 1 percent of the nation's reported wildland fires) resulted in a staggering 51 percent of the nation's reported acres burned.

The heavy fire activity during the 2015 season was driven by drought conditions in Alaska and geographic areas west of the Continental Divide, particularly the Northwest and the Great Basin. The fire season was also spurred by periods of frequent dry lightning in those same geographic areas.

It was a very busy season for the BLM, and the agency's fires accounted for 60 percent of the nation's acres burned last year. Fires reported on BLM and BLM-protected lands burned a total of more than 6 million acres in 2015. This is a massive jump over BLM wildfire losses in 2014, which totaled a little more than 1 million acres. Alaska was, by far and away, the busiest BLM state for wildfire activity in 2015. Idaho, Washington, California, and Oregon also saw high levels of fire activity on BLM lands.

Sage-grouse habitat in the Western U.S. was again impacted by wildfire in 2015. Overall, sage-grouse habitat losses to fire in 2015 totaled 562,774 acres. This figure shows an increase of approximately 100,000 acres burned over 2014. Idaho and Oregon saw the most severe impacts from fire to sage-grouse habitat—collectively accounting for 79 percent of BLM's burned sage-grouse habitat. Fire impacts to sage-grouse habitat, however, were not as bad as impacts seen in recent years. Limiting wildfire impacts to sage-grouse habitat in the face of extreme fire conditions is evidence that the strategies adopted as a result of Secretarial Order 3336 were effective.

Table 6-1 summarizes the number of wildland fires and the acres burned during the FY 2015 fire season on lands protected by the BLM or lands protected under cooperative agreements between the BLM and local fire agencies. Looking only at BLM states, Alaska had the most wildfire activity in 2015, having about 4.9 million acres of BLM and BLM-protected land burn last year. Idaho was the second most impacted BLM state, with about 500,000 acres burned.

Table 6-2 identifies the major types of capital improvements that support the management, use, and enjoyment of the public lands for commercial, recreational, and other purposes. The trend has been for the BLM's inventory of fixed capital assets (buildings, roads, recreation sites, etc.) to increase over time. However, as the BLM implements its Asset Management Plan, which was initially developed in 2006, it will compile 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 Asset Management Plan provides the framework for the BLM to streamline its portfolio of assets and optimize the maintenance of those assets that contribute most significantly to the BLM's mission and strategic goals.

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

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

Table 6-1.

FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2015

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	56	3	59	0	0	0	1,006,487	124,598	36,034	640	1,042,521	125,238
Arizona	118	8	54	72	0	0	2,285	3,861	160	29	2,445	3,890
California	82	75	48	109	0	0	64	55	9,876	2,721	9,940	2,776
Colorado	214	12	175	51	1	0	417	46	1,626	256	2,044	302
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	95	51	55	91	0	0	0	138	257,907	67,229	257,907	67,367
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	60	46	88	18	8	13,950	8,940	34,916	1,230	1,420	10,178	50,286
Nevada	280	35	220	95	1	0	7,894	12	5,737	547	13,632	559
New Mexico	85	39	61	63	0	0	3	9	1,260	1,281	1,263	1,290
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	149	145	141	153	510	8,277	1,759	1,752	65,557	10,208	67,826	20,237
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	207	41	177	71	0	0	321	2,889	559	403	880	3,292
Washington /d/	22	15	15	22	7,657	57,498	19,309	142,991	756	186	27,722	200,675
Wyoming	74	46	65	55	5	17	4,939	5,866	483	461	5,427	6,344
Total	1,442	516	1,158	800	8,182	79,742	1,052,418	317,133	381,185	85,381	1,441,785	482,256

Table 6-1.

FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2015--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	27	298	240	85	0	282	618,968	2,807,219	10,057	319,464	629,025	3,126,965
Arizona	0	14	2	12	0	0	0	5	0	3,958	0	3,963
California	33	21	14	40	36	0	733	33,165	64,361	36,905	65,130	70,070
Colorado	19	25	23	21	0	0	133	877	22	24	155	901
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	42	25	24	43	0	49	19,229	151,703	54	187	19,283	151,939
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	23	54	59	18	15	72	18	2,692	1,802	8,668	1,835	11,432
Nevada	0	91	42	49	0	0	0	23	1,932	4,685	1,932	4,708
New Mexico	2	22	5	19	0	0	0	422	1	743	1	1,165
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	290	41	114	217	8,543	25,795	147	1,174	2,026	10,301	10,716	37,270
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	7	141	81	67	0	465	1,763	4,701	71	3,181	1,834	8,347
Washington	5	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Wyoming	0	83	35	48	0	13	261	2,122	27	2,028	288	4,163
Total	448	815	644	619	8,594	26,676	641,253	3,004,103	80,353	390,144	730,200	3,420,923
Grand Total	1,890	1,331	1,802	1,419	16,776	106,418	1,693,671	3,321,236	461,538	475,525	2,171,985	3,903,179

Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2015—concluded

Note: Non-BLM land includes other federal lands, as well as state, privately owned, and other nonfederal 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 forest land withdrawn from timber use.

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

/d/ Washington numbers are approximate, as they weren't finalized when this table was assembled.

Source: The National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System.

Table 6-2.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, AS OF DECEMBER 9, 2015

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	378	52	107	29	1,246	16
Arizona	297	103	286	1,691	631	2
California	630	75	395	4,547	2,209	213
Colorado	281	54	386	4,042	1,164	19 /b/
Eastern States	12 /a/	3	1	0	0	0
Idaho	379	42	270	8,209	3,068 /b/	50
Montana	313 /a/	35	264	3,771	315	36
National Interagency Fire Center	30	2	0	0	0	0
Nevada	282	76	112	9,977	800	10
New Mexico	162	20	97	4,835	309	4 /b/
Oregon (Eastern)	371	62	262	8,827	784	25 /a//b/
Oregon (Western)	509	68	205	14,273	567	438
Utah	525	62	402	7,757	2,421	21 /b/
Wyoming	134 /a/	29	86	3,889	46	45 /b/
Total	4,303	683	2,873	71,847	13,560	879

/a/ Change/correction of ownership.

/b/ Construction/acquisition or decommission/divestiture of new inventory.

Table 6-3.

**RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015**

Geographic State	Total as of September 30, 2015 /a/		Activities During Fiscal Year 2015 /b/		
	Hazardous Substances and Other Pollutants Reported /c/	No Further Action Planned /d/	Studies and Searches /e/	Removal Actions /f/	Remedial Actions /g/
	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	293	120	10	2	2
Arizona	834	745	63	5	0
California /h/	1,344	902	3	45	3
Colorado	266	151	0	0	0
Eastern States	2	1	0	0	0
Idaho	528	552	2	1	1
Montana	113	62	2	2	0
Nevada	1,279	579	1	0	0
New Mexico	277	184	0	1	0
Oregon	515	509	31	25	1
Utah	699	327	1	0	0
Washington	29	26	2	1	0
Wyoming	303	241	0	5	0
Total	6,482	4,399	115	87	7

**Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2015—concluded**

- /a/ Includes sites reported and sites archived in previous years and during FY 2015.
- /b/ Includes work done by the BLM, other federal and state agencies, and responsible parties during FY 2015 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

area of critical environmental concern: an area 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 through purchase, condemnation, gift, or 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.

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.

animal unit: a unit of measurement for rangeland livestock equivalent to one mature cow or five sheep or five goats, all over 6 months of age. An animal unit is based on average daily forage consumption of 26 pounds of dry matter per day.

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 warrants special protection.

animal unit month: the amount of forage needed to sustain one cow, five sheep, or five goats for 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.)

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.

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.

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 to 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 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 offsite 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.

force account fire protection: fire protection given to 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 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.

gross domestic product: the total value of all goods and services produced within an economy during a specified period.

globally important bird areas: a network of sites and areas in North America identified and protected to maintain naturally occurring bird populations across the ranges of those species. These areas 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. These areas 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 Livestock Grazing Act of March 4, 1927; Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934; O&C Lands 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 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 covering an area of 40 acres or more; 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 covering an area less than 40 acres.

lake (or pond): a natural standing body of water.

lake improvements: 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 Totdatonten Special Management Area:

Congress authorized the creation of the Lake Totdatonten 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). Public Land Order No. 7372 withdrew the land for creation of the area 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 covering less than 40 acres of water surface area.

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.

late seral: an ecological condition classification that means 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.

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. 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 a logical mining unit are under the control of one operator or lessee, can be developed as a single operation, and are contiguous. Formation of logical mining units was authorized by the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, which amended the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (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 General Mining Act 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.

MBF: thousand board feet. A board foot is a unit of lumber measurement 1 foot long by 1 foot wide by 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 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 Mining Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

mineral permit: a permit that authorizes prospecting for certain leasable minerals on public lands.

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 General Mining Act of 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 22 et seq.). The four types of mining claims include: 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 General Mining Act 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 Department of Transportation’s National Scenic Byway program. The 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 through legislation. Designation provides for the management of these features and values.

national natural landmark: an area having national significance because it represents 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 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 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 landforms 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.

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

non-exclusive 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 Mineral Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

non-operating 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.

outstanding natural area: 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.

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 deposit, 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 big as 160 acres for an association of 8 or more persons. Corporations are limited to 20-acre claims.

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 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.

producing and service holes: wells with one or more producing oil or gas service completions.

producing completions (oil and gas): separate completions existing on producing (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.

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

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. 388; 43 U.S.C. 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 area: a special management area 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. These areas 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 with water levels that 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 area: 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 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 Mineral Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

sawtimber: logs of sufficient size and quality to be suitable for conversion into lumber or veneer.

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.

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 8372 and 36 CFR 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 up 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.

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 nonfederal 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. One visitor day represents an aggregate of 12 visitor hours at a site or area.

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, 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.

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.

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

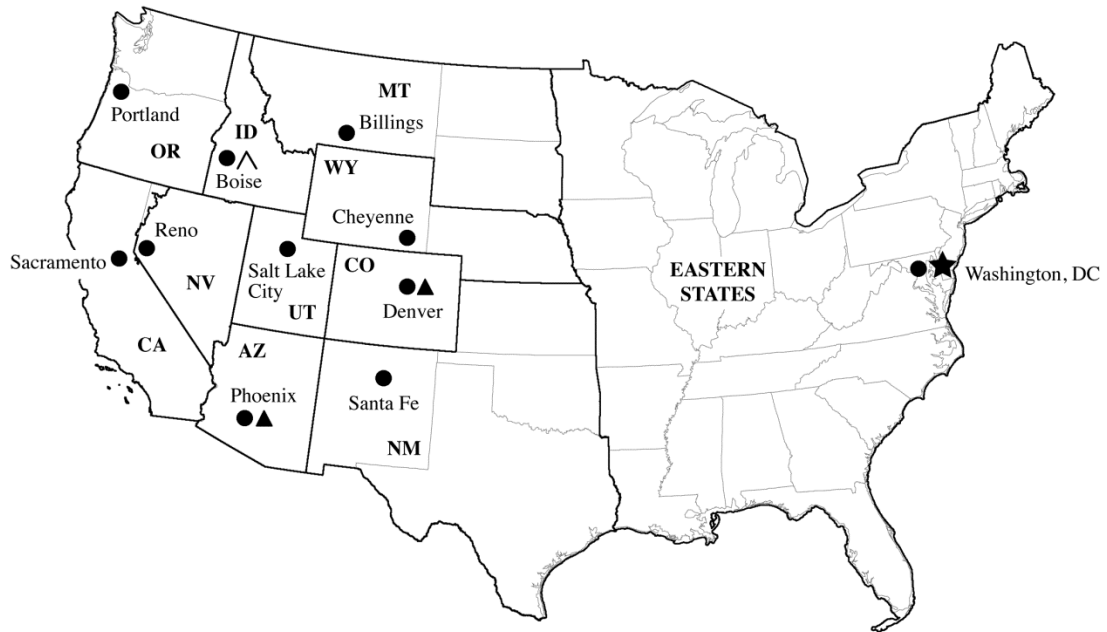
withdrawal: an action that restricts the disposition of public lands and that holds them for specific public purposes; also, public lands that have been dedicated to public purposes. (See reserved lands and revocation.)

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.

The Bureau of Land Management State Offices and Their Administrative Jurisdictions



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



Note: In most cases, the tables presented in this report provide summary statistics at the state level for public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. For additional information, contact the offices below.

Office	Area of Responsibility	Address and Telephone
Headquarters	National	BLM Washington Office 20 M Street SE Washington, DC 20003 (202) 912-7415
Alaska State Office	Alaska	222 West 7th Ave. #13 Anchorage, AK 99513 (907) 271-5960
Arizona State Office	Arizona	One North Central Ave. Suite 800 Phoenix, AZ 85004 (602) 417-9200
California State Office	California	2800 Cottage Way, Suite W-1623 Sacramento, CA 95825 (916) 978-4400
Colorado State Office	Colorado	2850 Youngfield St. Lakewood, CO 80215 (303) 239-3600
Eastern States Office	All states bordering on and east of the Mississippi River	20 M St. SE, Suite 950 Washington, DC 20003 (202) 912-7700
Idaho State Office	Idaho	1387 S. Vinnell Way Boise, ID 83709 (208) 373-4000
Montana State Office	Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota	5001 Southgate Dr. Billings, MT 59101 (406) 896-5000
Nevada State Office	Nevada	1340 Financial Blvd. Reno, NV 89502 (775) 861-6400
New Mexico State Office	Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas	301 Dinosaur Trail Santa Fe, NM 87508 (505) 954-2000
Oregon State Office	Oregon and Washington	1220 S.W. 3rd Ave. Portland, OR 97204 (503) 808-6001
Utah State Office	Utah	440 West 200 South, Suite 500 Salt Lake City, UT 84101 (801) 539-4001
Wyoming State Office	Wyoming and Nebraska	5353 Yellowstone Rd. Cheyenne, WY 82009 (307) 775-6256
National Interagency Fire Center	National	3833 S. Development Ave. Boise, ID 83705-5354 (208) 387-5512

